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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

LAND AND WATER.

FOR THE

FANCIER, NATURALIST, AND HOUSEHOLD.

VOLUME FOUR—FOR THE YEAR 1877.

WILLIAM
W. WOOD
HARTFORD

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THE
BIRD
BY
J. W. WOOD

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VANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND LAND & WATER

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DEVOTED TO
THE FEATHERED WORLD, THE STUDENT OF NATURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HOME.

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HARTFORD, JANUARY 15, 1876.

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EDITORIAL

1877.

Another twelve months has told its story. Another year is added to the past. It becomes us well, as its requiem sounds upon the midnight air to recall the days and nights that were our own—God given—to mould them as we pleased, but that with our imprint of good or evil have passed from us forever, only their remembrance, or the mark they left to tell of their having been.

It is well to stop to rest at the base of this new ascent and view the ground we have passed. We may not see the road before us, the mist hangs heavily; but we can take measure by the past. We can recall the man-traps, the pitfalls that snared our unwary footsteps, or those of our fellow travelers. We can recall temptations that we found but icy jewels glittering in a false light—that dazzled us as we looked upon them—that pained us while we grasped them, then melted to a nothingness we could not retain. We can remember the mire in which we wallowed, where our progress was impeded and our garments bedraggled. We can recall the heights, the longer way, our comrades took, when, with patience their sandals, and honor their staff, they reached as soon as we the journey's end, without taint or stain. They now may rest, while we must needs remove the soil from our garments or find new vesture. We may look for the faces we have lost by the way, count the vacant places in our band. We may number, too, the new friends won, the heart treasures gathered. We may remember the blessings of sunshine, the blessings too of the storm. When, with the unceasing glare of prosperity and success our tenderest feelings, thoughts, hopes, were first withered, then almost blasted. The cloud came first, bringing shade, then followed rain; we were drenched, and cried for the discomfort. The lightning terrified us, and the thunder peal startled us. The tempest racked and tore us. Once more the sun shone, and we rose refreshed. Our souls were strengthened. Once more in our purified hearts the delicate thoughts and feelings found life. Our burden the same, but our spirits refreshed, how easily it was borne. We can recall days when our march was steady, from morn till eve we halted not, nor were we weary. And days again when our enemies disputed each step we took. We can recall the peace we felt when we were conquerors. Nor may we

forget the sunsets that found us vanquished—when weary, saddened, discouraged, we had not the heart to travel further.

How will another twelve months find us? or how many of us? What purposes shall we have achieved, what specially done for good or evil? In what letters will we sign the record that we must make for the months to come in the Book of Life?

Comrades, we wish that the year may be full of good things for you, that another year may find you an unbroken band, with hearts unsaddened by a single sorrow, but having been made glad with many joys.

TO OUR READERS.

We often receive letters like the following: “I often think when I read this one's and that one's experience, as you print it in THE JOURNAL, that I will send mine to you too. But I keep putting it off and delaying writing for a time when your columns won't seem full to overflowing.”

To such letters we reply, “Don't wait.” Put your thoughts and ideas at once upon paper, when they are fresh, or the spirit moves you. They will lose nothing by being put upon file in our office to wait their turn, or to be used when a special occasion makes them just the material we needed. We imagine when THE JOURNAL makes its regular visits to you, you read it, then talk its contents over. With one article you can say, “that's my experience exactly;” with another, “I don't believe a word of it.” If the writer were sitting with you, beside your sitting-room fire, you would both soon be deep in argument over the disputed points. The argument might leave you both unconvinced. If so, your faith in yourselves is strengthened. In looking upon both sides you have, maybe, gained a thought that has not come to you before, and you are enabled to add another's experience to your own.

THE JOURNAL does not desire to play the lecturer, its readers the audience, but rather to be the reporter of a club-room wherein we meet for mutual improvement, development and strength, where we may tell of our successes and defeats, to the profit of each other.

We have been favored with a copy of the *Fancier and Naturalist*, a monthly, edited and published by C. W. Gunn, of Grand Rapids, Mich. All interested in Natural Science should send at once for a copy, which Mr. Gunn will forward free of charge.

FARMER FANCIERS.

The farmer-fancier, as a rule, keeps poultry with an eye to a different market from that for which the thoroughbred-fancier caters. His aim is for spring chickens, and for a surplus of eggs during Lent and about Easter. He is indeed most truly a fancier if he works with the greatest attainable profits as his aim. He looks as carefully for the producing of certain qualities as the thoroughbred-fancier looks for the attaining of the highest perfection in the characteristics of the breed he favors.

The market of the farmer-fancier requires a surplus of eggs and young birds at times when naturally there is no provision, so his problem is to produce prolificness and maturity with the least waste, at the least expenditure of time and money. No one breed, he finds, comes up to his requirements, so he inquires which breeds combined will give the desired stock. The farmer-fanciers' work should be more publicly acknowledged. Premiums should be offered at the poultry shows and agricultural fairs for grade poultry. Let the scoring be for early maturity, and for table use in the greatest quantity of useful material with the least waste. This recognition of services would add dignity to the work, and might prove a spur to the laggards that need a leading mind or an already opened way.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FANCIERS.

About the time of our next monthly issue the show of the *National Association of Fanciers* will be held at Chicago. With the burden the association is bearing, it has more than most other societies have to contend with. East and West should join hands with them to enable them to wipe out the past, and to make this show so surely a success that the association shall be not only free from debt, but with a surplus in its treasury. Mr. C. J. Ward, of Chicago, the Secretary of the Association, will furnish all information regarding the show, which the advertisement in our columns cannot give.

"SECRETS IN FOWL BREEDING."

A companion treatise to "Diseases of Domestic Poultry," by Mr. G. P. Burnham, is out this month—and a very presentable little work it is.

Much of this work is new, and will be found to be altogether readable. The frontispiece, folded into this book, is a large and beautiful original engraving, containing sixty samples of some thirty varieties of fowls, very nicely portrayed and artistically grouped.

Either work will be sent from the office of THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL, at 50 cents in board, or 75 cents in cloth covers. At the merely nominal price charged for these books, they ought to be owned by all poultry fanciers,—and we are glad to know that they are having a widely extended sale.

Or they may also be had of the author, by addressing him at Melrose, Mass.

REVIEW OF OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Southern Farmer*, published weekly at Memphis, Tenn., has come to us with the new year in a new form. Its pages increased in number to sixteen though reduced one half in size. A paper so eminently practical, of such interest, and so useful for reference, needs to be of a size that will permit it to be bound. Before, surely it could be kept on file, but for a paper that interests every member of the family, from its youngest reader to its eldest, the present size in book form is better. The *Southern Farmer* is among the best of our exchanges, and has our wishes for long life and prosperity.

The *True Economist*, No. 1, Vol. 4, a 16 page weekly is before us. It is the recognized authority among the Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry, and is kept on file in their

places of meeting for reference. It contains the general New York market quotations, by Messrs. Smith & Ensign, National Bonded purchasing agents. Its articles upon Cash and Credit, and business generally, are at this time well worthy of consideration.

The *Forest & Stream* put on its new dress some time since. Can we call improved what was satisfactory before?

To be continued.

LITHOGRAPH OF MARYLAND P. A.

We consider the lithograph of the Maryland Poultry Association, sent us by its secretary, as worthy of a frame and a place upon the walls of any Fanciers' office. We would advise all fanciers who have not been favored with a copy to send at once to G. O. Brown for one.

CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Price list of bird's eggs, nests, and skins, for sale by Chas. W. Gunn, 10 Jeff. Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Card of W. A. Fuller, breeder of poultry and pigeons, Glen, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Card of W. G. Scribner, breeder of White and Brown Leghorns, Fitchburg, Mass.

Card of W. H. Cunningham, breeder of White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, and fancy pigeons, Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

Card of M. L. Kidder, who "makes a specialty of the new Sebrights (Cochins)," Northampton, Mass.

Card of V. A. Blakeslee, breeder of Silver Gray Dorkings, Winsted, Conn.

Card of B. M. Crosby, proprietor of Barrington Poultry Yards, Barrington, N. Y.

Card of William A. Gunna, dealer in foreign postage stamps and coins, 10 Jeff. Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Card and catalogue of Willow Laue Poultry Yards, Doylestown, Pa. The catalogue contains as frontispiece, the likeness of our worthy correspondent, Tenny, while the second page is devoted to "Tammany and Sophie." Send for a copy.

Catalogue and price list from the Great Belt Poultry Yards, Parker's Landing, Pa., Jas. M. Lambing, proprietor.

PREMIUM LISTS.

Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Wisconsin State P. A., to be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 18th to 26th.

Third Annual Exhibition of the Buckeye Union P. A., to be at Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 13th to 18th.

First Annual Exhibition of the Saginaw Valley P. A., to be held at East Saginaw, Jan. 30th to Feb. 3d, 1877.

First Annual Exhibition of Easton, Conn. P. A., to be held at New London, second week in February.

First Annual Exhibition of Orleans Co. P. A., to be held at Albion, N. Y., Jan. 22d to 26th.

FIRST ANTWERPS IN CALIFORNIA.

The first Antwerp Pigeons ever sent to California, were shipped by the editor of this paper, Dec., 1875, arriving there Jan. 8, 1876.

W. L. Gardiner, Norwalk, O., wishes to announce that all stock or money indebtedness will be paid promptly; if sent in soon, and also wishes all parties owing him either stock or money to be as prompt as possible in settling.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Don't think "the new year has opened and the sooner I can get eggs for sitting and hens to cover them the better; chicks hatched now will outweigh those hatched in May or June, and yet be judged as the same age. Yes! and if I set all the eggs I want to raise from now, when my customers want them in April and May I shall have plenty to spare." Don't think so, or you may "save at the tap and lose at the spigot." Our experience has proven the extra labor and care required to attend the broods during the inclement weather of the Northern States during late winter and early spring, with the risk there is of stunted growth from chill the least lack of oversight may cause, to be an actual loss. Year after year our observation, aside from our own experience, has shown us birds of April and May hatch, that equalled in September in size and weight those from the same stock, hatched in February. The former required but little attention and but *five months' feed* to attain what the latter had only acquired in eight months, with two months of unceasing care. Hence *three months of feed without a return.*

A careful breeder in one of the Middle States said to us: "I try to have about fifty sitting hens at hand about the first of May, and with that lot I raise the chicks for the year having all the trouble at one time. And I find the trouble doesn't amount to much, either in caring for the hens while they are sitting, or in raising so many afterwards. When the chicks come off I give the hens that seem to me will be the best mothers, as many chicks as they can care for. All coming off about the same time are about the same age, so all the record I have to keep is of breed." We had an opportunity for comparing his stock with birds hatched two and three months earlier, the property of an equally careful breeder, and really gave the preference to the late birds.

A second argument he used was, "Some folks are fools enough to pay five and six dollars per sitting during the first months of the year, for what they could get later for half the price. Now it's just such fools that I profit by. I sell the early sitings when the demand is great and the price high, and I raise my own stock when I run no risk of cold—when, as I fancy, eggs are in the best condition for hatching. If I buy eggs I order them, if in the fall, for May. I consider by that time the pens will have been made up long enough to prevent my receiving clear eggs, and to enable me to secure, if it is ever possible, the transmission of predominating qualities of male and female to the progeny. I cannot always know whether a breeder has kept his birds, the sexes apart, since the last breeding season. If he has not I would not take early eggs as a gift, except for table use—not if there's anything in breeding." "Make haste slowly."

In making up breeding pens, something more is to be considered than the putting together of birds from good stock. Because a man buys the best cock that Philander Williams has for sale, and procures the best pullets that I. K. Felch can send out, there is no guarantee that the progeny will be desirable unless taking

closely after either parent, and then it would be not be really desirable for the reason that by the law of heredity another generation may transmit points not prominent in this, which shall make the offspring very much below par. A breeder forms an ideal, and labors years to carry his plan to perfection. When his aim is reached his stock possesses characteristics unmissably takable. Any one familiar with the style of his birds can distinguish them though in a numerous company of the same class, and thousands of miles from the place of their origin. A gentleman said to us not many days since, "I'm going to sell off all my Brown Leghorns." We expressing our surprise he added: "I had some tip top pullets from K's stock, last year I mated them with a cock from A's stock and spoiled my year's work. All they are fit for now is as layers for table use. But I learned from that experience one of the first principles of breeding."

It is this same principle—the forming of an ideal and laboring to bring it into being—the fashioning of perfection from crude material—the almost creative power with which man seems sometimes endowed, that is the fancier's life. If this year's work is a failure is he disheartened? No! he is rather encouraged by the failure to see success in a future effort in a contrary direction.

A rule may not be given that will apply to North, South, East, and West—the climate renders modifications necessary. Now, at the South and extreme West, the work is in season that we at the North must expect to do three months from now. It is notably a fact among breeders that the Southern and Californian market for eggs for hatching is supplied before the Northern orders begin to come in.

Remember if your poultry is kept indoors by inclement weather, if the ground is covered with snow or hardened by frost, shell material must be furnished, or thin shells—or no shells—be the result. Throw clam or oyster shells on the kitchen fire and give your birds the ashes to dust themselves in and pick over; or the first mild day build a bonfire and burn a barrel of shells, all the old bones you can find, and keep the ashes where your birds can help themselves. Shells simply pounded fine will also answer, but the pounding is more labor than the burning.

In keeping eggs for hatching remember it is the *life within the egg* you wish to save—either extreme heat or cold will be its destruction. Our plan has been to place them immediately upon gathering, small end down, in racks made for the purpose, and to keep them in a temperature of about 65° Fahr.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

One thing which has been overlooked by most writers on the *American Standard of Excellence*, is the fact that it will equalize premiums, and make us understand what a first or second premium means. At least is this true where societies place a minimum point, below which no premium will be awarded. And if all societies would take this course it would work a greater good than most people suppose. Heretofore where only comparison judging was done, many birds of a very low grade received first and special premiums, and also many disqualified birds received first, special, or second premiums, and were, and are now being advertised as such, when, had they been properly judged by the *Standard* they would have been disqualified.

This, as every one knows, is the grossest injustice to those who really do own first premium fowls, as the owners of the *disqualified* first premium birds can advertise their stock at *one dollar* per dozen for eggs, and *three to five* per trio for birds, and make money by such sales, while the owner of first premium stock that scores 90 points must have better prices. Yet the unwary beginner cannot see any difference except in the price, as recorded in the several advertisements, and of course chooses the cheapest, and is swindled.

This makes an enemy for the fraternity, and he makes many more by showing his friends and neighbors what kind of birds he raised from first premium eggs.

If all societies placed a certain point at which a bird should score before a first premium would be given him, the number of first premium birds would be greatly decreased, but the quality of them would be proportionally increased, and a great good would be conferred on the fraternity. I wonder that societies, and the "old breeders" we hear so much about, do not take this matter in hand, and make a reformation in the whole plan of awarding at our shows.

This is one of the things that can only be done by the use of the *Standard of Excellence* in the hands of competent judges, and can be done in no other way. For if all societies placed the point below which a first premium would not be awarded at 90 points, and employ competent judges to scale their birds, then the fraternity would understand that John Smith's first premium on Gray Dorkings meant birds that scored 90 points, and not disqualified birds judged by comparison.

Now, all can see that this would work a lasting good to the fraternity, and do no harm to any one. For if John Smith's Dorkings were disqualified, or were but 70 point birds, it is an injustice to him to give his birds a first premium, as the advertising and selling it as such, only gets him into trouble, and the fraternity into discredit. I notice many of our best shows or societies have adopted this method of awarding their premiums, and before two years I predict that all our good societies will do the same thing.

And I would call the attention of all amateurs who may be in want of stock next year, to those whose stock have received premiums at these shows, as against those who received them at the smaller shows, where the judging was done only by comparison. A marked difference will be found in the stock of such fanciers, but of course exceptions may exist to this rule. I am satisfied that if this matter was properly understood, that much of the opposition to the present *Standard of Excellence* would be removed. Properly understood and applied, it cannot do any harm, but must work a lasting good to the fraternity.

ELIPHALET STOWELL.

For the Fanciers' Journal.

THE BERKS COUNTY (PA.) SHOW.

In accordance with my promise, I will now contribute a few notes, gleaned while attending the fine and first exhibition of poultry, etc., by the Berks County Poultry and Poultry Association, whose headquarters are at Reading. The exhibition was held in the Keystone Opera House, Reading, Pa., and demonstrated that Berks County possesses a greater and better collection of fancy poultry than your correspondent had ever imagined. And by the way, I must acknowledge that no finer hall for the purpose ever came under my notice. The hall was draped with the national colors, wreaths of evergreens with streamers attached, and, besides this, presented an array of many of the most prominent paintings owned in this section. A great and attractive variety of miscellaneous articles added materially in the beautifying of the hall. The coops were new, of handsome proportions and well arranged. The principal exhibitors were from Reading, Hamburg, Lebanon and Robesonia. I had the pleasure of meeting that veteran fancier, Rev. Schwartz, who "swept the board," as usual, with his collection of Pouters. Wm. H. Dickel exhibited several pairs of extra English Carriers. Chas. D. Spohn exhibited a few good specimens of birds. Oliver D. Schock, of Hamburg, was the largest exhibitor, by far, and received special diplomas. A coop of Jacobins, (nine pairs), all colors, was also awarded as "special," the *Bulletin* for one year.

Asa Weimer, of Lebanon, showed some very good Yellow

Carriers, which were much admired. It is impossible to do full justice to all. Everything passed off harmoniously. The competition in the Spanish classes was close, and probably a finer collection has never been seen in this country. All the departments proved that the society is capable of getting up a fine show, and next year an exhibition of still greater magnitude will be attempted. Financially, the exhibition did not prove as successful as had been hoped for. Why this is so is what we cannot comprehend, as the effort of the society was worthy of the best encouragement.

ALEXANDRINA.

WINTER CARE OF FOWLS.

Give a plentiful supply of nourishing, stimulating food. If artificial heat is not obtainable, have ash fitted in the poultry house so the sun heat may be utilized. It will pay. Fowls require heat; if you can give it externally you can save in the feed. If artificial heat is possible take care that you do not give too much, else your birds may think it is summer and throw off their winter clothes. A gentleman we knew of five or six years ago, built a natty little poultry house with all the most approved modern conveniences, including a base-burning coal stove. "All went merry as a marriage bell." Eggs were laid, chicks were hatched as nicely, with the thermometer below zero, as in the pleasant May days, until just before a certain show, when the birds began to shed their feathers, and show-time found them ragged as robins. A council of experts was called, but when in the course of their deliberations upon the best hen, the question arose whether she was of the Dark or Light Brahma persuasion, there not being feathers enough to decide, and the owner having no private mark, a discussion arose so personal that two of the parties are enemies to this day. The whole were not on speaking terms for a year, and the president, pro tem, left suddenly in the heat of the argument to apply snow to the back of his neck for hemorrhage, caused by hitting his nasal protuberance against some one's fist.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT GREAT BARRINGTON SHOW.

In your issue of Dec. 4th, appears an article on "Poultry at Great Barrington," signed "Washing," which declares some hard things about the committee who served on that occasion.

As I was the Chairman of that committee, I have a right to be interested in this matter. It has been well said that half a truth is no better than a lie; which will certainly apply to a portion of this article by "Washing." The writer tells us that if the judging had been "honestly" performed, the exhibition would have been a "success."

And then, according to his own testimony, only two cases were discovered where awards were wrongly given. Two mistakes on a hundred coops of fowls, would clear any ordinary committee, it would seem from the imputation of dishonesty. He also admits that mistakes are likely to occur, but in these cases, and he speaks like a man in authority, he affirms that the awards were given to please friends. Now then, I would like to ask a question. How can a man who styles himself simply an "outsider," and who gives the "plain facts as they appear to an outsider," know so much about the inside of this matter? Who let him into the secret? Who told him about the "friends" and the favorites? I heard just about such a story, on the day of the exhibition, from disaffected parties, and I must conclude that our friend "Washing" is an apt reporter of other men's stories. If he had learned the committee's story, he might have truly reported that the three men who served, were entire strangers to each

other, and with few exceptions, were strangers to the exhibitors. A great "blow" is made about the "Standard," and it is said if men follow the "Standard" there is no trouble. It is all a humbug. With a mixed lot of poultry as is found at a country fair, a man can no more use the "Standard" than a novice can take a botany to the fields and analyze plants. The chief value of this so called "Standard," if indeed it has any value, is to inform the public that certain varieties of fowls are recognized by competent judges as breeds. It defines nothing. It describes nothing. It illustrates nothing. For instance, how can a man tell by the "Standard" exactly what the comb of a White Leghorn should be? It shall not be too high nor too low. "It shall have five points, or serrates, and may have six." Very explicit indeed. The color shall be white, but a little tinge of yellow is admissible in the cock.

You may put the "Standard" into the hands of the best judges of poultry in the country, and let them judge severally the same lot of fowls, and they will hardly agree in anything. A bird scoring a given number of points in the hands of one judge, will score differently in the hands of another. For an accurate idea of a perfect fowl, I had rather have the drawings given in some of our poultry journals, than a thousand such works as the "Standard of Excellence." In Pomology we get accurate drawings of the different varieties of fruit, and in some copies the coloring is so perfectly made, that one who has seen the picture can determine the variety in nature.

In Entomology we have perfect drawings of insects, so that the student can easily go from his books to nature.

In Ornithology we have perfect drawings of birds. In Ichthyology we have all the family of fishes drawn and painted, even to the exact number of the scales. I hope the time is not distant, when the Standard for our domestic breeds shall be reduced to a science.

We should have perfect drawings of the most perfect specimens, and we should have the feathers colored and penciled as accurately as the scales of a fish are painted on the plaster casts of fishes at the Smithsonian Institute. When we shall have this accomplished, we shall have a "Standard," and not before.

My friend W. says the second premium White Leghorns were the worst in the class. Now I simply beg leave to differ with the gentleman here, as a matter of judgment. We did not think so. This trio might have been better, but all things taken into account, we considered them well deserving of the award. "The First Premium Partridge Cochins." Washening says, "were utterly, and hopelessly disqualified." "The cockerel was a gaunt, ill-shaped, wicked-looking villain," and "the pullets had clay colored breasts," and "one of them had the nice-t webbed feet I ever saw on anything except a water fowl." Now this is a false statement. The birds in this class were critically examined, and the cockerel in question scored more points than any bird of the variety on the ground. The second premium cock, which my friend gets so frantic over, had abundance of red in his breast, and his wing coloring was very faulty. The ends of the secondaries being black, with no sign of the required bay. "The pullets had clay colored breasts without penciling." It is not so. In our judgment, and in the judgment of scores who have seen them since the fair, they are pronounced very fine specimens. Now about the "webbed footed pullet." The regulations of the society require that the fowls only compete for premium in trios, but a man may fill his coop if he chooses. In this case the committee must pass upon the best trio. The coop in question contained one cockerel and three pullets, and it is true that one of the pullets had webbed feet, but besides the webbed-footed one, there was a complete trio. Now if the exhibitor had seen fit to put a crow in his coop, would my friend "Washening" get wild, and declare that the judges had given the first premium on Partridge Cochins to a

crow? We gave no premium to webbed-footed fowls. These are the facts of the case, not as they appear to an outsider, but as they are to us, who have a right to know. S. R. F.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHICKENS IN WINTER.

"Yes! they're just two years old to-day, those three hens are. The rooster that was of the same lot was sold and took out West, and was as good a bird as I've met this many a day."

"And you got them out in January. Was your hen house heated?"

"By nothing except sun and plenty of glass."

"How did you manage it? Did you raise many birds at that time?"

"Always these four. I didn't set another hen until April. It has always been my belief that spring chickens, the hatch of about the last of April, through May and the 1st of June catch up with and go ahead of the birds of the late winter and very early spring months. But this old hen, a Partridge Cochin, a splendid great bird, (is owned now in Batavia) was determined to sit—this other Partridge hen—from Brackett's stock—was the only one in the pen laying, so I gave up in despair trying to break the sitter up, and it was so cold and I was gone all day, so I let her be for the other one to lay to. When a dozen eggs were laid, wife said one day, "Guess you'd better set them; a setting hen's time ain't worth nothing." But I didn't want to be bothered with a clutch of chickens in the cold weather, and I swore I wouldn't either; but there was no use; wife had got it into her head that she could raise them, so as she promised to take care of them, I let her have her way. To tell the truth, she did do all the fussing and feeding of the chickens—if she hadn't, with me away all day, there would have been a pretty slim show for the year's work. But I didn't want her to be running out in the sloop and slush, or in the cold and frost, and then I knew she would be fussing and worrying if they didn't do just right. You know our barn was burned in the fall and all our sitting barrels and coops were in it, so nothing would do but I must bring an apple barrel up into the kitchen and fix it over for that hen. I always was a little bit nice about what my hens set in. I tried all sorts of plans, but nothing worked as nicely in any way as a barrel. In the first of it I used a barrel about half full of straw jammed down pretty hard with a soft nest on the top, then I could cover the hens up so others wouldn't disturb them, but they broke too many eggs getting in. Then I tried a barrel turned on one side—but that didn't do. Finally I thought out a way I've used ever since, and everybody that has tried it likes it too. I take a barrel and saw a hole in the side large enough for a hen to get in and out of easily; I make the bottom of it about one-third of the height of the barrel from the bottom—just an easy jump for a heavy bird from the floor; over this I tack a piece of bagging or strong cloth at the top only, driving another tack up near the top of the barrel to catch the hole that I cut in the bottom of the cloth, to hold it up when I don't want it down. Then I drive a tack in the barrel on each side of the hole at the bottom, so I can fasten the curtain down if I want to. I put about six inches of fresh droppings from the horse stable; on top of that a layer of earth or sifted ashes, and last, I cover with straw saved at house cleaning time from the straw beds, so when it is packed down pretty hard it will be just about even with the bottom of the side entrance. When the inside of the barrel is ready, I tie an old sack or bit of carpet over the top, then I go for my hen.

I put her in at night so she will get accustomed to the place gradually with returning daylight, and she will not be so apt to be disconcerted and wild. But I only give her a couple of porcelain nest eggs for the first twenty-four hours.

Then if she acts right I take her off, give her a good feed and plenty to drink, then lift her gently so she shall not get to fluttering and stand her on the edge of the side entrance—having while she was off replaced the china with perfect eggs.

Almost all the hens I've had any dealings with take to the situation at once. I let her settle herself, then either turn the barrel opening toward the wall, or fasten the curtain over it, and I don't go near her for forty-eight hours.

I got the barrel all fixed and took it down in the woodshed and filled it, and wife brought down the eggs while I went out to the chicken house after the hen. She went on as nice as you please. She had been sitting about three days when the weather changed. I tell you it was cold. When I went to feed the hen in the evening, I had to take a piece of a blanket to put over the eggs while she was off the nest—why, I took down a dipper of warm water to put in her drinking dish, and I declare if it wasn't frozen over before I put her back in the barrel! There was pretty near a week of that spell then it thawed out and was pleasant enough; but I think in spite of all my care some of the eggs got chilled, because I only got four chicks out of the lot; but they were beauties. When they were out I didn't know what to do with them. The chicken house was cold, the woodshed was as bad; but wife settled it, she said: "You just bring one of those shoe-boxes right up in the kitchen, and I'll keep them there for a day or two any way; and bring up a pan of sawdust, too, and that old dripping pan with some sand in it." I didn't like putting the sawdust in, but I thought if she was going to take care of them she might do it in her own way. She put the box, the bottom all nicely covered with the sawdust, with the hen in one end of it and the old pan of dirt for them to feed on in the other, behind the stove. "Now," she says, "we'll see who has any nicer chickens than me, if they were hatched on New Year's day." "And what's the use of the pan of sand?" I asked her. "What's the use of that dirt? just the bare pan would do." She looked surprised at me, but I never thought of it before that the first picking a chicken does is the small specks of gravel—or something to put in their little gizzards. Her next move was to give each of the four a taste of milk and red pepper, then to crumble fine an egg she had boiled hard. "Now," she says, "I've got a place to shake the crumbs from my table cloth over your sand dish, little birdies."

"Did she keep the hen and chicks in your kitchen behind the stove until they were feathered enough to stand the cold?" "No indeed; I think they were a week old when we put the hen out in the coop again; but we kept the chickens in, and wife often said they were no more trouble than as many canaries."

"But how did you manage them nights?" "Oh, easy enough; but that is the best part of the story.

To be continued.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE STANDARD.

The greater part of our readers have not the opportunity for comparing the different breeds of fowls with the Standard of Excellence. The nearest approach we can make to a living specimen is a likeness taken from life. We propose, each month, to place before our readers as good illustrations as it is possible for us to obtain, of birds of the different kinds, giving at the same time the requirements of the Standard upon them.

We give, this month, a pair of Plymouth Rocks, taken from life of winners of first prizes at one of our best shows. These birds are a cross of Dominique and Cochin, and being the combination of the best qualities of both breeds, renders them above all others the farmers' bird.

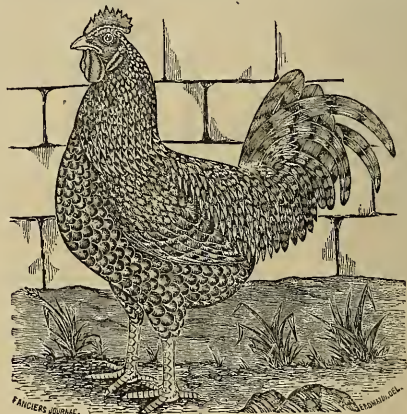
Lewis Wright in his Illustrated Book of Poultry, says of them: "As regards the flesh, the Dominique seems to predominate, the fowl being juicy and good for the table. It is a moderate sitter,

about equal to average Brahmas as regards frequency of incubation, grows fast, and is a capital layer. In all its economic qualities, in fact, it very closely resembles the Brahma, and even in its habits, being an active forager; but it does not generally stay up nearly so late from roost. The color being well adapted for wear, we must pronounce the Plymouth Rock a capital fowl, giving all the good qualities of the Cochin, without its principal drawbacks, and likely to suit the many who desire a large, noble-looking bird, but whose taste does not incline to the feathered legs and fluffy proportions of the Asiatics, and who dread the delicacy of the Dorking."

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds not matching in the show-pen; feathered legs, or legs other color than yellow; ear-lobes other than red; lopped combs; crooked backs; wry tails; splashes of white in the breasts or backs, or reddish or brassy feathers in the hackles or saddles of cocks, or in the necks of hens.



THE COCK.

HEAD: Of medium size, and carried well up, the plumage, bluish-gray, each feather delicately but distinctly penciled across with dark bars:—Beak, bright yellow, short, stout at the base, and nicely curved at the point:—Eyes, large, clear, and bright.

COMB: Bright red, single, fine, rather small, perfectly upright and straight, with well-defined serrations, and free from side-sprigs.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: Wattles, bright red, of medium size, and well rounded:—Ear-lobes, bright red, and of medium size.

NECK: Of medium length, well arched, with abundant hackle, which descends nicely upon the shoulder:—color of plumage, a bluish gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with dark blue bars, free from splashes of red, white or black feathers.

BACK: Broad, and of medium length, with saddle-feathers abundant, and free from brassy or reddish feathers,—color of plumage, bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of darker blue.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, broad, deep, and full, the plumage bluish-gray, the feathers penciled across with lighter bars than on the neck hackle, and running nearly straight across the feathers:—Body, large, square, and compact, the plumage a

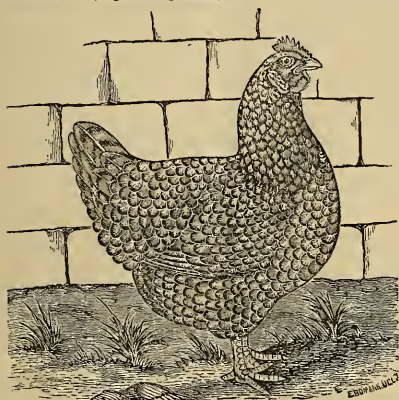
bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of a deeper blue.

WINGS: Of medium size, and well folded against the sides; wing-bows and points, well covered by the breast and saddle-feathers; the color of the plumage, bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of darker blue.

TAIL: Comparatively small, with rather short feathers, carried somewhat upright; sickle-feathers and tail-coverts, relatively short, and well curved,—color of plumage bluish-gray, each feather penciled across with bars of a darker blue.

LEGS: Thighs, large and strong, and well covered with fluffy feathers, bluish-gray in color, and penciled across with bars of deeper blue:—Shanks, of medium length, stout, bony, well apart, and bright yellow in color.

CARRIAGE: Upright and pleasing.



THE HEN.

HEAD: Of medium size, and carried well up; plumage, bluish-gray, each feather delicately but distinctly penciled across with dark bars:—Beak, bright yellow, short, stout, and nicely curved: eyes, large, clear, and bright.

COMB: Bright red, single, small, low, erect, perfectly straight, with small serrations, and free from side-sprigs.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: Wattles, bright red, and well rounded:—Ear-lobes, bright red, and of medium size.

NECK: Short, and tapering nicely,—color of plumage, bluish-gray, nicely penciled across with dark blue bars, and free from splashes of red, white, or black feathers.

BACK: Broad, and of medium length,—color of plumage, bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of a darker blue.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, broad, full, and deep,—color of plumage, bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with dark bars:—Body, large, square, and compact, the plumage throughout a bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of a darker blue.

WINGS: Of medium size, and snugly folded against the sides; primaries, secondaries, and wing-coverts, bluish-gray in color, each feather distinctly penciled across with dark bars, and free from reddish or brassy feathers.

TAIL: Small, comparatively upright, and rather pointed,—color of plumage, bluish-gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with dark bars.

LEGS: Thighs, large and strong, and well covered with fluffy feathers; in color, bluish gray, each feather distinctly penciled

across with dark bars:—Shanks, of medium length, stout, and well apart, and bright yellow in color.

CARRIAGE: Upright and pleasing.

POINTS IN PLIMOUTH ROCKS.

Symmetry,	12
Size and Weight,	14
Condition,	9
Head,	7
Comb,	8
Wattles and Ear-lobes,	6
Neck,	8
Station,	6
Breast and Body,	10
Wings,	6
Tail,	6
Legs,	8
	100

Comparisons, in Size and Weight, 2 points to the pound.

FANCY STOCK.

Of all words used to designate pure bred stock, *fancy* is one not only the most meaningless when applied to poultry, but one that is most frequently abused to the detriment of the interests of the fancier or breeder.

Fancy as I understand it, means a liking, partiality or preference, for any particular thing, merely because it pleases the *fancy*, and is well illustrated in the old adage "every one to his fancy, as the old woman said when she kissed her cow."

Fancy is properly applied, in case of stock, kept entirely for toys or beauty, as some pigeons, and many other such pets, that are very beautiful and interesting. But surely, something more than *fancy* can be claimed for the great variety of pure bred fowls; each breed having peculiarities, that are of great use to the farmer, gardener, or anyone having only a small plot, or even yard, where a few fowls can be kept with pleasure and profit.

Look what the fancier has done in producing fowls that will lay all winter in a small place, with only a two foot fence to keep them in. Before the Asiatics were introduced this could not be done. How much is the farmer indebted to the breeder of such stock, that have so enlarged the size, and hardened the constitution of his flock. See the fine varieties of prolific layers with such delicate penciled plumage, and brilliant colors, combined in some breeds with delicious table qualities. Surely, this is not *fancy*. Breeders of pure bred poultry have done for the farmer or keeper of fowls, what the breeders of fine cattle, swine and horses have done in improving their stock generally. We do not often hear of one saying *fancy horses*, or *fancy pigs*. Why then *fancy poultry*? One disadvantageous use made of the word, as most breeders experience, is when a man wants to purchase some good fowls; he will tell you he wants a few birds of such and such breeds (knowing you have good ones) but does not want to pay *fancy prices*. He won't say he wants *fancy fowls* or in other words he wants pure blood and quality, but only wants to pay an ordinary price, allowing nothing for the breeder's extra time, care and expense in raising such stock.

I do think if he could not bring in that word *fancy*, it would be difficult for him to find words to dress up his meanness. Another neighbor will sometimes say he don't want *fancy poultry* as he don't see where the money is in them at such prices, but if you only offer to exchange eggs with him for his common eggs, see how his countenance will brighten up, how soon he sees a bargain, and is ready to trade even eggs for eggs.

"Fancier" is a term that is appropriately applied to the breeder, for he may fancy certain varieties of fowls or pets, but when ap-

plied to pure bred fowls, let us abolish the word *fancy*, call our stock what they are—pure bred poultry.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

HENRY HALES.

THE LAST WEEKLY ISSUE.

BY SPANGLE.

FRIEND WADE:

I regret that you have found it necessary to make the publication of *THE JOURNAL* monthly. From the very first issue I have been a reader of the weekly *FANCIERS' JOURNAL*, and I shall certainly miss its frequent visits. But you, with your shoulder at the wheel, know best what you are able to do. I agree with many of your correspondents that you ought not to continue the publication at a pecuniary loss. Of course I propose in this communication to review the contents of the last issue. And hereafter, if you find my papers agreeable, I will briefly review each number.

Imprimis, your proposed weekly supplement is a good idea, a very good idea. It will afford advertisers the same chance they had in the weekly *JOURNAL*, and at what a price—fifty cents a year for that alone! and a dollar and a half for that and *THE JOURNAL* too! If you had cut down the issue to your present proposed form, and had kept to your old price, it would have been nearer what it was worth to us. But I see you are appreciative of the times. We are grateful to you for affording us this chance to communicate with our patrons four times in a month, instead of only once. But you should have deprived us of the chance for a while to make us properly appreciative. "Blessings brighter, you know, as they take their flight."

Mr. Stowell's suggestions upon the "Standard" question, are timely and very consistent. It is really to be hoped that if the A. P. A. at their meeting in Boston in January, attempt further tinkering of this book, it will be done judiciously and as little in the way of alterations, (for the present, at least,) as can be got along with. The Standard is pretty well as it is. It is not perfect—and when can we ever have one that *is*, in the universal judgment of the fraternity?

G. P. B., (that's Burnham, I think?) is right about breeding from adult, or two-year-old fowls, in preference to young pullets and cockerels. The eggs from yearlings are never as sure or as good for incubation as those laid by the old hens. Nor are the chicks so strong when hatched, nor do the eggs hatch, on the average, half as well as those of old birds. I have tried this experimentally and practically, and can vouch for the truth of my statement.

W. E. Flower, on the topic of Dominiques, is right, too. The blood of this variety is probably amongst the strongest and most substantial that we have in America. A cross of this with any breed of poultry, from white to black, will be more or less marked with the "barred plumage" of the Dominique, invariably, for all time, subsequently, in breeding that cross. And for reliability, general good characteristics and usefulness, (though this breed is not particularly my favorite), I agree with Mr. Flower that they are most valuable for the farmer or poulterer, who desires to raise chicks and eggs for market only.

Geo. P. Brown's "Midsummer Ramblings," is very agreeable reading, by the cosy fireside, during these wretchedly cold January days. He always writes pleasantly, and is among your best contributors—and one I would be glad to hear from oftener than he seems to find time to oblige *THE JOURNAL's* readers.

Barb's suggestion is a good one. Hasn't New York got enterprise enough to place the feasibility of it beyond question? She surely has good birds enough owned within her limits, and the birds have owners of sufficient influence and wealth to inaugurate it.

Your devotion of so much space to fancy pigeons should largely interest all the breeders of these beautiful pets. No paper in the country gives so much attention to this specialty as *THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL*. And while your illustrations of these pretty birds are not only accurate in delineation, but first-class in execution, it certainly seems to me that this feature of *THE JOURNAL* will render it peculiarly attractive to pigeon fanciers—who should give it their steady support.

I regretted Chelton's brevity. I am sure he must have experienced he could give us, that would not only interest but instruct.

Did you know that Mr. Cassino of Salem, Mass., is soon to publish the second volume of the *Pennsylvania Birds*, by Mr. Thomas G. Gentry, your contributor?

The articles in the "Familiar Science" Department are very interesting. These and the ever welcome communications of "Hoon," are always read with satisfaction and pleasure. They are instructive, well written, timely, and full of vim to all who like the study of the naturalist, and I am sure many of your readers may be classed in this category. We could better spare several other of your writers, than drop "Hoon" from the list.

The "Young Folks' Corner," is a good thing in *THE JOURNAL*. It adds to the variety of the contents; and as your paper visits so many families where the children "go for it," whenever it appears, (weekly or monthly) this is a very acceptable arrangement.

If "No. 50," received at Christmas-time, is a fair sample of what you will do for us, in the year 1877, then I say you will give us our money's worth, fully. And I shall be happy to note down all these excellences, as I have proposed, from month to month, for I think this form of gossip over the past, a good way to keep up the interest in such a paper, from issue to issue. Do you agree with me?

ALBANY, January, 1877.

SCHONNY'S SETTING HEN.

VILLYTELEF, Schanuary to first, 1877.

MEISTER VADE:—

I vas dodd yu how you stob a hen schickens vrom sedding. Maype soom ov your superscribers like do no how id is. I vas hafe an awful dime mit an old hen ladst soomer. I vas no dot aigs is rodden, bud de oldt hen dond findt id oud ride away, so she keeks on sedding, und dots no use; ids harit vear und dare on to oldt hen. Mein Fraw vas dodd me "Schling her oud! und pud soom poards ofer te pox. She dond got no pisness loaving round nit dot nesd, mit rodden aigs in id." So I go oud—on Soontay mindt yu—and I hafe mein whid vesd und pands on, und I valk ub pefore dot oldt hen, und dake an additue und loogid schquare in te vace do magnedise id. Und to old hen loogs me schquare in te vace, und id dond vink vonce. So I vas dink id is magnedised, und I say I vill id dot you coom oud mid dot nesd ride away, bud id dond coom a bid und I pelieve it is lavfing ad me so dot exberimend is blaydot oud. Den I vas dry do coags id oud; so I puds my handt sithendy indo te pox so I dond hurdt id, und gull id a nise oldt schickens, bud id dond pe coags id oud, und py schiminy dot ungradeval oldt tielvel bides me voose hardt as plazes on te handt, so I dond fide id oud on dot line. I boke id mit a schdick, bud te old vool schusd vinks ad me and dond mofe a bid. Dat makes me madt so I glimbs ub mit soom poards schusd ofer te nesd und schake. mein hadt ad id, und dry do schare id oud, bud id dond schare vordt a cend, bud holts te fordt yed. So I dink I vas glimb tware und ged mein schdick, und knog ids headt ov. Yu bed I vas madt mit dot old vool. Vell schoosed ven I vas co town te tevilish poard vas preak, und town I vas coom mit von leg on poth sites ov dot pox, und vas almost noz mein oudistes in. Yu oud do see dodd bidure. You bedder pelieve dot oldt hen

cooms oud ov dot pex lifely enuv. She dond stob do see iv id is an earthquake or iv te lidmng schdrikes id. Und dot whidre vesd und pands! You oud do see id; ids dusdy mit mudt all ofer te frondt, und id has a pig omeled on ids pehindt. I dond go oud mit te bark dot afternoon you bed. Ven mein oldt voman vas look ad me she holdts her hands on her sics, und lav like a counfoundet oldt; vool, und she ags me "How you ged so avvul dirly schud paddng an oldt hen schickens ov ids nesd." Vat tocs a voman kno apoud id. She dond haf soome xvberience mit dot kindt ov pinsnes. Vell vould you pelieve id, dot oldt hen cooms pack und seds on dot broken poards, und mein napor Bede Bredzel vas dell me die an oldt redt rag around its dail, und id dond sed soome moore I bed you. I dond vas pelieve it bud I schud dry id vor vun, und I dond haf so mooch vun pefore nefr. Ven te oldt hen vints dot redt rag vroundng pehindt ids pack, id schdarts ov like grassy, und runs around mit te pushes und drees, as if te tiefel vas avder id. Soom dimes id stobs, und te rag kees town oud ov side vor a liddle vife, bud bresndly der cooms along a liddle preeze und schendly lifts dot redt rag ub ofer ids schoulter, und avay she coes like a loonadig under te pushes, und ofer te vences undil dot sodding pinsnes, is schared oud ov ids headt. Dots a schure gure efry dime.

A Habby Nei Year.

SCHONNY SPRAAGLE.

SHOW OF PIGEONS AT BALTIMORE

At the head of the fine Hall of the Maryland Institute, a building of immense size, we see before us the Carriers, and at once recognize some of the same birds as were there exhibited, and the prizes on the same cages as last year; the Pouters were the first to greet us—things we find here now changed somewhat. The first pigeon, in the estimation of true fanciers, heads the list. And may it continue so; what more beautiful bird can wrest its laurels or take the place assigned to it? we say none. And at this exhibition we are glad to see the pigeons placed in the order their merits deserve. Row after row greets our gaze. What more beautiful sight to the eye of a fancier can there be? What means this piling up the pigeon cages in double rows, and two and three high? surely it means something.

We are informed that the poultry and pigeons alone would fill the hall, but provision had to be made to accommodate 235 stalls for dogs; the consequence was that many cages of pigeons were placed in a position not to be examined and criticised, as we would like, so we must content ourselves with a brief notice, since THE JOURNAL has become a monthly, and may not give us the space to notice even a part of the fine birds on show. We will not particularize any one bird, but will say that for pigeon beauty, quality, and quantity it excels anything of the kind ever attempted in this country; 615 birds, and nearly every one worthy of a prize. Carriers such as are good enough to win anywhere on the globe; the best one winning not only one cup, of the value of \$25, but a second cup of the same value, for the best bird in the show, besides \$15 in money prizes, \$65 in all. Grand Pouters are here shown, some of which have won prizes at the best shows in Great Britain, are left out to give way to younger birds. Many of them are of the right quality. We have our eye upon one breeder of Pouters, who is making rapid strides to get to the top; although a little way off from it at present, he only needs time. Think of one exhibitor showing about forty Pouters, and nearly all his own raising. Some of the awards in the Pouter classes we surmised should have been reversed; however, we differ in some particular points, and may yet learn what the coming Pouter is to be like, as the best are beaten sometimes.

The Short-faced Tumbler class was a show of itself. Many men,

in this particular fancy, have learned the definition of the words Kite, Agate, Almond, Grizzle, and self color, since we here have them all before us, in head, beak, eye, carriage and color. Some that are bald headed and some well bearded, and we find that some of their owners are similarly gifted. "None the worse for that." It only proves that the aged, as well as the younger ones, have a fondness for beauty, and have clung to their first-loves. Barbs were a fine show, perhaps the best for quality ever seen here, as exhibitors in winning a cup, like to be in good company and plenty of competition. There were four birds so equal in all points as to make the judging of the classes no easy matter. The contest for the cup was between a red cock of Erdman's, a black cock of Newell's, a black and a white of Mordecai's, the white winning, which rather surprised some of the Barb fanciers. However the judges weighed the points well before giving a decision, and made an explanation which seemed to be satisfactory.

Trumpeters were in excess of last show, many good birds in the classes. The Blacks and Mottles were as good as we find this variety now; the other colors although good birds are behind in rose, crest, and size.

Some little gems of African owls in blues and whites attracted much attention. The former had the handsomest heads we have ever had the pleasure to look upon. A few pairs of blue and silver English owls in remarkable good show condition were shown. Quite a large exhibit of Fantails, with a few very pretty Yellows all the way from Boston.

The Jacobin class was not well filled, and with the exception of a few whites we saw nothing particularly striking. In Turbits we missed the many colored shouldered birds, which help make up an interesting show of this lovely bird. The first and second prize whites were very good, also the same in yellow (point crests.) We thought we would never reach the end of the Swallow class; there were birds of all colors. The German fanciers seemed to hang around the Swallow cages. No wonder; for they say they had no idea of the number of evenly marked birds, and of such scarce markings that were there shown. The prices asked and frequently obtained, \$50, for a perfectly marked pair, has given new life to the Swallow fancy. The Wrens and Magpies, as well as the Bronzed Archangels, contained a few couples of fair birds. All of the known colors and varieties of Priests were shown. Some superb specimens in the collection. A new variety has made its appearance "Die Brunster," the breaster; the breast being of a rich yellow color, with body, wings and tail pure white. The Antwerp class was a large one, the winning bird, however, from a fly from Washington was equired for, but we could not find him, and the cup and a few other prizes for Antwrps was witheld I, of which the Journal will hear from in due season.

The judging was done by Messrs. Stunse and Long, we believe the same that officiated at the last show.

The price list we give below.

Carriers.—Black.—Cocks: First and cup, J. Yewdall, Philadelphia; second T. S. Gaddess, Baltimore. Hens: First, J. Yewdall, second, T. S. Gaddess. Dun.—Cocks: First, J. Yewdall. Hens: First, T. S. Gaddess. Birds of 1876. First, J. Yewdall, second, T. S. Gaddess. Any other color. Cocks: First, D. F. Wall, Baltimore; second, L. Roll, Baltimore. Hens: First and second, T. Heine, Baltimore. Pouters.—Black or Blue-Fied.—Cocks: First and he, C. Becker, Baltimore; he, J. Yewdall, he, N. W. Caughey, Baltimore. Hens: First and second, C. Becker. Red or Yellow-Fied.—Cocks: First, second and he 2, J. Yewdall, he, C. Becker. Hens: First and he 2, J. Yewdall, second and he, C. Becker. Any other color Cocks: First and second, C. Becker, he, J. Yewdall, N. W. Caughey. Hens: First cup and he, C. Becker, second and he, J. Yewdall, he, N. W. Caughey. Birds of 1876. First and second, C. Becker. Tumblers.—Almonds.—Cocks: First and second, T. S. Gaddess. Hens: First, second and he, T. S. Gaddess. Red or Yellow Agate Mottled.—Cocks: First and he, T. S. Gaddess, second, S. H. Siffer, Baltimore. Hens: First and second, T. S. Gaddess. Any other color.—Cocks: First and cup, T. S. Gaddess, second, D. F. Wall. Hens: First, S. H. Siffer, second, D. F. Wall. Baldis.—Black or Blue.—Cocks: First and second, J. E. Koons, Baltimore. Hens: First and second, J. E. Koons. Red or Yellow.—First, Mrs. Woodhouse, Norfolk, England. Second, J. E. Koons Beards.—First, C. Becker. Barbs.—Black or Dun.—Cocks: First, D. Mordecai, Baltimore; second, D. E. Newell, New York City. Hens: First, D. E. Newell, second, D. Mordecai. Red or Yellow.—Cocks: First, H. Erdman, Philadelphia; second, D. E. Newell. Hens: First, D. E. Newell,

second, H. Erdiana he, D. Mordecai he, H. W. Hitchcock. Any other color. First 1 and he, D. Mordecai, second, D. F. Wall. Birds of 1816. First, D. Mordecai, second, D. F. Wall. Trumpeters.—Black.—First and second, T. S. Gaddess. Black Mottled.—First, T. S. Gaddess, Second, J. Schmiag, Baltimore. Any other color. First, D. Mordecai, second and he, J. Jacobs, Baltimore, he, J. Schmiag, Oshkosh, African.—Black or Blue: First, H. Colad, Brooklyn, N. Y. Second, J. Ives Ogdenburg, N. Y., he, D. Mordecai. Any other color. First and second, J. Ives. Owls.—English: Blue or Silver: First and he, D. Mordecai. Second, J. Ives. Any other color: First and second, D. Mordecai. Jacobites.—Red or Yellow: First and second, G. Schwinn, Baltimore. Black or Blue.—First, H. Weidner, Baltimore. Second, J. A. Willier, Baltimore. Any other color. First, C. H. Klemm, Baltimore. Second, H. W. Hitchcock. Fantails.—White: First, D. Mordecai. Second, H. W. Hitchcock, he, G. Schwinn. Any other color. First and second, G. Schwinn. Swallows.—Black or Blue. First and cup, G. Schwinn. Second, T. A. Symington, Baltimore, he, J. Jacobs. Red or Yellow.—First and second, T. S. Gaddess, he, T. A. Symington, he, G. Schwinn. Turbils.—Black or Blue. First, J. P. Schwartz, Baltimore. Red or Yellow.—First and second, T. S. Gaddess, he, D. Mordecai. Any other color. First and second, C. H. Klemm. Marpies.—Red or Yellow.—First, J. Matthews, Baltimore. Second, W. Krause, Baltimore, he, C. H. Klemm. Black or Blue. First and he, G. Schwinn. Second, H. Weidner. Priests.—Black or Blue. First, T. A. Symington. Second, J. J. Berry. Hackensack, W. J. Red or Yellow. First and second, T. S. Gaddess, he, T. A. Symington. Any other color. First, P. A. Symington. T. Sushans.—First, G. Schwinn. Archangels.—First, T. S. Gaddess. Second, N. W. Caughey. Nuns.—Black. First and second, G. Schwinn. Antwerp.—First (silver duns), D. Mordecai. First, (Blue chequers), J. Van Opstal, New York City. Second, T. S. Gaddess. Any other variety not on the prize list, F. Rommell, Baltimore. First and second for Yellow Bresters, C. P. Powell, Baltimore. First, prize for White Tumblers.

Special prize list will be forwarded as soon as it can be obtained.

MARBLE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12th, 1877.

PRIZE AWARDS OF C. M. ASSOCIATION.

The exhibition was held in Andrews' Hall. Was the best ever held in Maine. There were between two and three hundred coops or about five hundred birds on exhibition, and every one spoke in the highest terms of the show and its management.

The following is the list of premiums awarded. I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass., was the judge:—

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, 1st, J. A. Cilley; 2d, A. E. Shurtleff, of South Paris; 3d, N. B. Dalton, Deering; 4th, S. Merrill. Scale 1754; 169; 168½. Perfection is only attained at 200 points per pair.

Light Brahma chicks.—1st, N. B. Dalton; 2d and 3d, J. A. Cilley; 4th, N. B. Dalton. Scale 90½ and 92; 874 and 944; 904 and 894; 91 and 88½. This was the scale of the individual birds of each pair. The judge stated that he had never seen so close competition. The lowest scale being 1773; the highest 182½ per pair. He said outside of the Springfield consolidated Show, where the scale was 196, this was the best show ever held in this country.

Cochins, Buff.—Fowls, 1st, A. L. McFadden, Waterville; 2d, E. R. Mayo. Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. L. McFadden; 3d, E. R. Mayo. *White*.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, A. E. Shurtleff, South Paris. Chicks, 1st, N. B. Dalton.

Leghorns, Brown.—Fowls, 2d, J. W. Jones, Portland. Chicks, 1st, W. H. Howard, Portland; 2d and 4th, Thomas A. Hieskell, Bangor; 3d, C. D. Miller, Skowhegan. *White*.—Fowls, 2d, C. D. Miller. Chicks, 1st and 2d, C. D. Miller; 3d, B. S. Flegg, Skowhegan; 4th, W. H. Emery. *Dominique*.—Chicks, 1st and 3d, E. P. Ferguson, Bangor; 2d, E. R. Mayo. *Black*.—Chick, 1st and 3d, C. P. Lawrence.

Black Spanish.—Fowls, 2d, B. Bunker, and 1st on chicks. *Polish, W. C. B.*.—Fowls, 1st, J. W. Jones, Deering; 2d, F. E. McFadden; 3d, J. W. Jones. *White*.—Fowls, 2d, S. Merrill. S. B.—Fowls, 1st, J. W. Jones; 3d, Willis Emery. *Golden Spangled*.—Fowls, 2d, F. E. McFadden; 4th, J. W. Jones.

Russians.—Fowls, 1st, A. E. Shurtleff, South Paris. *Bantams, Golden Laed*.—Fowls, 1st, R. Andrews. *Black*.—Chicks, 1st, E. R. Mayo.

Emden Geese.—1st, W. S. Tilton, Togus. *Hamburgs*.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, E. R. Mayo; 3d, F. E. McFadden; 4th, A. E. Doty.

G. S. Bantams.—Fowls, 1st, G. M. Twitchell. *Houdans*.—1st, S. Merrill; 3d, G. M. Twitchell. *LaFleche*.—2d, W. P. Farnsworth. *Ducks, Rouen*.—1st, A. E. Shurtleff; 2d and 3d, E. P. Farnsworth. *Moscow*.—2d, R. Andrews. *Pekin*.—1st, William Vosmus, Skowhegan; 2d, A. E. Shurtleff; 3d, W. S. Tilton.

Pouter Pigeons.—1st and 3d, J. W. Jones; 2d, F. O. Conant, Portland.

B. B. R. Game Bantams.—Fowls, 1st, Thomas A. Hieskell. Scale 92 2/4. Chicks.—1st, E. R. Mayo; 2d and 3d, Thomas Hieskell; 4th, William S. Tilton. Scale 94 and 96½.

Turkeys, Bronze.—1st, Simeon Merrill. *Buff*.—1st and 2d, Simeon Merrill.

Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, 1st, A. E. Shurtleff; 3d, E. P. Ferguson. Chicks, 1st, G. M. Twitchell. Scale. 92, 92½, 2d, W. S. Tilton; 3d, A. L. McFadden; 4th, G. M. Twitchell.

Dark Brahmans.—Fowls, 1st, C. K. Matthews, Waterville; 2d, and 3d, A. E. Shurtleff. Chicks, 1st and 3d, C. K. Matthews; 2d, A. E. Shur leaf.

Cochins, Partridge.—Fowls, 1st, A. E. Shurtleff. Chicks, 1st, 2d and 3d, E. F. Tukey, Fairfield; 4th, W. P. Farnsworth. *Pea Comb*.—Chicks, 2d, W. P. Farnsworth.

The following list of specials were awarded: E. R. Mayo, for pair of fowl or chicks figur up the greatest number of points, \$10. A. E. Shurtleff, best collection ten coops or more, one three bottle cask, value \$10. E. A. Cilley, best collection Light Brahma chicks, \$5. N. B. Dalton, best pair Light Brahma chicks, \$5. A. E. Shurtleff, best pair Partridge Cochins, \$5. E. F. Tukey, best pair Partridge Cochins, \$2. E. R. Mayo, for heaviest pair Cochins fowls, \$5. N. B. Dalton, best pair White Cochins chicks, 1 Partridge Cochins cockerel, value \$5. W. P. Farnsworth, best pair pea comb Partridge Cochins fowl or chick, 1 pea comb Partridge Cochins cockerel, value \$10. A. E. Shurtleff, best pair Partridge Cochins fowls, \$5. A. L. McFadden, best pair Buff Cochins, 1 trio Partridge Cochins chicks, value \$10. C. K. Matthews, best pair Dark Brahma hens, \$2. E. A. Cilley, best pair Light Brahma fowls, \$3. W. H. Howard, best pair Brown Leghorn chicks, \$3. C. D. Miller, best pair White Leghorn chicks, 1 copy Kettel's History of the Rebellion, value \$3. E. P. Ferguson, best pair Dominique Leghorns, 1 White Leghorn cockerel, value \$5. Charles Lawrence, best pair Black Leghorn chicks, 1 Brown Leghorn cockerel, value \$5. C. D. Miller, best pair White Leghorn chicks, 1 pair White Leghorn chicks, value \$8. C. D. Miller, best pair White Leghorn fowls \$5. C. D. Miller, best White Leghorn pullet, \$2. Charles Lawrence, best pair Black Leghorn chicks, \$5. Charles Lawrence, best pair of Black Leghorns, 1 Dark Brahma cockerel, value \$5. E. R. Mayo, best pair Hamburg chicks, 1 Hamburg cockerel, value \$5. E. R. Mayo, best pair Hamburg chicks, 1 wee sheeting, \$5. E. R. Mayo, 2d best pair Hamburg chicks, one-fourth dozen 1 gallon drinking fountains, value \$3. G. M. Twitchell, best pair Plymouth Rock chicks, 1 stereoscope and 1 dozen views, value \$3. G. M. Twitchell, best pair Plymouth Rock pullet, 1 pair White Leghorn chicks, value \$8. G. M. Twitchell, best Plymouth Rock pullet, \$2. A. E. Shurtleff, best pair Plymouth Rock fowl, 1 folding lapboard, value \$1.50. G. M. Twitchell, best Plymouth Rock cockerel, \$2. G. M. Twitchell, best collection Plymouth Rock chicks, 1 Partridge Cochins cockerel, value \$5. G. M. Twitchell, best pair Plymouth Rock chicks, \$2. Simeon Merrill, best pair Houdans, 1 pair vases, value \$3. W. P. Farnsworth, best pair LaFleche, 1 trio Partridge Cochins chicks, value \$10. William Vosmus, best pair Pekin ducks, 1 pair napkin rings, \$5. C. B. Seavey, best pair Bronze turkeys, \$5. E. R. Mayo, best pair Game Bantams, 1 box cigars, value \$3. E. R. Mayo, best pair Bantams, any variety, 1 Brown Leghorn cockerel, value \$5. J. W. Jones, best pair Polish, 1 case Winslow's Green Corn, value \$5. J. W. Jones, best collection Pigeons, 1 volume McCabe's Centennial History of the United States, value \$5. Willis Emery, poorest pair fowl or chicks on exhibition, one-half doz. brooms, value \$2. E. P. Ferguson, best pair Dominique Leghorn chicks, 1 clock.

A. E. Shurtleff, of South Paris, E. A. Cilley, and E. R. Mayo of Fairfield, were among the largest exhibitors. J. Winslow Jones, of Portland, exhibited some beautiful Fantail pigeons, James Lowe, of Waterville, exhibited the only pair of yellow Duckwing Game cocks, which scaled 91 and 85.

W. H. Millkin, of Portland, had a coop of beautiful Tamper pigeons, which were the admiration of every one entering the hall. F. A. Hieskell, of Bangor, had a beautiful fancy cage containing his fowl, among which were a pair of Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. J. W. Jones, of Deering, exhibited several coops of fine turkeys, and F. O. Conant, of Portland, several coops of fine ducks. Other exhibitors are equally worthy of special mention, but our space and time forbid their mention.

On a raised table at the left side of the hall, was the splendid collection of stuffed birds and animals exhibited by the well-known taxidermist at West Waterville, Frank Sawtelle. Grouped in good taste might be seen a caribou, two red foxes, a hedgehog, a cross fox, a cat with raised paw ready to strike down a ground sparrow, a prairie dog, two loons, two bitterns, stake driver, a fine peacock, a woodcock, a mallard duck, a teal, a stock domestic chick, three bluejays, kingfisher, blackbird, pileated woodpecker, a bluebird, 2 English robins, a falcon hawk, golden eagle, snow owl, a wood duck, two hen hawks with wings spread, and birds in his

talons, two thrushes, a snipe, a golden plover, yellow hammer, a linnet, a kingbird; grouped under a covered stand were a bluebird, snow bunting, etc. Under another glass stand were two humming birds, and two yellow birds. These comprised one of the most attractive features of the whole exhibition.

Rev. H. C. Munson, Snowhegan, exhibited about one thousand specimens of eggs. They were mostly collected by himself in different sections of the United States. Among the more noticeable, because the less common, were wild turkey, wood duck, red tailed hen hawk, Cooper's hawk, pigeon hawk, marsh hawk, American bittern, Killdeer plover, crow, English pheasant loon, partridge, brown pelican, turtle, etc., etc. Mr. M. is very much interested in natural history, having made it a daily study from childhood, and his large collection is pronounced first in value, of any private collection in the state. Arranged in a black-walnut show case, his eggs presented a very inviting appearance, and were examined by visitors with great interest.

F. E. McFADDEN, Sec'y.

W. N. H. POULTRY SHOW.

The exhibition of the Western New Hampshire Poultry and Pet Stock Association at City Hall last week, was a very successful affair, the quality and number of the exhibits being much ahead of those of last year. There were about four hundred and fifty entries in all, including, as we stated last week, birds of the best stock in the country. C. W. Chamberlain of Arlington exhibited six coops of very fine Dark Brahmans; P. F. Amidon of Hinsdale, several coops of Light Brahmans, valued at from \$75 to \$25; C. G. Britton of Keene, some very fine Plymouth Rocks; F. K. Pratt of Keene, a large variety of Games and Game Bantams, and C. E. L. Hayward of Peterboro', specimens of almost every variety of birds in the hall, among which was a very fine display of ducks, geese, and turkeys. Mr. Hayward also made a very large exhibit of pigeons, which together with those of Messrs. C. N. Chandler and G. A. Litchfield of Keene, and E. K. Seabury of Walpole, furnished specimens of almost every variety and a close competition for prizes. Mr. W. H. Brackett of Boston, showed seven cases of rabbits, valued, we were informed, at \$700. Numerous pets were also exhibited. The following is a

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

ASIATIC. Light Brahmans, P. Frank Amidon, Hinsdale, 1st, 3d and special, for the largest and most meritorious display Light Brahmans, Fowls; 1st, 2d, 3d, and special, Chicks. J. W. Struvevant, Keene, 2d, Fowls. Dark Brahmans, C. W. Chamberlain, Arlington, 1st and 2d, Fowls; 1st and 2d, Chicks, and 2 special. C. E. L. Hayward, Peterboro', 3d, Fowls. E. S. Bodwell and W. R. Porter, Keene, 3d, Chicks. Black Cochins, W. H. Prentiss, Keene, 1st and special. White Cochins, E. S. Bodwell and W. R. Porter, 1st.

AMERICAN CLASS. Plymouth Rock, Curtis G. Britton, Keene, 1st and 2d, Fowls, and special; 1st, 2d and six special, Chicks; A. H. Latham, Hinsdale, 3d, Fowls; H. A. Titus, Bellows Falls, 3d, Chicks.

DORKING CLASS. White Dorkings, C. E. L. Hayward, 2d, and special, Chicks. Colored Dorking, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Chicks. Silver Gray Dorking, Charles E. Joslin, Keene, 1st, Fowls; C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Chicks.

HAMBURGS. Silver Spangled, C. E. L. Hayward, 2d, Fowls; John G. McKeen, South Acworth, 1st, 2d and 3d, Chicks. Golden Spangled, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Chicks. Black, C. E. L. Hayward, 2d, Fowls; Frank Stebbins, Hinsdale, 1st and 2d, Chicks. White, C. E. L. Hayward, 3d, Chicks. Golden Pencilled, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Chicks.

SPANISH CLASS. W. F. Black Spanish, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls; D. H. Dickinson, 2d, Fowls; Granville Wardwell, Winchester, 1st, 2d, and special, Chicks. White Leghorns, T. R. Varick; Manchester, 1st, Fowls; C. E. L. Hayward, 1st and special, Chicks. Brown Leghorns, M. L. Brown, Naick, 1st, 2d, and special, Chicks. T. W. Sablin, Hinsdale, 3d, Chicks. Black, Dominique Leghorn and Andalusian, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st and special, Chicks, and special for largest collection of Leghorns.

FRENCH CLASS. Hondans, George D. Wheelock, Keene, 1st, 2d and special, Chicks. Charles Polley, Hinsdale, 3d, Chicks. La Fleche, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st and special. Crève Cœur, C. A. Fletcher, Hinsdale, 1st and special, Fowls; W. F. Harris, Keene, 3d, Fowls; C. E. L. Hayward, 3d.

POLISH CLASS. White Crested White, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st and special, Fowls and Chicks; E. A. Lyman, Keene, 2d and 3d, Fowls, 2d, Chicks. Silver Spangled Polish, Barton C. Russell, Keene, 2d, Fowls; C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Chicks. S. S.

Polish Bearded, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls and Chicks. Golden Spangled Polish, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls and Chicks. A. G. Holman, Keene, 2d, Chicks. Golden Spangled Polish Bearded, C. E. L. Hayward, 2d, Fowls, 1st, Chicks. Sultans, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls.

GAME. B. B. Red, C. C. Holton, Hinsdale, 1st, Fred K. Pratt, Keene, 2d; E. A. Pickering, Ashmead, 3d, Fowls; E. A. Pickering, 1st and two special; Alson L. Clark, Keene, 2d; Fred K. Pratt, 3d, Chicks. Brown Red, Fred K. Pratt, Keene, 1st, 2d, and special, Chicks. Derby Game, Alson Clark, 1st and 2d, Chicks. Clairborne, Alson Clark, 1st, Chicks. White Georgian, Fred K. Pratt, 1st and 2d, Chicks. Yellow Duckwing, Fred K. Pratt, 1st, Fowls; 1st, 2d, and special, Chicks. Silver Duckwing, Fred K. Pratt, 1st and 2d, Chicks. Red Pile, Fred K. Pratt, 1st and 2d, Chicks. Blue Pile, Fred K. Pratt, 1st and 2d, Chicks. Blue Red, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls; Fred K. Pratt, 2e, Chicks. Gray, Fred K. Pratt, 1st and 2d, Chicks.

GAME BANTAMS. B. B. Red, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, 2d and special, Fowls; 1st, Chicks. Fred K. Pratt, 2d and 3d, Chicks. Red Pile, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Chicks. E. A. Lyman, Keene, 3d, Chicks. Yellow Duckwing, E. A. Pickering, 1st, Chicks; T. R. Varick, Manchester, 3d, Chicks. Silver Duckwing, Fred K. Pratt, 1st and 3d, Chicks; C. E. L. Hayward, 2d, Chicks.

BANTAM. White, H. E. Honey, Marlow, 1st, Chicks. White Booted, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls; 1st and 2d, Chicks. Black African, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, 2d and 3d. Golden Seabright, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, 2d and special.

MISCELLANEOUS. Plumbagoes, Rev. W. B. Hall, South Acworth, 1st, Fowls; 1st, 2d and 3d, Chicks. C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Frizzles and Silkies; 2d, Rumpless.

TURKEYS. Bronze, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st and special, Fowls; J. E. Fuller, Westmoreland, 2d, Fowls; 1st, 2d and special, Chicks. White, Holland, Black, Wild, J. E. Fuller, 1st, Narragansett, and special for best display, C. E. L. Hayward. Buff, George W. Eastman, Swanzey, 1st and 3d, Fowls, and 1st, Chicks; C. E. L. Hayward, 2d, Chicks.

ORNAMENTAL. Pearl Guinea, White Guinea and Pea Fowls, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st; White Guinea, Fred K. Pratt, Keene, 1st, Fowls.

GESE. Toulouse, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls; John G. McKeen, South Acworth, 1st, Chicks. Embden, African, Gray China, Wild, Hong Kong, Egyptian, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st; White China, 2d, Fowls; 1st, Chicks, and two special for best display of Geese.

DUCKS. Rouen, Cayuga, White Crested, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, Fowls and Chicks; Pekin, 1st, Fowls, and 3d, Chicks. Fayette, A. Woodward, Keene, 1st, Chicks; Parker C. Butler, Keene, 2d, Chicks. Alesbury, White Muscovy, Plata, Gray Call, Black Labrador, Decoy, Wood, C. E. L. Hayward, 1st, and four specials.

PIGEONS. C. E. L. Hayward, Peterboro', White Trumpeter, 1st; Blue do, 1st; Black do, 1st; Black Pouters, 1st; White do, 1st; Yellow Barbs, 1st; White do, 1st; Yellow Carriers, 1st; Black Dragon, 1st; Blue do, 1st; Black Antwerp, 1st; Blue Antwerp, 1st; Black Priest, 1st; Red do, 1st; Black English Owl, 1st; Blue do, 1st; Black Magpies, 1st; Black capped Magpies, 1st; Yellow Swallows, 1st and special; Blue do, 1st; Black Bald Head Tumblers, 1st; Red do, 1st; Yellow do, 1st; Blue Beard Tumblers, 1st; Almond do, 1st; Black Short-faced do, 1st; Big-eyed Black do, 1st; special for best display of Tumblers; Yellow Turbitts, 1st; Red do, 1st; White do, 1st; Yellow Wing Turbitts, 1st; special for best display of Turbitts; Black Jacobins, 1st; White Smooth Head Fans, 1st; Black Fans, 1st; Blue do, 1st; special for best display of Fans; White Crested Fans, 2d; Red and White do, 2d; Yellow Jacobins, 2d; White do, 2d; Blue Wing Turbitts, 2d; Black do, 2d; Silver Bald-Head Tumblers, 2d; Blue Swallows, 2d; Red do, 2d; Black do, 2d; Red-capped Magpies, 2d; White African Owls, 2d; Yellow English do, 2d; Black Carrier, 2d; Red do, 2d; Red Archangels, 2d; Yellow Snells, 2d; Dutchess, 2d; Red Pouter, 2d; Yellow Trumpeter, 2d; Red Snells, 2d. John D. White, Chicheepee, Mass., Yellow Nuns, 1st; Yellow English Owls, 1st; Silver do, 1st; Yellow Trumpeters, 1st; Silver Roman Runts, 1st; Black Mahometers, 1st; Ice Pigeons, 1st; Blue Pigmy Pouters, 1st; Creamy do, 1st. E. K. Seabury, Walpole, Cinnamon Tumblers, 1st; Black Carrier, 1st; Mottled Trumpeters, 2d; White Fans, 3d; Trumpeters, 3d. N. C. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass., German Laughing Pigeon, 1st; Mottled Trumpeters, 1st; Blue Archangels, 1st; Yellow Fans, 2d. C. N. Chandler, Keene, White Fans, 1st; Yellow do, 1st; Red do, 1st; Red Archangels, 1st; Red Rose Winged Tumblers, 1st; Splashed do, 1st; Yellow do, 1st; Yellow Fans, 1st; Yellow Fans, special; Red Archangels, special; Blue Fans, 2d; Black do, 2d; Black

Maggies, 2d; Black Tumblers, 2d; Yellow do, 2d; Cinnamon do, 2d; Ring Doves, 2d.—G. A. Litchfield, Keene, Black Nuns, 1st; Blue Wing Turbitts—old 1st; do—young 1st; Black do, 1st; special for best pair Turbitts; Black Swallow, 1st; do Barbs, 1st; Yellow Tumblers, 1st; White African Owls, 1st and special; White Turbitts, 2d; Yellow Swallows, 2d.

RABBITS. Self colored lop-eared Buck and Doe, benger colored lop-eared Buck and Doe, Himalayan Buck and Doe, Angola Buck and Doe, Belgian Hare Buck and Doe, Dutch Buck and Doe, Silver Gray Buck, Patagonian Buck, W. H. Brackett, Boston—all 1st. Abyssinian Guinea Pigs and common Guinea Pigs, W. H. Brackett, 1st. Maltese Rabbits, John G. McKeen, 2d. Scotch Rabbits, Dan'l H. Dickinson, Keene.

MINOR PETS. Gray Squirrel, Frank M. Hancock, Keene; Pair Maltese Kittens, John G. McKeen.

BIRDS. Java Sparrows, J. H. Wellington, Keene, 1st. Rose Cockatoo, Miss Lizzie Alexander, Keene, 1st.

J. W. STURTEVANT, Sec'y.

WESTCHESTER CO. POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Premium list of the second annual exhibition of the Westchester Co. Poultry Association, Mt. Kisco, Dec. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1876.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, 1st, Magraw & Fairservice, Newark, New Jersey; 2d, E. M. Carpenter, N. Y. City. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Magraw & Fairservice.

Dark Brannas.—Chicks, 1st, Magraw and Fairservice; 2d, Rev. D. D. Bishop, Ridgefield, Conn.

Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, 1st, Rev. D. D. Bishop; 2d, Magraw & Fairservice. Chicks, 1st, Rev. D. D. Bishop; 2d, Magraw & Fairservice.

Buff Cochins.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, Geo. E. Drumm, Chatham, New York.

White Cochins.—Fowls, 1st, Magraw & Fairservice. **Black Cochins.**—Chicks, 1st, H. A. Grant, Jr., Tarrytown, N. Y.; 2d, Jas. Woods, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Colored Dorkings.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, John K. Camp, Winsted, Conn.

Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, 1st, Rev. D. D. Bishop; 2d, E. M. Carpenter. Chicks, 1st and 2d, John Salisbury.

Dominiques.—Fowls, 2d, Henry Woods, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Jas. Woods.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, Jas. Woods. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Sam'l A. Mills, Greenwich, Conn.

Golden Penciled Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st, C. W. Bolton; 2d, Jas. Wood. Chicks, 1st, S. A. Mills; 2d, C. W. Bolton.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st, C. W. Bolton. Chicks, 1st, S. A. Mills; 2d, C. W. Bolton.

Silver Penciled Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st, C. W. Bolton. Chicks, 1st and 2d, S. A. Mills.

Black Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st, J. C. & D. Pennington, Paterson, New Jersey. Chicks, 1st, C. W. Bolton; 2d, Darius Gilbert, Newcastle, N. Y.

Black Spanish.—Fowls, 1st, Rev. D. D. Bishop. Chicks, 1st, Jas. A. Hoyt, Paterson, N. J.

Brown Leghorns.—Fowls, 1st, Alvah L. Banks. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Alvah L. Banks, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

White Leghorns.—Fowls, 1st, John Salisbury; 2d, H. L. Underhill, Croton Landing, N. Y. Chicks, 1st, Farr & Cobb, Rutherford, New Jersey; 2d, John Salisbury.

Black Leghorns.—Fowls, 1st, Joseph Scheumer, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Chicks, 1st, John Salisbury.

Houdans.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, H. A. Grant, Jr. Chicks, 1st, H. A. Grant, Jr.; 2d, H. H. Underhill, Croton Landing, N. Y.

Crene Coeur.—Fowls, 1st, S. V. Beckwith, Winsted, Conn. Chicks, 1st, Elliot Smith, White Plains, N. Y.

Golden Polish.—Fowls, 1st, C. W. Bolton. Chicks, 1st, S. A. Mills; 2d, C. W. Bolton.

Silver Polish.—Fowls, 1st, C. W. Bolton. Chicks, 1st, S. A. Mills; 2d, C. W. Bolton.

White Polish.—Fowls, 1st, S. A. Mills; 2d, Farr & Cobb. Chicks, 1st and 2d, C. W. Bolton.

W. C. B. Polish.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, C. W. Bolton. Chicks, 1st, C. W. Bolton; 2d, S. A. Mills.

Golden Bearded Polish.—Fowls, 2d, C. W. Bolton. Chicks, 1st and 2d, C. W. Bolton.

Silver Bearded Polish.—Fowls, 1st, C. W. Bolton; 2d, S. A. Mills. Chicks, 1st, C. W. Bolton; 2d, S. A. Mills.

Best pair of barnyard fowl, A. Boyce. Chicks, A. Boyce.

B. B. R. Games.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, E. T. Bailey, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Chicks, 1st and 2d, E. T. Bailey.

Blue Game.—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Laidlow, Newcastle, N. Y.

Gray Game.—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Laidlow.

Silver Duckwing.—Chicks, 1st, E. T. Bailey.

Yellow Duckwing.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, E. T. Bailey.

Ginger Red.—Fowls, 1st, DeWolfe, Westchester, N. Y.

Brown Red.—Chicks, 1st, E. T. Bailey.

Red Pile.—Chicks, 1st, DeWolfe.

Spangled.—Fowls, 1st, W. M. Wendell. Chicks, 1st, Geo. Laidlow.

White Game.—Chicks, 1st, DeWolfe.

B. B. R. G. Bantams.—Chicks, 1st, John J. Van Dusen, Chatham, N. Y.; 2d, John K. Camp, Winsted, Conn.

Silver Duckwing.—Fowls, 1st, W. M. Wendell.

Yellow Duckwing.—Fowls, 1st, Albert Weeks. Chicks, 1st, Jas. Woods.

Pile Game.—Fowls, 1st, Chas. H. Crosby, Danbury, Conn. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Chas. H. Crosby.

Silver Sibrighits.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, Magraw & Fairservice.

Booted White.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, Magraw & Fairservice. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Magraw & Fairservice.

Rose Comb Black.—Fowls, 1st, Chas. H. Crosby. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Chas. H. Crosby.

Turkeys, Bronze.—1st, George Laidlow. **White.**—1st, George Laidlow.

White Guineas.—1st, C. W. Bolton.

White Pheasants.—1st, E. T. Bailey.

Geese, African.—P. C. Archer. **Emden.**—Geo. Laidlow.

Rouen Ducks.—1st, S. H. Weeks, Jr.; 2d, J. L. & G. S. Spofford, New York City.

PIGEONS.

Black Magpies.—John Salisbury. **Red Magpies.**—John Salisbury. **White Carriers.**—E. T. Bailey. **White Fantails.**—John Salisbury. **Black Fantails.**—John Salisbury. **Yellow Fantails.**—John Salisbury. **Blue Crested Fantails.**—John Salisbury. **Jacobins, Red.**—Elliot Smith. **White.**—John Salisbury. **Yellow.**—John Salisbury. **Black.**—Fletcher Gorham. **Barbs, Black.**—E. T. Bailey. **Yellow.**—E. T. Bailey. **Red.**—E. T. Bailey. **Mahomets.**—E. T. Bailey. **Mottled Tumblers.**—E. T. Bailey. **Antwerps.**—E. T. Bailey. **Blue Pouters.**—Fletcher Gorham. **Turbitts, Blue.**—John Salisbury. **Yellow.**—John Salisbury. **Red.**—John Salisbury. **Silver.**—John Salisbury.

JUDGES.—Chas. H. Crosby, W. H. Pullis, Geo. Walmaker. C. W. BOLTON, Sec'y.

LIST OF AWARDS

At the 2d exhibition of the Venango County (Pa.) Poultry Society, Dec. 19th—21st, 1876:

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, 1st and special, W. T. Bell, Franklin, Pa.; 2d, same. Chicks 1st and special, same; 2d, same.

Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, 1st and special, B. F. Smiley, Reno, Pa. Chicks, 1st, same.

White Cochins.—Fowls, 2d, J. Sheasley, Franklin, Pa.

B. B. R. Games.—Fowls, 1st and special, J. T. Bell, Franklin, Pa. Chicks, 1st and special, B. F. Smiley; 2d, J. R. Welsh, Rouseville, Pa.

Penciled Silver Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st and special, Joseph Bell, Franklin, Pa.; 2d, W. A. Cooper, Franklin, Pa.

Spangled Golden Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st and special, T. D. Adams, Franklin, Pa.; 2d, C. D. Elliott, Franklin, Pa. Chicks, 1st and 2d, same.

Spangled Silver Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st and special, W. T. Bell.

Brown Leghorns.—Fowls, 1st, Matt. Hafe, Foxburg, Pa.; 2d, H. G. Sheasley, Franklin, Pa.

White Leghorns.—Fowls, 1st and special, J. Sheasley. Chicks, 1st and 2d, H. G. Sheasley.

Golden Polish.—Fowls, 1st and special, J. Sheasley; 2d, J. R. Newman, Franklin, Pa.

Houdans.—Fowls, 2d, J. Sheasley.

Golden Sebrigt Bantams.—Chicks, 2d, H. H. DeArman, Franklin, Pa.

Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, 1st and special, Wm. Brown, Kittanning, Pa. Chicks, 2d, J. T. Shearer, Petrolia, Pa.

Rouen Ducks.—Old, 1st, Matt. Hafe.

White Turkeys.—Young, 1st, W. F. McCray, Franklin, Pa.

Special prize of \$20 for the best pair of fowls, or chicks of any variety, awarded to W. T. Bell, for Light Brahma fowls.

W. T. BELL, Sec'y.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE HOMING ANTWERP.

In your paper of Dec. 18th, I find an article about the Antwerps, or homing birds, signed by G. W. A., of Providence, R. I. As I am acquainted with the gentleman through our mutual correspondence, and know that he is such an ardent flying fancier, it gives me great pleasure to see that he has not changed yet his great love for this breed of birds. I don't think that it is long that Mr. G. W. A. is an Antwerp fancier, and he must certainly take great pleasure in keeping and breeding his pets, or he would not express himself in such an enthusiastic manner about them.

Certainly, as a Belgian, and an old fancier from the city of Antwerp, take great pleasure to see that gentlemen in America manifest a desire to give the keeping of the Antwerps a trial. In Belgium, as in almost all countries, we had also a great many fancy birds some years ago; but they are all done away with, and not one dozen of what would be called first class fancy birds can now be found in Belgium.

Not one who keeps pigeons there, cares about any other breeds than the flying birds, and all corporations, whether cities of one or two hundred thousand inhabitants, or villages of one thousand, all have their flying societies. There certainly must be found a great amusement in keeping and breeding the homing birds, otherwise it would not be followed up as it is done. And, in fact, Mr. Editor, since the siege of Paris, in which the noble Antwerps played such a great and historical role, the flying fancy has received a new impulse, and not only have the European Governments commenced the keeping, and the breeding of the homing birds, which they distribute in their fortified places, and through them keep up a regular aerial correspondence, but all over Europe the fancy breed of pigeons are in a great measure replaced with the Antwerps. In the North of France, that is in the part bordering Belgium, there are now almost as many pigeon fanciers as there are in Belgium, and in the city of Paris, where in 1870 there was only one society, there are now more than three or four dozen, and in the South of France, where a few years ago the Antwerps were hardly known, there are also flying societies springing up as if by magic. Germany is not behind either, and particularly in the Rhine provinces, the sport of racing with the Antwerps is indulged in greatly, and regular premiums are offered annually by the Government to encourage the breeding of these useful birds. In England, Scotland and Ireland, the Antwerps are also coming into prominence, making great demands upon Belgium for stock.

If we consider well the amusement these birds are capable of giving, it is no wonder that the tedious, uncertain, and troublesome breeding of the fancy birds is discouraging a great many fanciers. Besides, some kind of fancy birds cost fashionable prices, and unless you spend many hundred dollars on them, it is not worth while to keep or breed them. Carriers and Pouters are particularly expensive, and unless you spend from four to six hundred dollars for a pair of Carriers, and almost as much for first-class Pouters, you can hardly expect to win a first premium in one of our first-class exhibitions. It is a well-known fact, that the best Carriers exhibited at Philadelphia, in the Centennial exhibition cost over 500 dollars, and that Mr. B., of New York has refused this amount for one pair of Duns.

It is not only the great value of good birds of this class of pigeons which deters many a fancier from breeding them, but besides the difficulty of breeding them, it is calculated that only one young bird out of a dozen has all the good points to make a good show bird.

I must confess, Mr. Editor, that although such an ardent lover of the homing birds, that I also like the English Carriers and Pouters for their show, but my experience with these birds for the first year that I tried them was not encouraging. I imported last

winter and this spring, five pairs of English Carriers from England, and I have only been able to raise one young one (which is now flying out with my Antwerps) from them. One of the old ones died on the voyage coming over, and one died in my loft. I also imported in the month of August, one pair of White Pouters, very fine birds; they had eggs once which they broke, and one day I found the cock very sick, with his crop hanging down, and I surely expected him to die before many days. I took him to Mr. Burlingame, the well-known connoisseur and pigeon dealer of New York, and he told me that in order to save him, I had to wash out his crop, and hang him in a stocking. So I had to hang the poor devil for two nights in a stocking, with his head right up, and through this scientific operation he came all right again.

Now with the Antwerps it is altogether different. As everybody knows they are the strongest and hardest of all the pigeons, and are also the best feeders and breeders, and with five pairs you can raise at least from 30 to 40 young birds, as with any chance at all, each pair will raise 4 or 5 pairs of young birds in one season.

When training, you will certainly lose some of them, but when a fancier has a few pairs, he can, with facility and a little prudence, always raise birds enough for himself, and for some of his friends. The training, racing, and breeding of the Antwerps is particularly entertaining to young men in small towns and villages, as in such places there is not as much amusement for them as in large cities. Races can be arranged in the season once a week, that is in May, June, and July, with old birds, and in August, September, and October with young birds. It is not only in racing that the amusement consists of keeping the Antwerps; but when the fanciers come together after their day's occupation there is always a friendly chat about them, the races are arranged, the time the birds made in their exercises is discussed, and in fact it keeps the fancier in a constant pre-occupation of mind about their favorites. Some of our young readers may think that I have the Antwerps too much on the brain, that I exaggerate things, and that there really is not so much enthusiasm in Belgium as I describe it.

To show you that I am in earnest, and mean what I say, and that I can prove what I advance, I take from the *Epervier* of October 22d, the announcement of two "Concours Monster," given in the part of Belgium, called Wallon, and where the French language is spoken. The announcement says: "The society called the Great Colombarian of Ecaussines, in its meeting of the month of October, has decided that during the year 1877 two great concours will be offered, in which the fanciers of all Belgium are requested to participate."

"The first e-concourse will be from the city of Orleans, and will take place in the month of June, with old pigeons. The second e-concourse will be from the city of Paris, and will take place in the month of August, with young and old birds. At each of these concours a sum of 25,000 francs will be guaranteed to be distributed in prizes, being 50,000 francs for the two concours."

The *Epervier* of November 12th, and 19th, gives the following extract from papers printed in France. "The Colombarophilic societies of Paris have this year finished their series of concours with the 'pigeons voyageurs.'" We cannot but be well satisfied with the result obtained. Several awards have been given to the winners in the several concours, and have either obtained gold medals, or certain sums of money.

The department of war, in remembrance of the services rendered by the pigeons voyageurs during the siege of Paris, has deemed it advisable to encourage these concours. Therefore it has ordered that twenty gold medals should be struck. The Commercial Council of Paris has also shown their sympathy for an undertaking which has rendered such eminent services to the city, and has voted the sum of 1,000 francs, to be divided among the fanciers who won prizes from the e-concourse of Vitry-le-Francais.

The proprietors of the pigeons who have been the swiftest and truest are Mr. Deronax, so well known for the services his birds gave to the city of Paris during the time of the siege, and to whom the Government of National defense has awarded as a reward for his services, the distinction so well deserved of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Messrs. Laurent, Navette, Jossow, and to whom we may in justice add, Mr. Cassiers, who also rendered great services during the siege of Paris, and all esteemed fanciers and breeders of our valuable messengers.

The paper of the 19th of November has the following: "Colombophilic Society, of Vincennes, Montreuil, (France)"

"We have not forgotten the eminent services rendered by the traveling Antwerps during the Franco-German war, in 1870-71. France, the country of initiative and progress, was at that time, it must be confessed, the most backward for this aerial telegraph. Also since the event has demonstrated the undeniable necessities of these aerial travelers, more than fifty societies have been founded in all points of the French territory, and it is to be hoped that in a short time, France will not have to be jealous of Belgium, the first country in the world for the traveling pigeons."

The Colombophilic Society, called "The Swiftness" established at Vincennes and Montreuil, in 1874, has just taken a new impulse under the direction of its new president, Mr. Grapinet, the winner of several medals in different concourses.

The society has for its object, the raising and the training of the traveling pigeons to ameliorate the homing birds by judicious breeding, to profit by the wonderful instinct of these birds, and to lend a helping hand in all circumstances to the civil and military agencies in case of necessity.

The entry fee will be 5 francs for each participating bird. Pools of different value will also be arranged. This society brought together last season in the concourse, over 3,500 birds.

I could give, Mr. Editor, a great many more illustrations of what great respect the Antwerps are treated in Belgium, and in fact all over Europe, and it is no wonder then that I may say with your correspondent G. W. A., that it is strange that so few of our American fanciers keep the homing birds.

I must say though, that in these two last years the keeping of the Antwerps has greatly increased, and that in the great cities all over the Union, and particularly in New York, Newark, Paterson, Providence, Philadelphia and Baltimore these birds predominate. Besides, this climate seems almost as well adapted for the flying of the Antwerps as is that of Belgium and France. My friend Mr. Waelcler, of Hoboken, N. J., also a Belgian, and a great lover of the homing birds, and a first class fancier, and myself, have demonstrated by the training of birds as far off as Lock Haven, Pa., 240 miles from New York, and tossed there by Professor A. N. Raub, without losing any of them, that with careful training, we can have in a year or two also our great concourses of 500 to 600 miles, just as well as they have them in Belgium.

My birds, and those of Mr. Waelcler will have to fly next June or July from Pittsburgh, Pa., or Buffalo, N. Y., 450 to 500 miles, or will have to submerge in the attempt.

I trust that some of the Philadelphia fanciers will join us in the race, to which they are friendly invited.

Yours truly, JOHN VAN OPSTAL,
No. 4 Lewis St.

P. S.—I received word about four weeks ago that I had obtained an award for my birds in the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia.

As I did not see any account of the result of the awards given, will you please inform your readers through your paper, who have been winners at the exhibition.

"One of those things which no fellow can find out." All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the matter. One says that every chick, fowl, pigeon, duck, turkey, etc., is to receive a bronze medal.—P. S. & P. Bulletin.

How are they to receive them, in person or by proxy?

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ACCLIMATION AND DOMESTICATION.

BY V. M. F.

Pachydermata—Ungulated or hoofed animals of this series. We will introduce the family Solipedes, and examine its six species. As the type *Caballus* horse is well understood, we shall pass to notice 1st, the species *Hemionus* or *Dzigguetai*, inhabiting central Asia. An animal noted for fleetness, and durability of speed, vicarious in temper to be sure, but of good size; something less than the horse, but larger than the ass, of a bay color, with stripe of darker along the spine. Carries his head and neck more horizontal than his cousin—our prancing steed. From his habits it is evident that he is an animal of great endurance, therefore must possess great muscle.

Why this beast has not been appropriated by man is a mystery. As all the creatures are for man's use and pleasure, so designed by the Creator, and, knowing man's need, nothing was needlessly given, if then, the Great Giver provided more forms of creatures than man has appropriated; it is inferable that man is remiss in the obedience to Creator in not using the gifts bestowed. But, there are three others of this family which he has not appropriated. The little Ass—*Asinus*, has been well tested and, was the first of the family domesticated, so he can be dismissed without further remark.

The Zebra and the two remaining members of the family are natives of Africa, whilst the other three are natives of Asia. The Zebra has been partially domesticated, but never to useful purposes, and yet he is by far a more comely animal than the ass, and larger than most of the donkeys.

The *Quaccha* or *Conagga* is of South Africa, and is something smaller than the Zebra, but possessing similar qualities, and having duller markings, but graceful and fleet. Subsisting on sparse herbage, and built for strength, and, if appropriated, would make a valuable accession to man's beasts of burden.

The last member of this family lives in the mountains of South Africa, also in a wild state: it is called *Onagga*—*Montanus*, and possesses an aptitude to ascend and descend hills and mountains. In color, I think, if my memory serves me, Cuvier says it is brown, or perhaps ashy, with white legs, underparts and tail, and has zebra markings over the upper color. With but few exceptions all wild animals are uniform in their colors; it is only by domestication that animals vary in color. Here then is presented four unappropriated species of the Solipedes family, after six thousand years of their creation, or at least so far as is known during the historic period.

What a field of enterprise for some Rarey, who might immortalize his name by bringing into useful subjection, by acclimatizing and domesticating the *Dzigguetai*, the Zebra, the *Conagga*, and the *Onagga*. All of which with the horse and ass would produce mules, as well as with one another. It only requires money and patience to produce the result.

FISH.

Fish do not possess much sense of taste, as the salivary glands are inconspicuous, nor have they an external ear. Their organs of touch lie mostly in the lips. In some fish, teeth are not found in the mouth, but in the gills.

Every scale of a fish has a hole through it, which admits the water, and this balances the outside pressure from the same element.

Organs of voice are entirely wanting in fish, though many make a sound, for instance, the weak-fish (*Otolithus regalis*) make quite a

noise, when caught. Black drum and cat-fish do the same; but the sounds are abdominal, not vocal.

Some species of fish habitually leave the water in search of food! In Siam is found a fish which is there called amphibious, as it has been found on the land a full mile from the water!

Fish are never poisonous in themselves. Whenever they have been, they have been made so by feeding on some poisonous plant or animal. Several fish, however, have a poison sting. The bones of certain fish are used for fish hooks in some parts of the world, to catch other fish of the same species!

ADSUM.

(For *Fanciers' Journal*.)

FASCINATION.

JAMES M. McCANN.

MYSTERIOUS POWERS OF THE SERPENT.

That many of the species are able to kill almost instantly, animals so much their superior in size and strength, is in itself a marvel. By what subtle alchemy is this deadly poison distilled, and from what substances? Often beautiful in color as the tropical flowers around them, and graceful in motion as the waters of rivulet, why is it that animals who could never have experienced the terrible effects of their venom should shrink from their presence with loathing and disgust? The largest and fiercest carnivora will refuse the offer of battle these reptiles are always willing to give to every living creature, with the same solicitude for their personal safety, as would the feeblest rodent. Man himself recoils with horror before them, or falls a helpless victim to their insane fury. With few exceptions they excite in the minds of all animals feelings of terror and fear. This power is also possessed by the non-venomous varieties, as well as by their more dangerous relatives.

WHAT IS FASCINATION?

"The extreme of terror, or despairing terror!" That power by which serpents are enabled to capture animals that would otherwise easily escape them. It has never been claimed by me that there was anything supernatural about it. Granting that snakes possess this mysterious gift, there are many other things in Nature quite as wonderful. Animal magnetism, still but little understood, and mingled with much of deception and error, contains nevertheless a substratum of scientific truth. "The operator can play upon the mesmerized subject as on an instrument—make him taste, feel, think and act—loose and recover memory, the power over his limbs, or even his own identity at will. The mesmeric state is produced by a steady gaze at some fixed object. About one person in ten is found capable of being thus affected, to a greater or less extent. While in this state, the functions of the body are liable to be much affected; the pulsations of the heart, and the respirations are quickened or retarded, and the secretions altered, and that chiefly at the will of the operator; at his direction, the limbs are made rigid, or become endowed with unnatural strength; one liquid tastes as any other, and is hot or cold, sweet or bitter, as the subject is told; in short, every thought, sensation, and movement of the subject obeys the behest of the mesmeriser." Is not this quite as mysterious as the serpent's power of fascination—may they not both belong to the same class of phenomena?

THE DIFFICULTY OF OBSERVING THEIR HABITS.

Serpents love the most retired and secluded spots—the jungle, the rocks, the mountains. They feed but seldom—a single meal often sufficing for a month or longer. There are 363 known species, of which comparatively few are ever found in countries inhabited by enlightened men. A naturalist might wander through the forests of the Temperate Zones for a life time and never see a serpent in the act of capturing its prey. Sir Emmons Tennent fre-

quently performed journeys of five hundred miles through the jungles of Ceylon without ever seeing a snake.

In many places, as in Ireland and some of the Channel Islands, and in large districts around the poles they are entirely unknown.

Only a few varieties are found in Europe, and those of small size, and mostly harmless. Then too, it is not pretended that all snakes possess this power of fascination, or those that do in the same degree—neither is it claimed that all birds, or small mammals can be thus operated upon. Hence the difficulty of arriving at the truth—hence the value of the testimony that we have.

THAT SOME SNAKES POSSESS THIS POWER.

If a murder were to be committed, and a man should be suspected of the crime, and a number of respectable witnesses should appear on the day of trial, and testify that they saw the prisoner do the deed—that the dead man had not committed suicide in defense of his young—would he not be adjudged guilty?

I have produced a host of intelligent, scientific, and illustrious witnesses who all testify that they have seen the serpent exerting this magic power. Can Phoca impeach their testimony? otherwise they are entitled to all belief. It matters little what closet naturalists may say upon this subject—they cannot prove that it is impossible for the serpent to fascinate certain animals. It is the observers alone who are worthy to be our teachers. The naturalist Poppig "saw on the banks of the Hualaga an unfortunate frog, which, after being for some time unable to move, at length made a desperate leap towards a large snake that was all the time fixing its eyes upon it."³ I know that Phoca will say that this was a mother frog making a determined attack upon the enemy, in defence of her young, or endeavoring to save her precious tadpoles by the splendid strategy of leaping down its throat.

Aquatic animals are not remarkable for intelligence. "On going over the Mane Range, Australia," Mr. Hodgson writes, "an adder was observed creeping upon a poor quail, which crouched on the ground, fascinated. We allowed the bird to fall a victim."⁴ "But," says Phoca, "the quail may have had a nest in Australia, and therefore sacrificed herself willingly in defence of her young." It is useless to multiply authorities, or to accumulate additional evidence. Is the theory of fascination unscientific, or incredible? Is it not another evidence of the survival of the fittest? Certain favored serpents gazing intently upon the birds, and squirrels that they could not reach, found that their food came to them. These surviving, while others perished, transmitted this power to their descendants, and the laws of heredity fixed it in the race forever. I have nowhere maintained that fascination was not, in part, caused by the serpent's power of producing intense fear in the mind of the subject—compelling birds and squirrels to become unwilling victims to the reptile's cunning.

Most of the authorities quoted by Phoca confirm, instead of confuting the theory of fascination. Mr. Wood, Mr. Gosse, Cuvier, Buffon, all admit that a snake can render certain animals helpless from fear. So do the greatest naturalists everywhere. Magin, Buckland, Garratt, Hartwig, and many others. Goldsmith was no naturalist. I doubt if he could have told the difference between an Ass' skull and that of a Seal's.

Amphibious animals have not the widest range of thought, and but a small part of the earth can be seen from an iceberg, and that contains never a snake.

Note.—The Dutchman's arguments are not conclusive, neither does it seem probable that the "pigeon English," of this philologist hermaphrodite will ever be reckoned among the classics. If "Schonny," sets up for a wit he had better take Jerrold's advice, and sit down again.

DOMESTICATION OF QUAIL.

I read David Taggart's article on quail raising in *JOURNAL* of Sept. 18, (No. 36) with no little interest. I, too, am engaged in rural pursuits, and for many years have availed myself of my opportunities to study closely the nature and habits of the quail. Am glad to know that at least one man is making an intelligent effort for their domestication. That his efforts will be crowned with the happiest success I firmly believe, provided he does not under any circumstances permit a shot-gun to come within a mile

¹ Garbutt's *Mysteries and Marvels of Instinct*, page 337.

² Chamber's *Encyclopaedia*, page 233.

³ *The Tropical World*, page 213.

⁴ *Mysteries and Marvels of Instinct*, page 350.

of his premises. My father was one of the pioneers of central Ohio when the country was but few removes from a wilderness. When I was eight years old he taught me the art of trapping quail. They were so numerous as to be almost a scourge. There was quite a rivalry in the trapping business among the neighboring farmer boys, and the fear of being beaten led me to study the habits of the game, for base purposes, the sportsmen will say, but which has since afforded me many hours profitable recreation. My father kept no gun, and the swarms of quail on the farm led me at once to notice that they avoided the vicinity of fire-arms, although it was seldom that one was shot. I have caught a hundred in one trap within a month without making any visible impression on their numbers, but if by accident a gun was fired near it, that trap had to be moved to a more secluded place before it caught any more birds. They were at that time, as now, persistently seeking domestication and the protection of man. They frequently used the same nest with the barn-yard hen, and unless frightened, seldom strayed farther from the farm-house. During the past summer I placed a trusty old Buff Cochon hen with a brood of Hondans in a coop in the corner of the orchard near her house. The first day they were there, a mother quail with her brood moved in with them. For a few days the young quail would hide while the chicks were being fed, but as soon as the attendant was a few steps away they would rush and scramble with the chicks for food. Another quail with her brood tried for a week to stay with a white Bantam, but as the Bantam had only one room in her coop, she refused to take any boarders. A third made her nest in the Dark Brahmas' run, but a Brahma, disgusted at the sight of her eggs, attempted to set her a pattern, and in the effort broke all the little eggs. The plucky bird built another nest outside the yard, hatched and reared her young. These three broods grew to maturity within a stone's throw of my house, were but very little more shy than chickens, and I hoped that with a little encouragement they would finish the process of domestication of their own accord. But during the writer's sickness, in November, a thoroughbred sportsman (!!!) came along, clothed in impudence and velvet, wearing a breech-loader under his left arm and a setter dog at his right heel, and saved me any further care on their account. That he was a thoroughbred there is no doubt, for he so informed a little boy that was sent into the orchard to request him to leave, and his assertion was confirmed by the insolence with which he afterward came to the house and ordered dinner.

BOB WHITE.

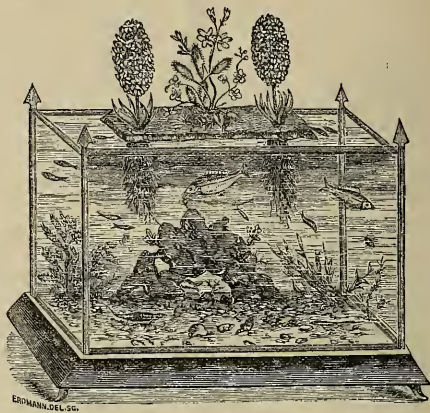
CRUSTACEANS AS PURIFIERS.

Among the many species of scavengers, none fill a more important place in the economy of nature than the mussels and snails of our ponds and rivers. How much we are indebted to them for the purification of our sources of water supply, we may never know. Each one of them is a percolator—on a small scale, it is true—but then they are as countless almost as the sands.

In rambles after aquatic specimens my comrade and I used each to take a gallon jar covered with muslin, and arranged with straps, for carrying. In one we deposited our finny specimens; in the other mussels, snails, craw fish, &c. No matter how muddy the water, after two or three hours the jar containing the mollusks and crustaceans would become clear as crystal, while the other would exhibit no change. Thinking perhaps that the rapid motions of the fish prevented the precipitation of the solid matter in the water, we removed them from the jar, but this made no apparent difference. We then changed the fish to the snail jar, first stirring up the sediment until it was again quite as turbid as the other, and placed the snails in the fish jar. Notwithstanding the movements of the fish, the water settled in a few minutes, while the other was two or three hours in settling. After it was perfectly clear we stirred up the sediment thoroughly, but it settled in a few minutes. Every particle of the water seems to flow through some sort of an apparatus in the animal, which arrests every atom of solid matter—in fact, close observation will disclose a current of water flowing directly to each, produced by some power within itself. The solid matter is thus collected, and after undergoing digestion, the refuse, which is principally inorganic matter—and which has undergone such compression that every particle of air is exhausted from it—is so much heavier than water that it settles to the bottom in a few minutes.

PHOCA.

THE HOME.



AN ORNAMENT FOR THE AQUARIUM.

"See dying vegetation life sustain;
See life decaying, vegetate again."

The possessor of an aquarium has a never-failing source of enjoyment for his leisure hours. To the student of nature what an inexhaustible mine of interesting material is furnished for investigation, by the intimate knowledge thus afforded of this realm of animated nature. To the children what a glorious Kindergarten, unfolding nature in its ever-varying moods, and rivaling their dreams of fairy-land.

The accompanying cut represents an Aquarium with a beautiful design of floating island—made of cork—in which hyacinths, and other water-loving plants are growing. The effect of this beautiful idea is most delightful. There is a wide field for the exercise of ingenuity, in effecting just such charming combinations of Aquatic and Terrestrial life. And what cunning abodes they are for our amphibious friends the Newts, Salamanders, Crawfish, &c. A floating island like this may be planted with barley, grass, flax, or other seeds, and one may thus have all through the winter, beautiful green fields in miniature. The same effect may be produced on a cake-stand by simply covering it with white wadding, scattering the seed on it and keeping it sufficiently wet. The once typical Aquarium with its complement of sluggish gold-fish—devoid of interesting characteristics—is well nigh obsolete. The fishes most sought after are those delightful little fellows, the different varieties of sun-fish, including that most beautiful of all our Aquarium fishes, the banded sun-fish—*Mesopomistius Charodon*—the *Leucisida* or Dace family (including the Silver, Banded, Black-nosed, Lace-fin, and Pigmy), Roach, Four-spined Stickleback, Chub, Chub-suckers, Suckers, Cat-fish, Eels, &c. Widely divergent in form, color, and character, their daily life is a constant wonder and amusement to the intelligent observer. The demand is principally for the smallest specimens, showing a marked improvement in taste, for to my mind a large gold-fish lazily propelling itself around a small tank, is suggestive—as to proportion—of the whale in the New York Aquarium. And then the plants, the crowning beauty of the ideal Aquarium! the beautiful Anacharis, the Valisneria, the Charas, the Callitriche, and many other of delicate nature but rapid growth, even more interesting than the fish themselves! What a royal feast for that vegetarian epicure, the

Gold-fish. What a veritable "Bull in a china shop," if he be of any size! With what remorseless energy he sets himself to work to destroy the beautiful, interlacing network of living green!

But the little fishes are so cunning and so like little children in their gambols. The Roach and Dace—except the Pigmy Dace—go in schools, and are just like jolly little school children, playing tag, follow your leader, and other juvenile games. The little *Sunnies* are dignified and belligerent. The *Sticklebacks* are restless, pugnacious little bodies, continually poking their noses into other fishes' business, and with perfect impunity too—perfect little bullies, always armed. The *Pigmy Dace* is so like the *Pike* in its habits that they might well be called brothers; they should be smaller than the other fish if possible. The *Banded Sun-fish* is shy, and very stately. I have four small ones which I have had for a long time, and which will eat meat as readily as the other varieties of *Sun-fish*, a result difficult of attainment with full-grown ones.

With a thorough comprehension of the simple fundamental principles governing the relations between animal and vegetable life, the management of the Aquarium becomes a pleasure, rather than a care. Nothing so amply repays one for the little labor bestowed upon it. With plenty of light and sunshine, and moderation in stocking with animal life, there can be no failure.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DO NOT "RUST OUT."

Do not "rust out" my sister dear
 In the routine of daily life,
 Do not ignore the books of youth
 Because you are mother and wife.
 A man would rather hear a song
 And little *Toddle-King* a rhyme,
 Than learn the cake had baked too long,
 Or the bread was not raised in time.
 Keep each your household free from "dirt,"
 But oh, do not make it a task,
 For all must eat their "peck" while here,
 And be buried in it at last.
 As Fred sits wearied in his chair,
 With his feet thrown over the arm,
 Read aloud from Tennyson's "Maud,"
 And fret not of stockings to darn.
 "Th' old old story" is ever new,
 And its breath can be kept aflame
 If memories past are but recalled,
 And sweetly lived over again.
 Go to the school and hear the tasks,
 Keep the verbs and pronouns in mind,
 Then your daughters cannot complain
 Of a mother behind the times.
 Keep the old piano in tune,
 And forget your work at its tone,
 Be of good cheer to friends away,
 And a "treasure trove" in your home,
 IDA B. ROBERTS.

High Time.—A husband having arrayed himself elaborately with gaiters, game bag and gun, accompanied by his faithful dog, went forth to hunt, but shot nothing. Impossible to return empty-handed to the house, he stopped at the market and bought a hare, which he presented to his wife. The hare was terribly high—not alone in price. "Ah!" said the wife, with a sniff; "so you killed it! You were right. It is high time!"—*French paper.*

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Poor (?) Man's Pudding.—Soak stale bread in milk or water. Add a half cup of each sugar and molasses; a piece of suet, egg-sized, chopped fine; a half cup of each raisins and currants; 1 teaspoon soda, two of cream of tartar; flour enough to thicken. Season with ginger. Boil in a bag three hours. Beat a small half cup of butter with a full cup of sugar until the mass looks like ice-cream, to serve with the pudding. KATE.

Irish Stew.—Cut any kind of cold meat excepting pork or ham into small pieces. Pare and cut in halves potatoes, add also onions and carrots cut fine. If you have liquor in which meat has been cooked, add to the meat and vegetables, with salt and pepper to season to taste. Let all cook steadily together for an hour, or until but little liquor is left.

Another way to use up cold meat is to chop it fine, mix it with mashed potato, two parts of potato to one of meat; add herbs, and salt and pepper to suit the taste; make into balls the size of an egg and fry a light brown in hot drippings. KATE.

Meat Loaf.—Chop fine whatever cold meat you may have, fat and lean together; add pepper, salt and a finely-chopped onion, two slices of bread which have been soaked in milk, and one egg; mix well together and bake in a form. This makes an admirable tea or breakfast dish.

If your boots are wet at night, fill them to the top with oats. The grain will absorb a portion of the moisture, and swelling, will fill the boot, keeping it to its proper shape. If placed at night in a moderately warmed place so filled, morning will find them dry, and comparatively soft and pliable. Whereas, if allowed to dry without filling they will be wrinkled, shapeless, and stiff.

Fried Codfish.—Soak pieces of salted codfish about two inches square for 48 hours, changing the water twice in the time. Place them upon a colander or sieve to drain. Add pepper and a little salt to a little flour, with which thoroughly dredge the pieces of fish before frying them a light brown in hot lard or clear drippings.

To Polish Tins.—First rub your tins with a dry cloth; then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands; afterwards, take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent rubbing them with brick dust or powder, which spoils the hands.

For Bleaching Muslin.—One pound of chloride of lime to forty yards of muslin; soak the muslin in soft water over night, melt the lime in a pot of water; then put the muslin in for half an hour; rinse three times; soak in soft water over night; and hang out to dry.

Advice to Those who Need it.—Many housekeepers injure themselves needlessly by lifting wash-tubs or wash-boilers half full of water. It takes longer, of course, to dip water out of a tub than to carry it away, but it pays in the long run; and what kind of forethought is there in setting the wash-boiler on the floor, filling it with water, and then lifting it on the stove? One such exertion of strength hurts a person more than a week's steady work.

FARMER'S WIFE, in R., N. Y.

One thing should be remembered on washing day, and that is, never to permit those who stand at the tub and do the washing to hang out the clothes, for while they are at the tub they get warm and heated, and especially in winter or windy weather, it is very injurious to go out while heated. Many cases of consumption are undoubtedly brought on by repeated colds; therefore great care should be observed in regard to this simple matter.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CORPORAL TOM.

Corporal Tom is a sagacious grimalkin, and an efficient attaché of police station 9 of Boston. Tom has held his commission for several years, and has evinced a commendable official capacity and acumen. His undeviating course in the line of duty has elicited merited praise from his superior officers and acquaintances. Tom was bred under the eye of the law, which may account for his singular aptitude for the business in which he is engaged.

The corporal in infancy, deprived of home influences, ostensibly an orphan, became a waif, and thrown upon the charity of the world, like many others in similar circumstances, found his way to the station house. There being no "home" suitable for his reception, and ingratiating himself in the good will of the limbs of justice, he was allowed to make the station a permanent home. And there, passing his youth under the tuition of the knights of the billy, breathing an atmosphere brightened with the odor of law, order, and equity, he gave such evidences of his future worth as an agent of peace, that he was enlisted, dubbed "Corporal," and provided with the insignia of office which is worn upon his coat collar.

The corporal's duties are various. Besides having the general oversight of the station during the absence of the superior officer, and waging an unremitting war upon incursive rats and mice, he also performs patrol duty. At the sound of the bell to summon the relief watch at midnight, Tom regularly takes his place in line, and after roll-call gives the station a cursory inspection, and then goes out on his beat, passing up Blue Hill avenue, across to Warren street, down to, and up Dudley street, to the station again. This is invariable. Every officer on the route is visited, and if one should be off his beat, Tom would not return until he has been found. Thus the officer on duty at the station is able to judge by the length of Tom's absence, as to the movements of the patrolmen. At the registration of prisoners or lodgers, Tom mounts the desk, manifests a watchful interest in the examination, and descends as soon as it is over. Feline as well as canine tramps and impostors have felt the power of Tom's arm, and have learned to give the station a wide berth.

Tom is uniformly dressed in black coat and trousers, with white vest, and has never been known to utter a profane or vulgar word throughout his official career, thereby setting an example to many of higher intelligence in the same calling.

G. A. S.

THE CANARY BIRD AS A HOUSEHOLD PET.

It is wonderful that so little a throat is capable of such a volume of sweet sound. There are two or three simple suggestions that may not be out of place concerning the cost and care of a bird. First, a plain brass cage is preferable to any other, because it is easier to keep clean, vermin will not infest it, and it is more beautiful than painted or wooden cages are, and not much more costly. Second, a bird will cost from three to five dollars. It is difficult to select a good bird from a lot, because you cannot distinguish the quality of his notes among so many; you must rely upon the judgment and honesty of the dealer. You do not want a loud singer with a piercing note.

The birds that are offered for sale at this season are mostly young birds, therefore select one with a soft voice; he will increase in volume and power of song as he grows older. Do not hang him in a draught of air. He will hear the outdoors air, but not where a current of air blows upon him. His food should be plain canary and rape seed, with fresh water and bath daily, or at your convenience.

We have a canary that has not missed a day of song during the year. He is now moulted; his coat is as ragged as that of a tramp. All his tail feathers, save one or two, are gone, but he sings as sweetly and cheerfully as ever. We feed him absolutely nothing but the seed we have spoken of. There are four things, yea, five, that a bird will do in a family. He will give the little girl, eight or nine years old, a few minutes' lesson in tender, loving care each day. He will settle a dispute or a quarrel by drowning the voice of contention in the voice of song. He will drive away the blues, thereby saving a doctor's bill and helping digestion. He will awaken the household with a concert at sunrise, and fill the house with his happy spirit all day long. There will be at least one cheerful fellow in doors when all the rest are sad.

—*Rochland Advocate.*

ARTIFICIAL COLORING OF BIRDS.

To-day I had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Gresham, who, while admiring a Yellow Pouter in my aviary, said, "Did you use cayenne?" At one time I did think of trying it, but gave up the idea, as I do not like anything artificial tending to alter the coloring of Nature in birds. Indeed, however much natural coloring may be intensified by art, whether by external application, or internal by means of feeding, it appears to me, after all the trouble, to be but a hollow victory, a transient show. The application must be repeated each year with more or less success.

It is now some time since a great deal of fault-finding was made against certain of our Canary breeders. Some thought their birds were painted, others colored with dye, and others that the sand used in their cages was the cause of the high color in their birds. To test this matter even chemists were employed, and because of those surmises, if I recollect rightly, a degree at least of dishonesty was attributed to the owners. I would not be so uncharitable as to say that there was a species of envy shown on the part of the fault-finders, but by and by it came out that no external coloring had been used, but that any amount of internal coloring matter had effected the purpose; and strange, at least to me, this internal artificial coloring has been very generally adopted by breeders of certain varieties of Canaries, and many of their birds have taken highest honors at shows. So far from this being challenged by exhibitors or judges, it is now quite understood; the birds are called "hot-fed" birds, and the best dyer has the best prize. Now, I should like much to be enlightened upon the difference between the effect of outside and inside dyeing or artificial coloring. It looks to me one and the same, and puts me in mind of the Irishman at the railway station, who politely said, "Will you show me the entrance out, sir?"

Supposing this process could be extended to the coloring of Pigeons of all or any color, it would become a very dangerous weapon in the hands of the unprincipled. We could never be sure of the color of the birds we were purchasing; besides, it would have the effect of putting an end to our shows, and reduce our fancy from a science to a mere piece of mechanical jobbery.

I used to be largely in the Canary fancy, and still have a great leaning towards it; and were I in it again should try to produce birds of high color without any artificial means beyond the process of selection. I think this artificial system of coloring should be discouraged. It could be done, though not easily, I will admit, but the sooner the better if color is so essential to carry the honors. While naming color, as an old Canary fancier allow me to say, although I throw cold water on no one's fancy, that I do not see so much in the mere color of a bird, particularly of a Canary—i. e., in the intensity of color. I think there is far more in shape, marking, and size. The German Canary I keep for song only, and I think, and one of the best judges in England of Canaries agrees with me, that there are only four varieties of Canaries worth the breeding.

First of all the Belgian for shape. There is grace in every line and elegance in every motion; he is the highest bred bird of all. Second, the Lizard for markings; beautiful, trig, and unique in all his markings and color, whether silver or golden. Third, the Lancashire Copy, Crested or plain for size, and, as the gardeners say, for substance. He is a striking bird to the most cursory observer; and last, the German for his song. What his ori-

gin has been I cannot tell, but he and the Norwich, to my eye, are much of the same make.

Now, some of my friends will say I am down on the Norwich. Not so; but I can see no difference in form between the German bird, the old-fashioned Canary, and the Norwich. Will any one enlighten me? Being exceedingly practical, I should like to see specimens if told there is a difference.—JAMES HUIE, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

MR. EDITOR:

I should like to ask through your correspondents' column for a description and distinctive marks of a Maltese Cat. I was of the impression that mouse color was one of their marks, but I see black and white advertised.

INQUIRER.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ZOO NOTES NO. 34.

BY HUON.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

In No. 48, of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, a correspondent asks: "Is the Bird of Paradise a domesticated fowl, or a bird to be kept caged? Where to be had? What do they cost, and what is their color and size?" I will endeavor to give him some information, though I have never seen in this country a live specimen.

In a restricted sense the appellation "fowl" is only given to barn-door birds, and never is or can be the Bird of Paradise classed among domesticated fowls, nor can it long be kept a caged bird, as we shall presently see.

The enquirer speaks as though there were but one of these beautiful birds in existence, while the fact is that no less than eighteen distinct species have already been described; eleven of which are found in New Guinea—one of the islands of the Malay Archipelago, the other seven being natives of the neighboring Islands and found nowhere else. As all are much alike in habit, however they may vary in size and plumage, a description of one will answer for the whole; so we will select the largest and most beautiful of them as a sample, which is the "Emerald Bird of Paradise" (*Paradisæa apoda*). It is about as large as a common thrush, say 12 inches long, the bill being 1½ inches; its thick plumage, however, makes it appear as large as a pigeon. Its voice is not musical, much resembling the crow's, though rather more refined. The food of the whole family consists of seeds of the teak tree, a species of fig, locusts, cockroaches, caterpillars, and grass hoppers,—stripping off the legs and wings of each insect before swallowing it.

The "Emerald" is indeed a marvel of beauty, the long plummy tufts of golden, orange feathers spring from its sides beneath each wing, and when the bird is in repose are partly concealed by them, but when it becomes excited, the wings are raised vertically over the back; the head is bent down and stretched out, the long plumes are raised and expanded, till they form two magnificent fans, with deep red stripes at the base, which fade off into pale brown tints ending as the finely divided, and softly waving points. The whole bird is then overshadowed by them, its crouching body, yellow head, and emerald-green throat, forming but the foundation and setting to the golden glory which waves above. When seen in this attitude, the bird must be ranked as one of the most wonderful and beautiful of living things, and no one would ever think of calling it a "fowl," though as a winged animal, it is one.

Of the birds of paradise, strange stories used to be told in the olden times, and they were believed too!

They were said to have no feet, hence the specific term "apoda,"

footless, that they passed their lives in sailing through the air, their eggs being hatched in a natural cavity in the back of the male.

They fed on dew and vapor, and their only rest was suspending themselves to trees by the two long feathers which are so conspicuous in so many of the species. Their plumes were believed to give those who wore them a charmed life, so that they could venture into the heat of battle, and where it raged hottest fear no evil.

The research and knowledge of the naturalist has, of course, dispelled these imaginations. The bird having no legs, was simply a cute trick of the natives of New Guinea, who cut them off, whilst preparing the skins, thus by making the bird more wonderful, a great price could be obtained for its stuffed body. All the other stories about it have been proved equally apocryphal.

Some years ago an English naturalist was lucky enough, at Singapore to have two of these birds offered to him, though they were both males, he gladly paid the price asked for them, \$500, and thought them cheap.

He succeeded in safely landing them at the Zoological Garden, London, where they lived for two years. It was thought after their death, that could they have been placed in a very large conservatory, or could they have been turned loose in the tropical department of the Crystal Palace they might have lived many years longer.

Will this answer as to what the bird is, where it may be found, what its value, and how it might be kept?

As to the question about the Pluming Pheasant, from the same inquirer, I am unable to give an answer. Is he not mistaken, as he suggests he is, in the name? Among the pheasants there is none by that title, but there is a group of birds called "Plume birds," belonging to the order *Passeres*, at the head of which stands the "superb Epimachus"—which is also a native of New Guinea. It is declared by Prof. Wood to be one of the most lovely creatures that inhabit the face of the earth. Another of the plume family, also a native of New Guinea, is the "Twelve-thread plume-bird," (*Epimachus albus*) but the bird at the Centennial show perhaps was the "Hoopoe" (*Eupupa epops*) which might readily be taken for a pheasant from its shape and size; though it does not resemble any pheasant in color or plumage. About this bird there is extant a legend which is worth repeating for its moral.

"King Solomon," thus it runs, "on one of his journeys across the desert to his city of Pals, was overcome by the heat, when a large flock of Hoopoes came to his assistance, and flying between him and the sun kept him by their wings and bodies in a cloud of shade. Grateful for their help, the monarch told them to choose their reward, and after some consultation among them the birds asked that they should each be decorated with a golden crown upon their heads. Solomon advised them against the ornament, but they persisting, it was finally granted, and for a few days the birds strutted around, looking at their reflections in every pool of water, much to their self satisfaction. It was not long before a Fowler spied one of the beautiful creatures, set his net for, and caught it. Then every Fowler set his net, every Archer lay in wait, and every boy made his rude trap, each to obtain one of the rare birds, until there was but a single pair of them left, a Hoopoe and his mate. Alarmed at the dangerous state of affairs, they both with one accord flew off to the palace of King Solomon, and full of repentance for refusing the advice of the wise man, they begged him to remove the golden crown from their heads. The King granted their request, but thinking of their great service to him when fainting in the desert, he was not willing they should be left without a mark to distinguish them from other birds he gave them a crown of feathers in place of the crown of gold. Rejoicing they flew back to their homes, where they increased in numbers, and henceforth lived in comparative safety.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND FEATHERED WORLD

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO

THE FEATHERED WORLD, THE STUDENT OF NATURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HOME.

"NOT FOR ITSELF—BUT FOR ALL."

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum; 4 copies, \$5; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, \$20. Single copy, 15 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

JOSEPH H. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—25 cents per line; 6 mos., 20 cents, 12 mos., 15 cents per line.

NOTICE.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected communications not returned. Manuscript not preserved.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, FEBRUARY 15, 1877.

No. 2.

EDITORIAL

WE MUST HAVE CASH.

Looking over our ledger, over the accounts we have kept since our JOURNAL was first given to the public, we are thoroughly impressed with the fact that the credit system does not pay. And so perfectly convinced are we of its impracticability in the long run, and of the real harm done by its encouragement, that we feel we have done a kindness when we have refused to enter a name upon our books without the cash to balance the debit.

The times through which we have passed, and are still passing, have held many lessons. If we have learned the value of the penny in hand as compared with the dollars, Hope and Venture are apt to see in the future; if we have been brought to realize that buying for cash we are our own masters, and that we may purchase just what we need—that we can have our choice and are not obliged to adopt the nearest we can obtain to fitness for the purpose we have in view, but with money in hand we may search until we find *exactly* what we want; then the schooling has not been a loss, no matter how dearly we may have had to pay for it.

The creditor does not labor to please us; we are his game, fast in the snare he has laid for us. Whereas, in our independence as a cash buyer he would feel us worthy of his effort, and the effort would be made. A certain sum of money is a fact. It is non-elastic. It cannot be made to cover more than a certain limit. Our wants must be whittled to its dimensions, if they would be covered by it. A purchase is made more carefully both for quality and quantity, if the pennies must be counted down for it. We often have it exemplified in our business. A fancier sends us a lengthy advertisement for six months or a year, with the order, "display well, and send bill." The man *means* to pay for it, but the cash at hand looks small. He thinks the future will have a better show for him, or may be that the thousand and one little demands that have always made up the present of his life will not in the future. We return him his copy with its price and the note that we require "cash in advance." What is the result? His advertisement is returned to us denuded of extraneous matter. Not a word sent but that tells, and only his best stock is made prominent. He feels twice the satisfaction in it he would other-

wise, so much so in fact, that when the time expires for which it is paid, he is ready again with cash in hand for its renewal.

This is not an imaginary nor an isolated case, but is drawn from reality, and is only one of very many realities. What would have been the consequences had we not taken such a course? He would have taken no pride in his advertisement. It was not his. He had not paid for it. He never felt it his own. When the bill was presented, it would have exceeded his expectations, and have been disputed. When in need of the means to furnish material for fresh advertising, we had become importunate, he would have considered himself insulted. When still further to obtain the only redress in our power we put the claim into the collectors' hands, it was deemed an "outrage." Hard feeling and enmity the result. These experiences, the lessons we have learned by the credit we have given during the three years of the JOURNAL's existence have forced us to one conclusion,

WE MUST HAVE CASH.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIUM SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the National Columbarium Society was held at the International Agency, 36 Dey street, New York, Jan. 10, 1877. The following officers were elected:

President, Wm. Simpson, Jr., New York; vice-president, P. C. Biegel, New York; secretary, L. Burlingame, New York; treasurer, J. O. Thurston, Sing Sing, N. Y.; executive committee, Andrew Scheld, Brooklyn, D. E. Newell, P. Schuchman, John Paar, Geo. Hanft, J. Van Opstal, R. Biggart, Jr., all of New York, and Geo. Denholm, of Passaic, N. J.

On account of the New York fanciers' showing at the Centennial, it was decided not to hold the annual exhibition in New York this year. But the next annual exhibition will be held here from January 15th to the 19th, 1878.

It was also decided to use the FANCIERS' JOURNAL instead of the *Poultry Bulletin* for the year 1877 as the society paper, on account of the great interest taken by its editor in behalf of the pigeon fanciers.

L. BURLINGAME,

NEW YORK, February 3, 1877.

Secretary.

The illustrations in No. 1, Vol. 4, were of Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet, not of adult birds, as our printer made us say.

TAKE NOTICE.

Postage is prepaid at pound rates upon both THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL and the EXCHANGE & MART. A demand, upon delivery, for postage upon the latter, is because its character is misunderstood. Show this to your Postmaster or Carrier.

JOURNAL'S REMOVAL.

As many of our readers have enquired why THE JOURNAL was removed from Philadelphia to Hartford, the following which we clip from the *Springfield Republican* of Dec. 23d, will fully explain the cause of removal:

"AMERICAN MILLS, ROCKVILLE, CT.—The recent rather hopeful accounts given of the fancy cassimere trade by the American Mills seems to be substantiated by large sales of their spring goods, and the following which we clip from a New York paper:

"Messrs. Bauendahl & Co., agents, Nos. 86 and 88 Worth street, exhibit a very handsome assortment of seasonal woollens of the American Mills (of which the well-known manufacturer, Joseph M. Wade, is agent), deservedly popular productions, consisting in part of full lines of their 6-4 Strakosch styles, in general and tasteful patterns for suitings and pantaloons, of which the peculiar weave and finish offers the advantage to buyers of very little competition from other makers, and precludes copyists from imitating the choice designs upon inferior fabrics, while they have the opportunity of making their early selections at reasonable prices. B. & C. also display full lines of 6-4 Meltons from the above mills, in cadet, Cambridge, and Oxford mixtures, and in plain black, brown, and indigo blue, all of which are of the most desirable shades, and upon indigo foundations. The qualities are believed to be superior to any other home productions, and fully equal to any foreign fabrics of this class, not excepting Carr's celebrated make."

ILLINOIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

List of officers for 1877:—President, Ebenezer Denney; vice-presidents, Samuel Stratton, R. A. Warner, B. L. T. Bourland; secretary, J. H. Leaton; assistant secretary, A. G. Bartholomew; treasurer, I. J. Halsted; executive committee, Ebenezer Denney, Anrota, Ill.; J. H. Leaton, Bloomington, Ill.; I. J. Halsted, Decatur, Ill.; John T. Boyden, Lincoln, Ill.; Geo. O. Smith, Bloomington, Ill.; Thos. Mason, Jacksonville, Ill.; Geo. V. Frink, Bloomington, Ill.; H. C. Phelps, Aledo, Ill.

THAT LITHOGRAPH.

It appears that the lithograph noticed a short time ago as belonging to the Maryland State Poultry Association, really belongs to a company of fanciers in Baltimore, and is not sent free, but will be mailed to all applicants enclosing the small sum of 50 cents. *Send for it.*

OMISSIONS AND ERRATA.

Inadvertently the name of J. Van Opstal was omitted from the list of our contributors. Those interested in Homing Antwerps will be pleased to learn that the omission was an error.

A pleasant private letter from our old and valued contributor, Pete Smiley, surprised us last week. He kindly permits us to place his name among our contributors for 1877. Promising us soon the details of a certain show where he and Hans S. officiated as judges, he remarks that the "Standard was nowher," and our private opinion is that it was as well for its reputation that it was.

MSS. RECEIVED.

The Butcher Bird and the Sparrows (Andrew Sugden). Snakes in Ireland (Huron). Castor Oil Beans (H. A. S.). Pigeon Societies (P. B.). The Cow Tribe (V. M. F.). The Song Sparrow (T. G. Gentry). The Painted Terrapin (R. W. S.). Gapes in Chickens (G. L. S.). The Power of Instinct in a Dog (F. T. B.). Window Culture of Plants (W. H. Hales.)

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

I offer a sitting of eggs from my fine pen of Partridge Cochins to the first man, woman, or child that will forward to the editor the names of five subscribers, (with the money) at the regular rates. The editor to forward the name and address to

JOHN RUMBOLD,
Fowling Creek, Md.

I will send a sitting of Light Brahma eggs to any person sending you three new subscribers to the JOURNAL. I will send them as soon after you get the money as you let me know who the parties are.

L. A. HAYS.

SHOW REPORTS RECEIVED.

For lack of room the reports of the Illinois, Missouri Valley, and Western Pennsylvania Shows, will have to lay over till our next number. In reply to our subscriber in Connecticut, we will say that we have not been favored with the report of the Show held at Meriden.

ERROR IN BALTIMORE PIGEON AWARDS.

There is a slight mistake in the awards at the Baltimore show. I made eight entries of Barbs, and received three first and four second premiums; this is correct, as I have received check for amount due.

Respectfully yours,

D. E. NEWELL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1877.

Instead of my African Owls winning second premium in the Black or Blue variety, I exhibited but two pairs African, both WHITE, which won first and second premium.

JAMES IVES.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

John Van O. and others. Advertisements for the Monthly must be received by the eighth of each month. Advertisements specially for either the EXCHANGE AND MART or the FANCIER'S JOURNAL must be so specified, otherwise they will be inserted in the issue of the week, whether it be the Monthly or the Weekly.

J. A. B., WISCONSIN. The ruffled feathers, sunken eyes, loss of appetite, and swollen extremities in your parrot are indications of consumption. Water cresses are a good remedy. One plan is to feed bread and milk, to which a little hempseed and black pepper corns have been added, twice in a week; the best of fruits and nuts, with pure clean water daily, and coarse gravelly sand fresh twice a week. Never give animal food to a parrot. It makes them pick the feathers off themselves, a habit which cannot be easily broken.

JANE E., ALBANY. Let your bird's broken leg alone. Nature will mend the matter without help—only remove all perches but one, and place that so food and water can be obtained without effort.

J. B. P., BANGOR. P. H. Gosse, in *Romance of Natural History*, thus describes what you ask for: "In Canada, I have found in the depth of winter, living and active insects on the surface of the snow, which are seen no where else and at no other season. Little hopping atoms of singular structure, adapted to a mode of progression peculiarly their own, dance about on the unsullied bosom of the newly fallen snow. They belong to the species *podura*, and are distinguished by having at the extremity of the body two long stiff bristles ordinarily bent under the belly, but which, at the pleasure of the insect, fly out straight with great force, and thus jerk it into the air on the principle of a child's toy frog."

MRS. WOODMAN, GEORGETOWN. Yes; rice boiled in sweet milk will fatten poultry quickly and well, but with rice 12 cents per pound and milk 8 cents per quart, we city folks must think about it.

Bertha Morris. James Vick never named that Oxalis. We called it the "sun umbrella," because of the shape of its leaves and because it spread itself in the sunshine and looked so like

a parasol when closed. You will find it very satisfactory. The growth is quick, the flowers a rich purple, and the bulbs very cheap as well.

Berkshire, Allington, Mich. For the information in reference to this breed, you are referred to Phil. M. Springer, Springfield, Ills.

A. L. M., Louisville. The recipes were numerous. An English work, says: "for one disease or another, in olden times, every portion of the cat was applicable and efficient when prepared according to directions. For instance, for epilepsy, add three drops of blood drawn by a sharp, new penknife, from the tip of a black cat's tail, to a glass of water, and drink without drawing breath. Another, for weak eyes—Burn the head of a black cat to ashes, and blow a small quantity of the dust into the eyes three times a day."

Jesse G. D. says: "I have the prettiest Partridge Cochon pullet I ever saw, I do think better than anything that was at the Centennial. I thought her too young to be sent there.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. I. B. R. says: "I have a little boy eight years old who spends every spare moment in making investigations in natural history. His cabinet is the most wonderful thing I ever saw, the most attractive specimens being butterflies with their broken wings glued on. His attempts to tell of the habits of insects, and to use scientific names, are very amusing. We had oysters the other day for luncheon. As I uncovered the dish, he said: 'Oysters is a bivalve and sucks.' Don't you think he promises?"

P. L. "Would like very much to give a blast to the contributor writing 'Acclimation and Domestication.' In both of his articles he advocates that very egoistic opinion 'that everything was created for man.' There is a parasite infesting man which is found on no other creature. Now, was the parasite created for man, or man for the parasite?"

Bob White asks: "Have you a ravine or sheltered thicket on your premises in which quail could propagate? If so, and you care to have them, I will send you a few pairs as soon as the heavy snows melt in the spring—or now, if you wish to care for them until then—of a brood, too, that were raised with my chickens, or another brood that are now staying in my orchard and about my barn. The tamest ones, that were raised with my Houdans, have all been destroyed by hunters. Do I owe you an apology for the brick I threw at the sportsmen in my article—thrown as it was with malicious purpose?"

You certainly do not. THE FANCIER is rather protective than destructive, and the sportsman who would destroy, or attempt to destroy, birds that were even partially domesticated, would not in my mind, hesitate to fire at poultry, rabbits or pet pigeons, were he sure he would not be found out. Every attempt to render familiar and to protect and increase the game of our country should be encouraged. If a sense of honor is not sufficient, legislation should prescribe severe penalties. Thanks for the kind offer. Am sorry I have not a place at present for the quail.—WADE.

J. S. R. has had very bad luck this last season. He writes: "I was breeding only White Fans. I had some splendid birds with twenty-seven and thirty feathers in their tails. By one streak of bad luck I lost them all. A cat broke the window of my loft and spoiled the flock. I have no stock of any kind at present, but I shall "try, try again." I am a young breeder of fancy pigeons, though I have kept common pigeons for the last seven years. I will try to get you some subscribers, for I want the JOURNAL to get back into its place. I have got a great deal of information from it. I think it one of the best poultry and pigeon papers ever published, and I have seen a good many within the last three or four years.

S. B. KELLEY of Milltown, Maine, writes us:

We are having an old-fashioned winter away down here in Maine, the snow being three feet on a level. Houses, barns, and hemeries look more like snow-buts than dwellings. I have had to shovel my way out of the front door before I could attend to the animals and feathered stock. We have shoveled snow, and trod snow, and now while writing, it is snowing and blowing, and what to do with it in my yard I don't know.

L. A. H. says "I will breed nothing this year but Light Brahmas. I have the finest breeding stock I have had for nine years I have a Plaiated cock that weighs over twelve pounds, a cockerel

of eleven and one-half pounds, another of eleven. My hens and pullets are also good and large. My first pullet laid Oct. 4th, and they are nearly all laying now. I shall be all right for the fall shows, if nothing happens, more than I know of now. I am sorry indeed that you had to give up the weekly, but I hope it won't be for long, for it seems like an age to wait from one month to another."

"KICKING THE BUCKET." In case of death the above slang phrase is often used. Can you, or any of your readers, inform me why it is used, or how it originated? X.

Will some of our readers explain?

DEAR SIR.—I have received more letters of inquiry, and have made more sales from my two advertisements in the SALE COLUMN of your journal than from any one advertisement I ever put in.
Yours,
S. B. SMITH.

A GOOD AND CUTE BIRD.—In the last JOURNAL, a man writes about his canary singing while moulted, having no feathers in his tail, etc.; said it had sung for a year without stopping. Mine can beat that. He has sung for over two years right straight along. Is now moulted, has no feathers on his head—I mean on the top of it—not one single one. Take him altogether, he is just the biggest, most forlorn bird you ever saw, but he sings splendidly, and is just as cute as a Yankee. I put some ticks in his drinking cup some time ago, and the little scamp lifted them out, stuck his head between the bars of his cage, and dropped them on the floor. Now this sounds fishy, but "tis true." I have now a piece of iron in the cup,—he gets hold of it, tries to lift it, but it is too heavy. He is a little darling, and we all love him.
M. H. M.

"THE GAME FOWL."—Under this title, Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Melrose, Mass., announces part three of his new series of handbooks for poultrymen, farmers, fanciers, etc., at the popular price of 50 cents a volume. Part three will be devoted exclusively to the "Game Fowl, for the pit or the spit." At the close of this book, will be published a "Game Breeders' Directory," where all Game breeders in the United States may have their address recorded permanently, if they desire it,—as is set forth in Mr. B.'s advertisement this month; to which the reader is referred. Parts one and two of this series—entitled "Diseases of Poultry," and "Secrets in Fowl Breeding,"—are having a very large sale, and are highly approved by all who have seen them. Either book may be had from this office, by mail, at 50 cents each, or from the author, at Melrose, Mass.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

Card of Geo. L. Stillman, Westerly, R. I. Breeder of Light Brahmas and S. S. and B. Hamburgs.

Card of Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. Breeder of Berkshire pigs and Lt. Brahma fowls.

Card of Jas. W. McKinstry, Cincinnati, O. Breeder of Fancy fowls and Bronze Turkeys.

Card of J. H. Morrison, Marlow, N. H. Breeder of Plymouth Rocks.

Card of L. E. Sinsbaugh, Syracuse, Neb. Breeder from imported and selected stock of his specialties.

Card of Wm. M. Ward, Peabody, Mass. Breeder of L. Brahmas and B. B. R. Game Bantams.

Card of Harry K. Welsh, York, Pa. Dealer in Fancy Pigeons.

Circular of S. P. Hallock, Oriskany, N. Y. Breeder of Lt. Brahmas exclusively.

Circular of Chas. H. Loomis, New Haven, Conn. Breeder of Fancy Poultry and Pigeons.

Catalogue and Price List of Game Fowls bred by Dr. R. S. Trask, Allington, Mich.

Just received from England—Copies of Window Gardening, by R. Fish. The best work on the subject we have ever seen.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent,) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary, whereas to impart the means of "self help," is to elevate the mind, and its effects are lasting."

For *Fanciers' Journal*.

I. K. FELCH, UPON BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.

It certainly should be considered a favorable sign of progress, when our agricultural societies are prepared to acknowledge and discuss the merits of the poultry interests, for in all probability no subject deserves a more thorough ventilation among our farming communities. In November last Mr. I. K. Felch read a paper upon "breeding and management of poultry," before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. The essay was a carefully prepared and interesting paper, upon a subject of growing importance to the farmers and poultryers of the country.

In its treatment of the subject it was simple and effective, and from the stand-point of the essayist the argument was well sustained, clear, and conclusive. We regret, however, that so much was unsaid which might have been, and perhaps ought to have been said, and so many points of vital importance to the producers of poultry and eggs entirely overlooked. From one of so long and so ripe experience as Mr. Felch, a few words upon such topics as the comparative value of breeds, the age at which poultry would yield the best returns from the market, and the comparative value of old and young fowls for breeding purposes, would have been of great value to those about to embark in this pursuit. In opening his subject, Mr. Felch disclaimed any peculiar gifts of oratory or persuasive eloquence, but presented an array of figures showing the comparative value of the poultry products with those of other important products of the country, as the cotton, tobacco, hay, and grain crops. From the most reliable sources at my command I am disposed to think Mr. Felch to be in the main, correct in his estimates, but if at all in error, I should say his leanings were toward the maximum rather than the minimum side of the question. This is pardonable in one of a sanguine temperament, who is thoroughly impressed with the importance of the subject under discussion, and as it is a mere matter of opinion, does not affect, materially, the main points in the argument. That the commercial value of the poultry and eggs consumed annually in the country was very large, I am well aware, and I am prepared to believe that they would compare very favorably with those of any other important product of the country. I am therefore very glad to have the subject and its importance so well and so ably presented to the thoughtful consideration of our farming communities.

With reference to the subject of breeds of poultry, Mr. Felch selects the Brahma, Plymouth Rock, and Leghorn as representative types, and recommends them, as best adapted to the wants of the farmer.

This question of breeds and their characteristics is one with regard to which considerable difference of opinion is entertained by our poultry fraternity, and I have often observed that the conclusions at which they have arrived, and the opinions which they have expressed have very often taken their color from the standpoint from which the subject was viewed.

Thus a fancier, whose object and aim is to produce only specimen types of fowls, cannot see anything except a thoroughbred or specimen fowl; he cannot tolerate anything which exhibits the least shade of taint or cross, he sees no virtue unless sustained by purity of blood and an unblemished pedigree. On the other hand, the breeder for the market sees only what will yield the best returns. Purity of blood and pedigree count for nothing, with him unless they help to fill his coffers, and add to the profit side of the account. From one or the other of these stand-points must the farmer choose his flock, and this is a point of vital importance, for upon his selection, his success or failure will most assuredly depend.

It is at this point that I feel bound to differ from Mr. Felch with regard to the breeds best for the farmer or for general use. I would not be understood as under-rating those varieties selected by him, but simply saying that to my mind they are not the best which can be procured. An English farmer of great experience in poultry breeding has said, "If for exhibition, get the best you can; but I may as well tell you that for the greatest weight of poultry at the least cost there is nothing like a first cross." Mr. Felch, like many of our poultry fanciers, after experimenting with various breeds of fowls, has finally settled down upon one as par excellent, and very naturally has a prejudice in favor of that breed. This is not only commendable as well as very natural, but also very wise, provided the breed selected possesses all the characteristics essential to his requirements.

Now there is much to be said in favor of the Brahma, as a winter layer, and as a valuable fowl for confined runs, but whether the Brahma is the best fowl, taken all in all, for the farmer, will, I think, admit of considerable doubt. I have invariably found the Brahma to be hardy, and a good winter layer, but not extra. In my experience I have found both the Spanish and the Leghorn as good when kept in warm locations. I have also invariably found the Brahma to be influenced more or less by a "cold snap," and the flow of eggs to diminish or cease, as in case of other breeds which have come within our experience. Nor do I consider the merits of the Brahma, as a table fowl, to be sufficiently conspicuous to warrant its adoption for general use.

Of the second variety, the Plymouth Rock, I cannot speak as definitely, for I have never been able to make them even a partial success on my soil and location, and I was obliged to relinquish my efforts to cultivate them. Of the Leghorns I can speak in terms of the highest commendation. As prolific layers of medium sized eggs they have probably no superiors, and are equalled only perhaps by the Hamburgs and some varieties of the Game.

Taking the three varieties named by Mr. Felch, we do not feel that we could conscientiously recommend either of them alone for general use. The Brahma is, in our judgment, too large and coarse, with too much offal to be a profitable market fowl, shrinking sometimes from one to one a half or two pounds in dressing, and being a very free feeder, costs too much in the production to become profitable. The Plymouth Rock has hardly been long enough before the public to have its merits fully tested, although we are not prepared to say that it may not become a valuable market fowl, we are of opinion that it will never become a valuable egg producer. The Leghorn, the best variety of the three

for eggs, is not and cannot be made to be of much value in the market. There are, however, other breeds of fowls from which a selection can be made, and which, in our judgment, are fully equal if not superior to those mentioned by Mr. Felch.

Take, for instance, the Red Game. They are hardy, good foragers, and with good care very nearly equal to the Leghorns as layers, while their flesh is of the highest quality. Again, they are easily reared, and when prepared for the market present very little offal compared with the large varieties of fowls.

The old and much neglected Dominiques have merits as a market fowl not easily surpassed in any of the more modern varieties, and possess more of the qualities of the Dorking than any other breed. Whatever variety may be selected by the fancy of the farmer, we would impress upon him the importance of selecting medium sized fowls rather than those of large frame, bearing in mind always that the smaller varieties cost less to feed and as a general rule are much more prolific, and mature earlier. Were we to make a selection from the stand-point of the fancier, our selection would be essentially different from the one we should from the standpoint of the farmer who desires to breed for the market. It is well known that many varieties which appear well in the exhibition and on the prize-list, make but an indifferent return to the pocket of the farmer, if he depends upon them for his eggs and market poultry. We would have been glad to have heard Mr. Felch's opinion of the Brahma in comparison with other breeds, not only as winter layers, but with regard to early maturity and cost of production, amount of shrinkage in preparation for market, and amount of eggs produced compared with cost. Such a comparison could hardly fail to be of great importance to those who are striving to realize the best returns for their capital invested.

Summing up the qualities pro and con, of every variety which has come under my own experience, I should select for myself, were I to embark in the business of rearing poultry for the market, the Light Brahma and the White Leghorn, or if I did not care for color, one of the varieties of the Game, and cross them for the market. This would necessitate the keeping of the two varieties separate for the purpose of keeping the stock pure, but I believe the profit and loss account would show sufficiently favorable to warrant the additional cost, and I am confident I could place in our markets as fine specimens of poultry as have ever been seen in them, and of a flavor or quality satisfactory to any palate.

The views of Mr. Felch, with regard to poultry houses, size of flocks, coops, and free ranges are sound and in accordance with practical experience, but whether the size of his flocks and the wide range produce the best return in eggs, I am not quite certain, but it is undoubtedly the best course to insure a hardy and healthy stock of fowls.

The suggestions of Mr. Felch with regard to breeding are valuable, although I should differ somewhat from some of his conclusions. I must cheerfully assent to most of them and trust they will be read and thoughtfully considered by our farmers as well as our poultry-men. The essay proves that Mr. Felch is, as I have always supposed, well acquainted with his subject in all its bearings, and able, from large experience, to impart his information to the community, and I earnestly hope it may be my pleasure to hear again from him upon this subject.

H. WOODWARD.

WORCESTER, JAN. 11, 1877.

THE COST.—A fowl that costs sixteen cents a pound dressed will cost twelve when undressed, or in other words the dressing costs four cents, and a nine pound four ounce fowl, not dressed, will when dressed weigh seven pounds nine ounces, so that a dressed fowl will weigh a pound and a half less than when undressed.

THE JANUARY ISSUE.

BY SPANGLE.

The first number of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL for 1877, in its new attire and monthly form, with its sub-title of "*Land and Water*," proved all that we expected it would be; beautifully printed, ample in quantity of readable contents, clean and tasteful in its arrangement, and altogether most acceptable.

Your New Year's greeting was timely and pleasant. May the agreeable and hearty good wishes therein expressed be realized by your patrons, individually and collectively; and that you may find in the year to come the success your efforts deserve, is the sincere wish, I am sure, of all who will receive your entertaining and valuable magazine hereafter.

Your "seasonable hints," on page 3, are excellent. As to attempting to hatch chickens in our frigid northern climate in February, or in early March even, unless the poultry-keeper has a glass house (a cold or heated garage, for example), it is useless to try. In a warm, closed barn-cellar, a clutch or two may be got out, when you have the broody hens thus early. And if the rats don't run away with the half of them before they are two weeks old; if the hen sits steadily for three weeks; if the young chicks can have the warm sunlight from the east and south through a glazed bulkhead; and if nothing happens to prevent, some of the birds may be raised! But it don't pay to try the experiment, ordinarily, so unseasonably, and April, or May even, is quite early enough in our climate to begin the hatching work. There are several other good hints in that article which the FANCIERS' JOURNAL readers may turn back to and re-examine to profit.

Mr. Stowell offers very good suggestions regarding the judging of fowls by the Standard, and particularly in giving a first prize only to such birds as figure "90 points" at least. If our judges would adopt this maximum as a general rule—some such fixed number of points as the criterion, under which no fowls could be deemed worthy of a first premium—it would have a salutary effect in the show-room, unquestionably; and winning stock, under these conditions, would mean good stock every time.

The author of "*Chickens in Winter*" acknowledges that he didn't raise a great many birds from his January sitting of eggs. But he gives us some good hints how to work the thing in the later months of the year. I was sorry to see his entertaining article stop off in the middle, and to note the bottom line "to be continued."

Your plan of giving us "illustrations of the Standard" is very good. The "*Plymouth Rocks*" you commence with in January number are accurately drawn. This "American mongrel" fowl, as it is called by some, is coming to be a very well esteemed bird. And amongst the farmers or the poulters who raise stock only for marketing, or for eggs, this clean-lined, good-sized, hardy, and easily kept variety may be set down deservedly as one of the best we have yet. But it is not bred fine enough, up to this time, to satisfy experts and certain ambitious fanciers, who are systematically opposed to any sort of "cross" in fowl breeding, when it is claimed we have as many excellent varieties as we have in America to-day.

This fowl, as at present bred, is a different bird from the original "*Plymouth Rocks*," which Mr. Burnham, of Melrose, first showed in Boston, in 1849, and they are a better fowl, I think. We have had sent into New York State, by Mr. B., however, in the past year or two, some very fine specimens of the modern "*Plymouth Rocks*," bred by him from the *Drake* stock of Massachusetts birds, I understand. Mr. Drake, of Stoughton, Mass., died suddenly a few weeks ago. Mr. Burnham has one or two fine yards of Mr. D.'s *Plymouth Rocks* now breeding, and it is generally conceded that this strain is as good or often better than the Connecticut stock. Either are good enough, however; and it is

certain that for ordinary farmers' uses this Plymouth Rock fowl is destined to become immensely popular, at no distant day.

Your delineations of these birds are faithful, and I hope your artist will continue to give us portraits of actualities, and not "pen-drawings" of imaginary stuffed balls of feathers, rounded to a dot from toes to beak, like many of the fancy cuts we meet with now-a-days in poultry papers.

"Schony Sproagle" is a funny Kuss. I laugh at his well-written broken Dutch and cracked Yankee sentences, but his method for "stobbing a hens vrom sedding" is very good. I shall try this upon the first convenient opportunity.

The season has arrived when our poultry publications must be filled to repletion with the printed "lists of awards" at all the fowl exhibitions in Christendom. I have long thought that this custom of crowding column after column, and page after page, with these "reports of the shows," was useless repetition, as well as most uninteresting reading to the mass of poultry paper patrons. But I suppose you must continue to do this thing because others do it; and if the man who gets a fourth, fifth, or sixth award, such as "commended," or "hon. mention," did not find the fact announced in his monthly poultry paper, he would rebel forthwith. Well, it lasts only for two or three issues, thank fortune.

The "Familiar Science" columns, "The Home" department, the "Small Pet" page, and the "Young Folks' Corner," all were filled with more than usually racy and entertaining articles last month. The "Zoo Notes," by Hoon, I always read line by line, and find each succeeding chapter as interesting as has been its predecessor.

For variety and scope of contents—while you are now giving us monthly a due modicum of good poultry and pigeon articles—no paper of its class compares with the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, in this country or England, and most certainly it is a move in the right direction.

ALBANY, February 1st.

POULTRY AT THE BALTIMORE SHOW.

Pursuant to the announcement, the fourth annual exhibition of the Maryland Poultry and Fanciers' Association was held in the splendid hall of the Maryland Institute, and, as was predicted, proved a decided success, both in point of numbers, and in the quality of the stock shown.

The prompt payment of all premiums awarded at their last show, together with the very liberal list of prizes offered for this year, had the desired effect in drawing a large number of entries from exhibitors principally from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York. Having been invited to attend the exhibition in the capacity of a judge, I found upon looking over the Light Brahma class that the office was in this instance no *sinicure*. Of L. B. fowls there were some eleven entries, some of fine birds in point of size and other characteristics. Of L. B. chickens there was a strong class numbering eighteen pairs, and many of them birds of extraordinary merit. In addition to the above there were five flocks, each containing a pair of fowls and eight of their progeny, making a pleasing and attractive feature of the show. The winning pen (or flock), while probably not containing a pair of sufficient merit to win the Society's first prize, were remarkable for uniformity in size and color, and gave evidence of careful breeding. The display of Dark Brahmas was rather meager when compared with the Lights. Of D. B. fowls there were six coops, but they were scarcely up to the average in quality, with the exception of the first premium pair. The same might be said of the eight entries of chicks. Buff Cochins were a better class in every respect than last year, some of the chicks especially being of good size and of the even buff color so

desirable, but not so often seen now as when this variety was more popular. Partridge Cochins were a good class—six coops of fowls, and eleven of chicks. In the latter the competition was very close. White Cochins were not a large class, there being but four coops each of fowls and chicks, but all were birds of undoubted merit. Black Cochins, although the smallest of the Asiatic classes in numbers, were by no means so in regard to size, color, and general characteristics of the Cochins family, the four coops shown being superior to some of their brethren of a less sable hue. The universal opinion seemed to be that the Asiatic classes were excellent throughout. The principal exhibitors were Messrs. Magrane & Fairservice, George Colton, J. Randolph Mordecai, J. E. Lloyd, T. A. Cochrane, P. Rogers, W. A. Myers, and P. Williams, Mr. Williams' fowls being entered for exhibition only. The Game class was represented by nearly every known variety, and contained many really fine birds. Conspicuous among them were two coops of Malays, one of which was exhibited by Mr. John E. Diehl of Beverly, N. J., the other by Mr. John J. Bery of Hackensack, N. J. The display of Houdans was worth seeing, fowls and chicks together numbering some sixteen coops, and was one of the best displays of this variety I have ever seen; there being some grand birds in crest, beard, size, color, etc. Crevecoeurs and La Fleche were represented by one or two coops of each, all good specimens. The Polish class was well represented in each variety, the first prize pair of white-crested black being birds of extraordinary merit. The same remarks will apply to the Golden Spangled variety. In the Hamburg class there was a visible falling off from last year, with the exception of the Black and Golden Spangled varieties. The Blacks were the most numerous, and contained several fine birds. Of Golden Spangled there were but two coops shown, but the first prize pair were nearly perfect, and were justly awarded the special prize for "best pair of any variety," our friend Halsted scoring them high up in the nineties. Spanish were another strong class, many of them being fine in face, good in size and color. Leghorns were a small class, but quite up to the usual average; the Whites being rather the best in quality and strongest in numbers. Dorkings were a small class, but of fair quality. Game Bantams were out in full force, and of nearly every variety, the Black Reds being the most numerous, and exceedingly fine. Of Bantams other than Game there was a good display, including Seabrights, White Booted, Black Afriean, and Japanese. The miscellaneous class contained several coops of P. Rocks, and one or two of really fine Dominiques. Also Rumpless, Frizzles, Selbricht Cochins, etc. A fine flock of Sultans were shown by G. O. Brown, of Brooklandville. The display of Turkeys by Messrs. J. Rauldolph Mordecai, W. A. Myers, and C. Trump was creditable; and some *fine* specimens of Bronze and White Holland were exhibited by them. The ornamental class was well represented by several pens of beautiful Pea Fowls, Partridges, Ring Doves, Canary birds, etc. The Goose class was a failure being but one coop of nondescripts. Ducks were a good class composed principally of Rouens and Pekins shown by Messrs. Myers, Mordecai, and others. In weighing the different specimens, it was found that the Rouens invariably outweighed the Pekins. Mr. T. A. Cochrane showed a grand pair of Cayugas. The display of Rabbits was small, being one pair each of Lop-eared and Angora, exhibited by G. O. Brown. During my stay (the first three days of the show), the weather was somewhat stormy and unfavorable for a large attendance, but we were informed that many refrained from attending until the show of Dogs, Pigeons, and Poultry were all to be seen at one time. The conduct of the Executive Committee was admirable, being prompt and attentive to the various duties appertaining to the general management of the show.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.

POULTRY AND BIRD NEWS.

[From Journal of Horticulture.]

In the *Journal of Horticulture* for August 3d last we described the result of a sitting of Leghorn eggs sent from Mr. G. O. Brown of Brooklandville, Md., U. S. A., to Mr. Norwood of Salisbury. The eggs hatched on June 23d last, and several of the pullets from them, laid when only five months old. We learn that the third-prize pair of this breed at the late Show at Kingston-on-Thames came from this hatch. We observed them there because of their spotless purity of plumage and the color of their legs, which were of a deeper orange hue than any we have before seen.

[The above is certainly a good recommend for the White Leghorn stock of G. O. Brown.—WADE.]

SILKIES.

We wonder Silkies are not more kept for useful purposes. They can always be depended upon for laying or being broody at this season. It is true they do not cover very many eggs, but they take every care of what they have, and rarely does one come to grief. We know of one exhibitor in the midland counties who has seven of these birds now sitting, and we have some broody hens ourselves waiting for eggs. The breed is to have a class at the coming Aquarium Show at Westminster, and as a certain number of entries had to be guaranteed we hope all will enter a pen who keep the variety, or the loss will fall upon private shoulders.

TURBITS.

Turbits seem to be the present fashion in Toy Pigeons. Mr. Salter has lately sold a Black for £40. Mr. O. E. Cresswell has recently refused £20 for one of the same color, and a Blue was sold at Birmingham, we believe, for £12.

[We presume that Black Wing and Blue Wing are meant, as the solid or whole-colored birds are not bred in England. But what have our fanciers to say of the prices there named, from \$60 to \$200 each for single specimens?—E.D.]

A GOOD IDEA.

It will be remembered that a few weeks back we recommended the fanciers of the various breeds to form themselves into clubs as the Leghorn fanciers had done. We hear the Spanish breeders have done this, and that one or two more such clubs are on the tapis. After this we shall want one large general club to embrace all these subdivisions, and so make, if possible, all fanciers members of one body without cliques or petty jealousies.

"SALAD FOR PIGEONS."

In commenting on the article which appeared in *THE JOURNAL* No. 43, page 514, Wiltshire Rector in *Journal of Horticulture* gives his experience on this subject as follows:

I would say that only in summer Pigeons need or seek any green food. In winter or in cold chilly weather it would do them harm. I have found that Tumblers chiefly care for green food. In the summer I have had them walk through rows of potatoes, picking at the weeds and returning to the loft with their beaks quite green. Jacobins, the variety I now keep, never seem to seek it. One condiment, or helper of digestion all Pigeons want, and seek for greedily—viz., gravel. I have a large space of gravel, and they are frequently pecking it, especially now comers. I would say that salt, broken up old mortar, and gravel are requisites to health; but green food is an open question, and I am not sure it does the birds any good, but rather harm, as I have noticed it produces purging.

CHICKENS IN WINTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

I knew the old hen hadn't had a good chance to dust herself, and I didn't dare put her with her chickens down into the woodshed for fear the little things would be "nipped in the bud," and the hen wouldn't dust herself if she was away from them. The second day they were in the kitchen I spoke about it. Asked wife if she wasn't afraid of lice. "No, indeed!" she said; "I dusted them thoroughly with some carbolic powder I got to clear out some cockroaches last summer, and I rubbed coal oil on their heads." I never take much bother with the chickens when they're little, but wife is always fussing with them, and she has some queer notions. She thinks the big long lice that are so often found on the chickens' heads kill more chickens than sickness, or anything else. The first thing she does when a brood comes off, after she gives them a dose of red pepper and milk, is to oil their heads and take a pin and "dig out" those lice. She says, "You almost have to take scalp and all!"

One night, when I came home, I found the corner in the kitchen empty—the box out in the woodshed. Thinks I, "Old lady, you got sick of your bargain, didn't you?" But when I went into the sitting room I found the chickens in a bandbox by the stove, but no old hen. It was a bitter cold night, and I said, "You will have frozen chickens to-morrow morning." "Not a bit of it, but the old hen got so obstreperous I couldn't stand it; so I made up my mind to bring them up by hand. If you will keep still and look on, you may possibly learn something." I was willing to trust to her judgment, but I couldn't think of any plan except the one Mrs. Fisher tried. I gave her a sitting of Light Brahma eggs, and for the first week after the chickens were out, she was so afraid the old hen would crush them nights, that she put them in an envelope box, covered them over with wadding, and took them to bed with her. But wife gave the chicks a good feed and drink, then huddled them together under an old fur cap, turned fur side in, and left them by the stove; and in the morning they were as spry as crickets. After that, in the day time, when they would get tired of eating and picking, wife said they would huddle together and chirp with all their might; then she would slip the hat over them for an hour or so, and then they were ready for fresh work. When they outgrew the hat I made a little frame just high enough for them to get under, lined it with long-haired buffalo's hide, and tacked flannel around three sides, and they soon got so they would go in and out as they pleased. It was kept in one corner of the box they lived in. All the heat they had was what came from the stove in the room where they were.

As soon as their wings covered their backs, wife took the first warm day to put them out in the back kitchen, and left them out there at night in the bottom of a barrel. After that, all the trouble she took was to keep them from storms, and let them in and out of the barrel, and feed them. I think I never saw chickens do any better. But when they were nine months old, they were no larger than chickens at the same age ought to be; so I've always said, the trouble was all for nothing.

POULTRY AT GREAT BARRINGTON SHOW.

In No. 47 of your *JOURNAL* I see an account of the Great Barrington Fair, &c. Please give the author of said article my thanks for his plain manner of speaking of the way in which the awards were given there. I did not send my best fowls as I had been told they would not receive justice, and what I did send were more to please my brother than otherwise. The Red Pic chicks shown were out of the winning pair at Springfield last season, and have since been sold for \$20, to go to Canada.

A few such swindles will soon convince any man to keep his stock at home. But I think you will hear a different report from that quarter another season. We intend to have a "new deal."

W. G. BACKUS, JR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BREAK IT UP.

The late article of Mr. Stowell's recalls to my mind a few other facts concerning the judging at some of our exhibitions and fairs.

It is well known that the deacon, judge, squire, or president have too often been awarded first premium, because of their "paramount influence," coupled with a plethoric pocket; and ambitious youth has been obliged to succumb to said decisions, much to its detriment and the poultry interest in general. There is another matter, that I do not recollect seeing in print. Some of our states have Agricultural Colleges, and often bring their sheep, swine, stock, poultry, and pets, to agricultural fairs, entered for competition. You ask the genial officers of the society if a premium awarded to such colleges is "according to Hoyle," or the State Constitution, and you have the reply: "Oh, never mind, I suppose we shall have to give them premiums because they expect it, and have entered for competition," which is very unjust to individual exhibitors who have not the State's money at command to indulge in their fancies. I ask every fancier to give his aid to *break up* such proceedings. The judging at such fairs is generally "at sight," and the victorious exhibitors flaunt their *first premium* birds before the public in quest of purchasers. I am glad to see the number of points a fowl shall figure in order to be entitled to first premium, is rapidly gaining ground in every state, but even then the novice must ask "who judged?"

I favor most strongly the official advertising of all premium awards, the number of points each bird scaled, and the name of the judge; then whenever a premium bird is offered for sale the would-be seller can refer the inquirer to such a list, with the honest conviction that his conscience will not some day smite him, and merit will rest where it belongs.

UNICORN.

A CHAPTER ON TURKEY BREEDING.

A writer in the *Maine Farmer* gives the following as his method of rearing, selection of breeding stock, and general management of turkeys, for the benefit of an inquirer:

Old turkeys are the best to breed from; giving larger, stronger and more vigorous turkey chicks than young turkeys. Extra fine young hens do very well to breed from, if one can not do better. Turkey chicks from an extra young "Tom" of a year old, will be nearly or quite as fine as from an older one.

Turkey's eggs will not (as a general rule) hatch better under hens than under turkeys. Those who set hens on turkey's eggs, almost always give them too many; seven or eight, early in the season, for the largest breeds of hens, are enough. Nine or ten may be put under them after the weather gets warmer. If these rules are observed, strong, lively turkeys will be the result. It is a good plan to put earth in the boxes, underneath, for all kinds of eggs when setting them.

I have found by experience, that there is not so much depending on the kind of food given young turkeys to insure success in rearing them, as there is in the method practiced in feeding. Feed little and often is the rule, for very young turkeys; three or four times a day will do for older ones; care being taken that they do not over-load their crops. Turkeys are voracious eaters, and no wonder, the largest breeds, (with the males) have to increase their size from the egg 150 to 175 times, or more, as the case may be.

In closing I wish to say, give good care through the winter to your breeding stock of turkeys; feed regularly and give them a good chance to exercise. A cattle yard will suit them well. Too close confinement, and getting the turkeys too fat, is to be avoided. But little corn should be fed after the middle of March.

After they get out to grass, oats night and morning is all they require for feed. Too close confinement, feeding on corn too long in the spring, and getting my turkeys too fat, caused me quite a serious loss the past spring, nearly all of my turkeys having laid more or less soft shelled eggs. Especially was this the case with a fine silver bronze hen of 23 pounds weight (at one year and nine months of age). Nearly all of her eggs were soft shelled, and of course not fit to set. One should practice what he preaches, and I hope to be able to do so in the future.

THE PROVIDENCE SHOW.

The Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarium Society held its fourth annual exhibition at Howard Hall, opening the 30th ult. and closing the 3d inst. There were 650 entries against 412 at the 1876 show, and it is needless to say that the birds averaged better than ever before. The display of Light Brahma fowls and chicks was large, there being sixty coops of these fowls on exhibition. The Pigeon department was well represented, and the display was a large and costly one, there being in the neighborhood of 250 entries.

The judges were Messrs. I. K. Felch and A. F. Stevens of Natick, H. S. Ball of Shrewsbury, Mass., and C. H. Crosby of Danbury, Conn.

At the conclusion of the Exhibition Mr. James A. Walford of Providence, R. I., purchased of Mr. S. P. Bullas, the large and costly collection of Pigeons consisting of seven pairs, every pair taking first or second in the awards.

[We received the above at the latest moment, and must defer publishing the awards until our next issue, March 15th.]—WADE.

QUERIES.

While bowing to the superior wisdom and experience of your able correspondent, "G. P. B.," having learned much from him, I hope since the first number of Vol. I of *THE JOURNAL*, I wish to give a little of my experience in *mating cockerels to pullets*. It is a course I have persisted in for several years, notwithstanding the disapproval of almost all prominent breeders.

Some years ago I became possessed of a pair of *very common* Light Brahmas, (cockerel and pullet, which I mated, and every year from then until 1875 I continued to select the finest pullets to mate with a cockerel. The result is, my birds of to-day are at least 25 per cent. better in every respect than the ones I began with. Last year they were mated according to my advice (I had sold them), and the produce were quite an advance on the breeders.

I got some of the best I could for breeders in 1876, and mated as before, and if any one doubts the results I can only say I will be glad to prove it by showing them. Now the query with me is, is this an exceptional case? shall I do wrong to continue to thus mate cockerels to pullets? I have never inbred, and this is the cause of my success, or so I think.

Another query connected with the subject, just now presents itself to me, in regard to in-breeding, and the different *strains* of the same variety of fowls.

By a reference to the poultry papers I find that nearly every "advertisement" has reference to the particular strain bred, also by reference I have the fact presented to me that some one has purchased the *entire stock* of some noted breeder, or at least all of one of their varieties, for instance: Mr. P. W., of Mass., has become celebrated for the fine Partridge Cochins he breeds, but here comes a Pennsylvania fancier and tells us he has purchased Mr. W.'s entire stock of Partridge Cochins. Mr. W. must necessarily buy of Mr. Somebody else to make up his breeding pens, and the query to me is, whose *strain* does Mr. W. breed *now*? Also it is a conceded fact that no pen of fowls can be continued

in a creditable condition without the occasional infusion of fresh blood, and if Mr. A. buys a cock of Mr. B., whose strain does Mr. A. have next, his or Mr. B's?

I am a very young breeder and would like to have some little light; pity my ignorance and don't say you take me for an ignoramus, but tell me something about it.

[This Querist may be a Young Breeder, but he is not the "Young Breeder." However young he may be, it is plainly evident that he has cut a full set of teeth. His queries are of more than usual importance, and we hope that our contributors will not lightly pass them by. We know of one case where this "Pa. Fancier" advertised the purchase of an entire breeding stock, when he was only authorized to advertise the purchase of twelve hens.—WADE.]

WILL HE RISE AND EXPLAIN?

Do you know a man by the name of G. W. Cleveland, of Millington, Mass.? if so, please tell me what kind of a man he is. Will just state my case, won't say complaint, as I don't wish to call it that. I saw in the exchange column that he wanted to exchange B. B. R. for Duckwing, so I wrote him to exchange Cockerels. He answered that he would exchange, but only in pairs. I immediately sent him a pair of Duckwing, and he answered and said they had arrived and were just what he wanted, but looked as if they had not been starved, and for me to forward him the letter he sent me as he had forgotten how he had offered the trade. I did so at once, and then waited for some time. At last a box came with the cockerel dead and the pullet almost; they evidently had been starved. I immediately informed him of their condition, and asked when they had been shipped, giving time they arrived here, but he has never answered my letter. I was very much disappointed, for it was the cockerel I wanted most.

JESSE G. DARLINGTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

AWARDS ON POULTRY

AT FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION MARYLAND POULTRY AND FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION.

(OFFICIAL.)

Brahmas. Light—Fowls, 1st and 2d, Magrane & Fairservice, Newark, N. J.; Chicks, 1st, Magrane & Fairservice, Newark, N. J.; 2d, J. E. Lloyd, Baltimore, Md. Dark—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton, Baltimore, Md.; 2d, J. P. Sanderson, Arlington, Md.; Chicks, W. A. Myers, New Oxford, Pa., 2d, Magrane & Fairservice. *Cochins.* Buff—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton, 2d W. A. Myers; Chicks, 1st, W. A. Myers, 2d, G. Colton. *Partridge*—Fowls, 1st and 2d, G. Colton; Chicks, 1st, Magrane & Fairservice, 2d, G. Colton. White—Fowls, 1st, Magrane & Fairservice, 2d, E. J. Chandler, Kennett Square, Pa., Chicks, 1st, Magrane & Fairservice, 2d, G. Colton. Black—1st, G. Colton. *Plymouth Rocks*—1st, P. Williams, Taunton, Mass.; 2d, G. Colton. *Black Spanish*—Fowls, 1st, W. Bowman, Lauraville, Md.; Chicks, 1st, G. Colton; 2d, G. O. Brown, Brooklandville, Md. *White Lephors*—Chicks, 1st, Wm. Dean, Newark, Del.; 2d, H. Scarf, Upper Falls, Md. Brown—1st, G. O. Brown. Black—1st, G. Colton. *Hamburgs.* Golden Spangled, 1st, W. H. Wright, Baltimore; 2d, G. Colton. Silver—1st, E. J. Chandler; 2d, G. Colton. Black—Fowls, 1st, J. C. & D. Pennington, Paterson, N. J., Chicks, 1st and 2d, J. C. & D. Pennington, Paterson, N. J. *Dominiques*—American, Chicks, 1st, G. O. Brown; 2d, E. J. Chandler. Fowls—1st, G. O. Brown; 2d, E. J. Chandler. *Creve Coeurs*—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton; chicks, 1st, J. J. Berry, Hackensack, N. J.; 2d, G. Colton. *Houdans*—Fowls, 1st and 2d, Geo. Colton; chicks, 1st, Geo. Colton; 2d, J. R. Mordecai, Baltimore. *La Fleche*—Chicks, 1st, P. Williams. *Sultans*—Fowls, 1st, G. O. Brown; chicks, 2d, G. O. Brown. White Crested Black *Polands*—Fowls, 1st, J. J. Berry, 2d, G. Colton; chicks, 1st and 2d, G. O. Brown. Golden—Fowls—1st, J. J. Berry; 2d, G. Colton. Chicks, 1st, G. Colton; 2d, G. O. Brown. Silver—Fowls, 1st, E. J. Chandler; chicks, 1st, G. Colton. Black Breasted Red *Games*—Fowls, 1st, J. J. Berry; 2d, G. O. Brown; chicks, 1st, G. Colton; Brown—Fowls, 1st, H. O'Brien, Baltimore, Md.; Ginger—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton;

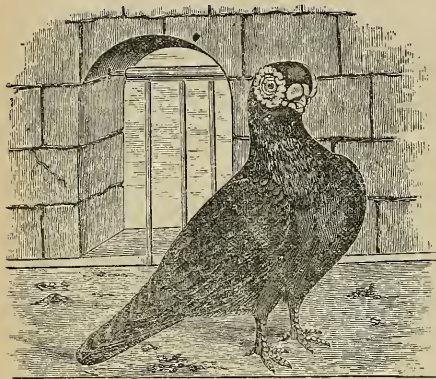
Golden Duck Wing—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton; Silver Duck Wing—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton; Red File—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton; Red File—Chicks, 1st, Geo. Colton; White—Fowls, 1st, Geo. Colton; White—Chicks, 1st and 2d, Geo. Colton. Golden Sebright *Bantams*—Fowls, 1st, T. P. Mariner, Baltimore; 2d, G. Colton; Silver—Fowls, 2d, G. Colton; Black African—Fowls, 1st and 2d, J. J. Berry; chicks, 1st, G. Colton. White Booted—Fowls, 1st, Magrane and Fairservice; chicks, 1st, Magrane & Fairservice; 2d, G. Colton; Japan—Fowls, 1st, G. Colton. Black Breasted Red *Games*—Fowls, 1st, J. R. Mordecai; 2d, G. Colton; chicks, 1st and 2d, G. Colton. Brown—Fowls, 1st, T. G. Evans, Baltimore. Silver Duck Wing—Fowls, 1st, G. Colton; chicks, 1st and 2d, G. Colton; Red File—Fowls, 1st, G. Colton; chicks, 1st, G. Colton. Bronze *Turkeys*—1st, W. A. Myers; 2d, J. P. Sanderson. White Holland—1st and 2d, W. A. Myers; Rouen *Ducks*—1st, W. A. Myers; 2d, J. R. Mordecai. Cayuga—1st, T. A. Cochran, Baltimore. Pekin *Ducks*—1st, W. A. Myers; 2d, Geo. Colton. White Crested White *Ducks*—1st, Geo. Colton; White Call *Ducks*—1st, Geo. Colton; Grey Call *Ducks*—1st, Geo. Colton. *Partridges*—1st, Phillip Rogers, Baltimore. *Rabbits*—Angora, 1st, G. O. Brown; Madagascar—1st, G. O. Brown. *English Hares*—1st, Lewis Gilbert, Baltimore. *Guinea Pigs*—1st, D. L. Foatz, Baltimore. *Shipping Coop*—1st, W. A. Myers. *Combination Exhibition Coop*—1st, W. A. Myers. *Egg Transportation Package*—1st, G. O. Brown. *Incubator*—1st, A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y. Special 1st best pair Asiatics, Magrane & Fairservice, and Cake Basket also. 2d best pair Games, any variety, G. O. Brown. 3d best pair Bantams, any variety, J. R. Mordecai; 4th best pair Polish, any variety, J. J. Berry; 5th best pair French, any variety, P. Williams; 6th best pair Hamburgs, any variety, W. H. Wright; 7th best pair Spanish, any variety, Wm. Dean; 8th best pair American, any variety, G. O. Brown; 9th best pair miscellaneous, any variety, G. O. Brown; 12th best flock Buff Cochins, T. A. Cochran; 13th best flock Light Brahma Chicks, J. R. Mordecai; 15th best display Sultans, G. O. Brown; 17th best pair Capons and 1st Premium, Phillip Rogers; 18th heaviest pair Asiatics, Magrane & Fairservice; 19th pair scaling most points, W. H. Wright.

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.—From actual experiment, we found that the droppings from four Brahmas, for one night, weighed, in one case, exactly one pound; and in another more than three-quarters, an average of nearly four ounces each bird. By drying, this was reduced to not quite 1½ ounces. Other breeds make less; but allowing only one ounce per bird daily, of dry dung, fifty fowls will make, in their roosting house alone, about 19 cwt. per annum of the best manure in the world. Hence fifty head of poultry will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, 7 cwt. of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. No other stock will give an equal return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap covered with a few inches of earth, till decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure that can be had.—*Illustrated Book of Poultry.*

MONEY FROM HENS.—J. S. Cushing, of Hyde Park, N. Y., gives the following statement in regard to his experience with poultry:—"I feed my hens mostly with corn in winter, giving them frequently sheep's hassets, hashed after boiling, and two or three times per week a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper to each dozen hens, mixed with dough. They also get fresh, clean water daily. Hens want a good, warm coop, kept clean and dry. The manure they make pays for the trouble of taking care of them. In the subjoined account I give them credit for every egg laid at the price at the time, and also credit those killed at the price they would bring at the market. I think it would be well to feed one day with corn, the next with dough and cayenne, and the next with meat and corn; sometimes with oats or buckwheat, giving them a change of food; but not having tried it, cannot say. They are generally fed twice a day; some say keep food by them all the time. In summer, when they can get to the ground, they do not need meat. In winter they have a box of ashes supplied for them to dust in, and it is well to give them oyster-shells pounded up fine, together with their own egg-shells crushed up." Statistics were appended showing that the net returns from five hens in three years was ninety-three dollars thirty cents, not to speak of eggs and chickens used in the family.—*Ploughman.*

JUDGING BARBS.

As regards color, Barbs are valued as follows in the order in which they are named: White, Black, Yellow, Red, and Dun. Other shades of color are often produced by crossing, but it is best to adhere rigidly to the colors named above. Large or small birds have their value only in the whim or caprice of the fancier. Should a breeder of Runts become a Barb fancier it would be but natural for him to want large birds, while the fancier of that beautiful pigeon, the African Owl, would naturally look for the smallest birds he could find.



BLACK BARB COCK.

Robert Fulton, in his Book of Pigeons, gives the following instructions and points for judging: "All colors may be judged alike, except Whites, which variety should count no points for color of body when judged as Whites; but if judged against other colors may count them fairly, in order to make up for the difficulty in getting head points. That is, although a White Barb deserves no points merely for body color, which gives no difficulty, it may be fairly allowed two points in judging against others. So that if a Black and a White Barb were nearly equal in head, the White should have the prize, owing to the rarity and difficulty of producing such quality.

POINTS IN JUDGING BARBS.

<i>Beak:</i> shortness, 1; shape, or equal fullness in both mandibles, 1; color, 1; down face, 1,	4
<i>Beak-wattle:</i> regularity on each side, 2; fullness in front, 1; jew-wattle, 1,	4
<i>Skull:</i> width, 4; squareness, or parallelism from front to back, 2,	6
<i>Eye-wattle:</i> size, 3; regularity, or circular shape, 3; thickness at edges, 1; color, 1,	8
<i>Color of eye:</i> pearl or white round the pupil,	3
<i>Size of body,</i>	2
<i>Color of body,</i>	2
<i>Thickness of neck,</i>	1
<i>Length of flights and tail</i> (proper medium),	1
<i>Legs:</i> shape and position,	1
<i>Plumage and condition,</i>	2

HOMING ANTWERPS.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last number, your correspondent, "Barb," says he has read many articles on the Antwerp Carrier, but that he don't call to mind one advocating the use of these birds as messengers on ocean steamers. Mr. Barb's suggestion that each steamer should have a few trained Antwerps on board is excellent, and if it was put in use, which, by the way, could be at but an insignificant expense, it would undoubtedly save yearly, millions of dollars and many valuable lives.

The Franco-American line of steamers, called "La ligne Franco Trans-Atlantique," is on its way to bring this enterprise into use, and already a French steamer has taken on board a lot of homing birds, bought for the purpose in Antwerp. See what the Belgian paper *L'Epervier*, says concerning this important question.

"The use of the Antwerp Carriers, which our colombophilic fanciers propagate with so much zeal, may take before long an unforeseen development.

"The steamer 'La France,' which left Havre for New York, yesterday, July 14th, has taken along a great many Carrier pigeons. The Trans-Atlantic company wants to make experiments, certainly very interesting, upon the disposition and the strength of the pigeons in long sea-voyages. Last year the company bought at Antwerp forty pairs of the best breed of pigeons, and these birds will be divided between New York, Port de France, St. Thomas, and St. Nazaire, where the central loft will be established. These birds will remain where they have been put from the commencement, and only the young birds will be used to establish the communications. When a steamer is about six hundred miles from France a couple of birds will be let loose, who, at the rate of fifty to sixty miles an hour, will bring at St. Nazaire the news that all on board goes well. At six hundred miles from Port de France they will inform of the near arrival of the steamer.

"If it was possible to have stations from six hundred to six hundred miles, regular communications could be established."

These experiences are going to show us what space a Carrier pigeon can travel, and the length of time during which it can fly without taking nourishment. We will also know by these means what is the exact influence of the wind upon its flight, either in regard to its swiftness, or to its direction.

Your last number also contains an article signed by R. E. Joice, in which he discusses the communication of Mr. G. W. A., of Providence, R. I.

Without going into the merits of Mr. G. W. A.'s article, I am quite sure that he did not intend to hurt the feelings of the breeders of the different kind of pigeons, or to disparage them either, as in fact, the pigeons are only kept, for the most part, as a pleasant pastime.

I, certainly, as an Antwerp Carrier-fancier, take the same view of Mr. A., as I prefer the homing bird before any other, as besides the pleasure in the training and the racing of our birds, we have also the amusement which the Toy-fanciers realize. In the breeding of our birds we watch with anxious eyes the development of the young birds, their qualities in strength, their color, and their apparent intelligence. Our aim in breeding is to make the pairs right in size and color, and have the best and swiftest mated together, so as to raise the best and swiftest birds.

Mr. Joice confesses himself that it is almost a miracle to breed a perfect Toy bird, hence the great disappointment in raising these birds, and the continual giving up by Toy bird fanciers of the keeping of pigeons all together. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, and I speak by my own experience, and the experience I had in Belgium, that when once a fancier is an ardent homing bird fancier, he will be so as long as he lives, or at least as long as he has strength enough left in his legs to go up to his pigeon-loft.

Mr. Joice says, that apart from the above, there are many, and

himself among the number, who have but a short period of each day to devote to their pets, and who have not the time to go to railroad stations to send their birds off, nor the money to pay for their training. In this country where there are not many regular flying societies in existence yet, there is certainly a little more difficulty in training the birds than we have in Belgium, in which country we can send any boy to the society in the evening or in the morning, and where a man is in waiting who takes care of the birds that are brought, puts them in big hampers, and when the time arrives brings them to the railroad depot. In this way the carrier loses no more time than to take his pigeons from the loft. Here, by arranging with the baggage-master of a train, any body can also bring the birds to the railroad depot, and the birds will be let loose wherever requested, and this for a small compensation, as generally the men in the baggage-car take pleasure and interest in letting the birds fly. Besides, in Belgium and in France, and even in Protestant Holland, where people don't seem to be so fanatical in a religious point of view as they are here in the United States, and where we take the racing of the homing birds as an innocent recreation, we take the Sunday, when everybody has time for the racing of the birds. Should this system be followed here, which I trust the enlightened people will do before long, everybody will have time enough to look after his homing birds. In regard to the cost of training, this is so insignificant that it is not worth speaking about, and if a fancier is not able to defray this, it would be more profitable to keep no pigeons at all, whether Tux or any other breed of birds.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Joice will view it also in this light, and that he will exclaim before long, with Mr. G. W. A. and myself, "Vive les voyageurs, les pigeons par excellence!"

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

I am in receipt of a circular from Pleasant Point Farm, Quincy, Mass., B. N. Adams, proprietor, from which I make an extract from his description of "valuable Light Brahmas," my attention being called to *that* particularly, by the underlining.

"Of this most valuable bird I am breeding *only* from the celebrated 'Coney strain,' which stock stands unrivaled in this country. The far-famed 'Duke of York,' 'Duke of Norfolk,' &c., were originally bred and owned by him, years of experience and careful study enabling him to produce birds of extraordinary merits—possessing great size, and excellent laying qualities. All parties advertising *their* 'Duke of York' stock, are simply imposing on the public; and to speak plainly, stealing their thunder from an honest breeder."

I wish thus publicly to disavow any intention of detracting from Mr. Coney's fame as a most successful breeder of the Duke of York strain of Light Brahmas. As a man, I esteem him as above reproach. As a breeder, he has no superior, and can scarcely be equalled. In advertising *my* strain of "Duke of York" I did not intend to rob Mr. Coney of any of his hard earned laurels, neither did I consider that I was committing an offense, till I received a direct accusation, in the form of the circular above mentioned, with the word *their*, underlined. In his zeal for his friend, Mr. Adams is careless of the feelings and rights of other breeders of that strain, and brands as thieves those of whom he knows nothing, save that they advertise as *theirs* a "Duke of York" strain, after giving to Mr. Coney due credit for years.

Now that I have made the "amende honorable," we will proceed to investigate. A "returning board" cannot be made available in this case, neither a "committee of investigation." In lieu of which, I resolve myself into a committee of one, hoping to call out other breeders of this strain, among whom are James

Best, of Astoria, N. Y., besides many in this State. Some two or three years since, I received a letter from a gentleman in Kingston, N. C., inquiring for chicks of the strain I was breeding; also saying, the first "Duke of York" was bred in his neighborhood, by Col. A. B. Estes, or his family, and he wished to obtain some new blood of that strain, as he admired them so much. Subsequently, in corresponding with Col. Estes, who was at that time editor of the *Poultry Bulletin*, he appended a note to a communication I sent him, and published it in the March No., 1875, of the *Bulletin*. He says, "having had the pleasure of supplying our friend Coney, of Quincy, Mass., with the 'Duke of York,' which was a descendant of the famous 'Autocrat,' we feel gratified in learning that some of the grand qualities of the old bird, are being perpetuated in his posterity." Col. Estes here claims to have supplied Mr. Coney with the first "Duke of York," and one of Col. Estes' neighbors states the fact of the bird having been bred by him or his family. If Mr. Adams had informed himself in regard to the origin of the Duke of York strain of Light Brahmas, he is deliberately misleading the public, by the assertions set forth in his circular, and his motives in making such sweeping assertions, are questionable, to say the least.

Now I bring up the long mooted question, "how many years must we breed any variety of bird, before we can claim the strain as our own?" Seven years ago I procured my first Duke of York birds, of which I had eight pullets and one cockerel. From that time to this, I have been particularly careful in reference to the mating and breeding of this strain. It does not look very encouraging, after all these years of labor, to be accused of "stealing thunder from an honest breeder." If the credit for results must be given to another, why is not Col. Estes fairly entitled to it, if it belongs to the originator of the strain.

LUCIUS DUNBAR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MY PIGEONS.

My pigeons are not fancy but a very common lot, kept for breeding pigeons for the trap. But the flock includes a mottled Tumbler, a Carrier, and pair of Jacobins. The loft in which they live is twenty-four feet long, twelve wide, and five high, with a window in the south end and two small doors. The pigeons are fed twice a day with corn and screenings mixed. They have a large iron pan which is filled once a day with fresh water which they drink from and then bathe in it. Their nests are made by nailing plug-tobacco boxes up against the sides of the loft about three feet from the floor. I always keep lots of straw in the loft in a big pile in the end. This they use for a roost, and it is also a famous place for the pigeons that are mating to strut on. A roost eight feet long is placed on one side fourteen inches from the floor. I also have a number of boxes of different sizes placed about the loft in different places, and a coop, with wire front, four feet square, for new arrivals or for cooping birds that are to be used.

My birds have perfect liberty.

Sickness among them is never known, and lice are seldom troublesome, as the tobacco boxes keep them off the old birds with young.

Rats occasionally bother me but I keep them well fed on corn down stairs, so that they seldom trouble the squabs. The loft can be closed by a sliding door.

Now the loft is described and in the next number of THE JOURNAL, I will tell how to select sure breeders and take care of them. Also about a cross of pigeons for trap shooting, that will pay the breeder the largest profit. Also about feeding birds for the trap. I believe any kind of pigeons will thrive under this treatment and be free from disease.

WING SHOT.

LONDON PIGEON SOCIETIES AND THEIR HISTORY.

The first society of which any record exists was founded in 1720 at the "Jacob's Well," in Barbican. To this society we trace the primitive standard (as depicted in the prints it published, and some of which are in the possession of Mr. Esquilant) of the Carrier, the Pouter, and the Almond Tumbler. During the twenty-five first years of this century, a club, exclusively for Almonds, Black-mottles, Beards, and Baldhead Tumblers, flourished at "The Ship" tavern, situated at the back of Shorehitch Church. Among its supporters were Sir John Sebright and Mr. Bellamy.

The society, however, which stands out conspicuous amongst all others, is the Columbarian, sometimes styled the "Original Columbarian Society." It was founded about the year 1750, and to it the principal pigeon societies that have since been instituted trace their parentage. The "Treatise on the Almond Tumbler," published in 1802, was written by one of its members, a solicitor in Thavies Inn, and dedicated to the Society. The Columbarian Society laid down the Almond standard, citing the five properties, and which is still acknowledged, as no other standard has been laid down. Each house in Fleet Street has its history of the last century, and "The Globe," in that street, is noted as the first home of this society. The members subsequently removed to the "Queen's Head" tavern, Holborn, next to the "Gray's Inn" Gateway. One of its first members was Mr. Garle. Mr. French Stevens, one of its presidents, was a celebrated and successful Almond breeder. It remained the pigeon society of England until the end of the last century, when it came under the more enthusiastic care of Mr. Garle's son. A period of high and long success now followed. The average number of its members was about thirty, and amongst them at one time could be counted seven members of Parliament, the others being bankers and other gentlemen of high social position. The names of Sir John Sebright, Messrs. French, Stevens, Hollingsworth, Bird, Sells, Hardy, Rutley, and Harton (its last secretary), should be recorded amongst its prominent supporters. After an existence of a hundred years, however, its end came. But it had started columbicure into a new life at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and these records of its history, though few and brief, will be of enduring and increasing interest to all fanciers.

The societies before mentioned had devoted their energies principally to the Almond Tumbler. But about 1825, to satisfy the want for a club of a more general character, "The Feather Club" was founded, its principal promoter being Mr. Bellamy. Its first headquarters were "The Griffin," Threadneedle Street, a hostelry many years ago demolished for the Royal Exchange improvements. After being located in Basinghall Street, and at the "Red Lion," in Finchurch Street, its most celebrated president, Mr. Moray, who could boast that he had not been without pigeons sixty years, established it at the "United States" Tavern, in Liverpool Street. Although no longer known as "The Feather Club," this society still flourishes under the title of "The City Columbarian;" and after a sojourn of some years at "The Crown and Cushion," London Wall, its meetings are now held at the "City Arms," Bloomfield Street, Finsbury. The bead-roll of its worthies includes the names of Mr. Carrol (for forty years a member), and Messrs. Moray, Harvey, John Chapman, Jayne, Sparrow, Simpson, Sawyer, Pyne, Esquilant, Southwood, Fossick, White, Bellamy, Miles Hall, George Young, Wolstenholme (the artist), G. Chapman (its president for twenty-five years), Gillett (its present able president), and Ford (for ten years its faithful secretary). The present secretary is Mr. Henning.

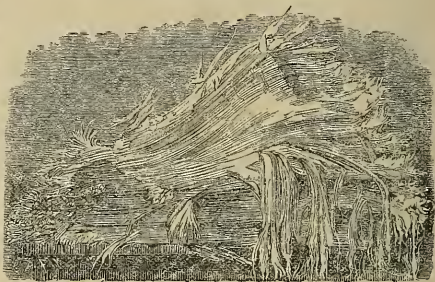
From the Feather Club—or according to its more recently assumed title, the "City Columbarian Society"—sprung in 1833 the "Southwark Columbarian Club," with its meetings at the

"Yorkshire Grey," in the Borough, under the presidency of Mr. Field. To him succeeded Mr. J. M. Eaton, followed by Mr. Corker, its last president, in 1857.

About the year 1820, Mr. F. Redmond, a celebrated fancier in the Borough, first introduced into England the Antwerp homing pigeon, and flew his birds from London Bridge to Belgium. At his house in the Borough fanciers were also wont to meet. On his removal from the Borough, this society, the name of which we have not been able to obtain, also collapsed, and its noted show-pen was then sold by Mr. F. Redmond to the members of the City Columbarian. This pen has since been the distinguishing feature at all meetings of that society.—*Appendix to Fulton's Book of Pigeons.*

To be continued.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.



ASBESTOS.

Through the kindness of Mr. H. W. Johns of 87 Maiden Lane New York, a fine specimen of this mineral has been added to our collection.

We have been surprised at the ignorance of the many regarding it, knowing as we do, how largely it enters into the uses and manufactures of the day. At the first glance one declares the pure, white fiber to be of silk, another calls it ramic, a third declares it to be flax. One asks "Where did that petrified wood come from?" and another, "What yer keepin that ther rotten wood fer?" When we reply that it is a mineral, and a substance that can neither be burned nor heated, that it is equally impervious to the action of water and of acids, incredulity is added to ignorance. But we prove our assertions by experiment, and conviction overwhelms us with questions. "What a wonderful thing!" "Where was it discovered?" "Where do they find it?" "What do they do with it etc.?" It is not a new thing. We read that the ancients manufactured a sort of cloth of it in which to wrap their dead, preparatory to burning, that the ashes might be saved. For ages its wonderful properties had been forgotten, and it is but recently they have been again called to mind. Now it is employed in the manufacture of feltings for roofing, also as a solution with which the felting is covered. It also forms the basis of a structural paint, which promises to supersede all others. Cloth, paper, and light feltings are made from it, to cover boilers and steam-pipes to prevent the escape of heat, also to protect surfaces exposed to heat from its action.

Our illustration is of the monster specimen exhibited at the Centennial. Of this Mr. Johns writes us: "It was of the Italian Asbestos, of clear, fine fiber. It measured 4½ inches in length, 21 inches in breadth, and 7½ inches in thickness. Its weight was 114 pounds.

"Asbestos of good quality can be obtained from Georgia, New

York, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, but the Italian is the best."

We are so pleased with the addition to our cabinet that we consider a collection incomplete without the mineral in some form.

—A SENSIBLE PLACARD.—The French Minister of Finance has caused to be posted in the crossways of the forestal domains a placard which it would be wise for the citizens of all countries to have before their eyes:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—This placard is placed under the protection of good sense and decency.

Hedgehog—Live on mice, small rodents, slugs, and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog.

Toad—Farm-assistant; destroys from twenty to thirty insects an hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvæ, palmer-worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Does more good than harm. Don't kill the mole.

May-Bug and its Larvæ or Grub—Mortal enemy of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs. Kill the May-bug.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them victoriously. They are the great caterpillar-killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Children will be paid 25 centimes for every 500 May-bugs placed in the hands of the gardechappette.

—THE MADEIRA VINE.—I never, with all the plants I have owned, had one that gave me the satisfaction that the Madeira vine has. About seven years ago, my good old grandmother wrapped a large root in papers and sent it to me by a friend. Through careless handling during its ride of forty miles by cars and stage, it was broken into a dozen or more pieces. I didn't know the plant then, nor did grandma know it by any other name than the "Mignonnette vine." I opened the paper, and seeing the mangled contents, could not help saying, "Oh dear!" My next words were, "Ugh! what a warty looking thing! I don't believe it was good any way; I guess I haven't lost as much as I thought;" and bundling it up, was preparing to throw it into the dust-bin—"Don't," said Cleophas, "you've got earth enough—put it in a posy pot, and wait a day or so." So I "buried" it in the little box I had prepared for the transplanting of my tomato plants, and moistening it well, covered it over with a pane of glass,—then went straightway and forgot about it. I believe I gave it two waterings, and going to it the third time I saw several heads of green just above the earth. In a week, if you'll believe it, every one of those "horrid warts," the turnions, had sent out each a tiny vine. I had to have the earth for my tomatoes, so I transplanted the Madeiras into every basket, put them in tiny pots behind pictures, made screens by training them over trellises, and when they would reach the desired height, just nipping the tip of the vine, when it would send out side branches. I gave them to my friends and my friends' friends, until no one could be found that would receive them. But very few knew the Madeira vine within doors. In the garden the stem soon becomes woody and the leaves leathery; but indoors both leaves and stem keep a delicate, waxlike appearance, while the blossoms, sweet as mignonette, have a delicate beauty of their own. EMILY HOPE.

—ANOTHER ESQUIMAUX.—On her recent return from her last trip to the Arctic Regions, the Pandora brought back, as on the occasion of the outset of the Arctic Expedition, amongst other curiosities from those dreary, ice-bound regions of the North, a specimen of the native dog, which, in the great "Lone Lands" of the frigid zone, fulfill with the reindeer the same duties as those imposed on the camel in the parched and boundless deserts of equatorial Asia and Africa. The dog which Captain Young brought over with him last year escaped from his home in Hampshire, and met with an untimely end by means of powder and shot, partly on account of his heavy requisitions on the denizens of some of the neighboring farm-yards, and partly from his similarity to a wolf. The Pandora's latest canine importation belonged to Lieutenant Arbut-

not, who, on his return, placed the animal under the care of a veterinary surgeon at Arundel. It, however, managed to get loose, a fact which soon became known by the levies it at once proceeded to make on the feathered inhabitants of a neighboring farm. Luckily, however, it was soon recaptured, and therefore did not fall a victim, like its predecessor, to the ambition of a local sportsman, whose want of zoological knowledge, coupled with the cry of "Wolf," had, as in the case of the previous dog, induced him to sally forth to do battle with the farm-yard devastator. In justice to the farmer accountable for the death of Captain Young's Esquimax, we would refer to Hartwig's description of these dogs. He says that in the form of their bodies, their short pricked ears, furry coat, and bushy tail, they so nearly resemble the wolf of those regions that when of a light or brindled color, they may easily at a little distance be mistaken for that animal.—*Land and Water.*

PLANT GROWING IN GLAZED POTS.—It is generally believed that plants succeed best in pots which are most porous. Mr. Thompson, gardener at Drumlaring Castle, Scotland, (the Duke of Buccleugh's) entertains, however, a different opinion. More than half the orchids, stove plants, ferns, and even hard-wooded plants grown there, are in pots which are thickly glazed from top to bottom, and the growth of one and all is wonderfully fine. The five foliage plants are indeed marvels of health and bright color, and many of the orchids are unequalled in the country. Mr. Thompson informed me that, as the other plants which are in common clay pots require shifting, he intends substituting glazed ones. The latter never become green or dirty-looking, and all they require to renew their original gloss, when soiled in any way, is a rub with a sponge or rough cloth.—*J. Muir in "The Garden."*

[Common unglazed flower pots have always been pronounced best, and the reason usually given for this, is their porosity, which to our way of thinking is just the reason why they are not the best. Water evaporates very rapidly, and in case of neglect the fine roots near the side of the pot become dry, and die—whereas this would not take place so quickly in a glazed pot, when evaporation would of necessity be slower.]—WADE.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

Philadelphia, for the weeks ending Dec. 23, 1876, and Jan. 10, 1877.

- 1 Screech Owl (*Scops asio*). Presented by John Kreider, Philadelphia.
- 1 Dusky Duck (*Anas obscura*). Presented by W. H. Zern, Atlantic City, N. J.
- 1 Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*). Presented by W. R. Miller, Lewisburg, Pa.
- 10 Quail (*Ortyx virginiana*), 1 Squirrel (*Sciurus ludovicianus* (?)) 1 Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), and 2 Cardinal Grosbeaks (*Cardinalis virginianus*). Purchased.
- 1 Zebu (*Bos indicus*). Born in the Garden.
- 1 Screech Owl (*Scops asio*). Presented by Melvin Lawton, Philadelphia.
- 1 Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). Presented by T. C. Ivins, Tallytown, Bucks county, Pa.
- 1 Newfoundland Dog (*Canis familiaris*). Presented by T. Mason Mitchell, Roxborough, Pa.
- 1 Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*), 1 Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), 1 Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nivea*), and 1 Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*). Purchased.
- 1 Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*). Born in the Garden.
- 1 Virginia Deer (*Cervus virginianus*). Presented by Louis J. Lander, Jr., Philadelphia.
- 1 Screech Owl (*Scops asio*). Presented by S. N. Still, Malvern, Pa.
- 1 Young Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*). Presented by John D. Bliss, Phila.
- 9 Salamandra bilineata, 6 S. erythronota, and 8 Triton niger. Presented by T. C. Shepherd, Phila.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Supt.

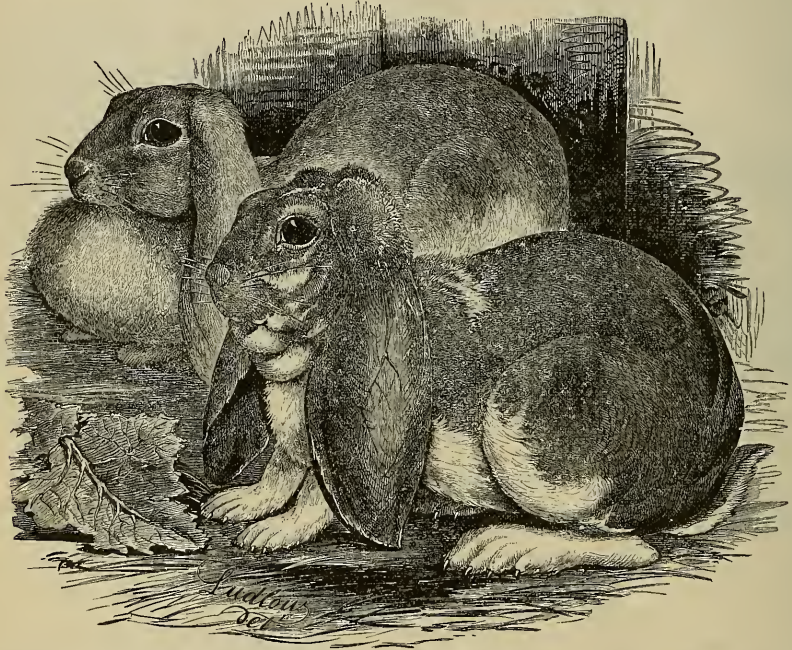
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LOP-EARED RABBIT.

During the last few years foreign breeds of Rabbits have greatly improved their position in the estimation of Rabbit fanciers; and whereas a few years since no other breed than the Lop was kept for showing, now a great deal of attention is paid to the smaller but no less interesting varieties. Lops, however, still hold their position as the first among fancy Rabbits, and hence I have selected them for the first of a series of papers on Rabbit breeding and rearing.

There are several points relating to the keeping of Lop-eared Rabbits that require attention, and several of them have caused

composed. It is not so much practiced now as formerly, but at one time it was an almost prevalent practice.

In breeding, the first thing to be done is to select the parent stock. Do not let the desire to have great length of ear overcome the necessity of having health and strength. Select a strong doe with ears not under 20, or, if possible, say 21 or 22 inches. Let the buck's ears be not less than 22, and as much more as possible, and above all be careful that both parents are strong and in good condition. If you are breeding for color, see whether the Rabbits have been produced by parents of the same color as themselves, and if not whether there were any in the litter like either



much unnecessary controversy. The ears have always been considered one of the most important features in the breed, and although the other points are now receiving more attention and are more highly valued, it is not because the ears are to be neglected. Twenty-two inches from tip to tip of ear, measured across the top of the head, used to be considered a great length, but considerable improvement has been made lately in this respect; and although 22 is still considerably over the average, 22½, and even 23½, are sometimes attained. Twenty-four inches has only been touched upon two occasions, and then only by London judges.

To attain these enormous lengths recourse has to be had to heat, and it is the proper regulation of this that is one of the chief points to be considered in management. If the temperature be too high, the animal's health will considerably suffer, whereas if it be too low, the ears will not be long enough. Some writers advocate 80° or 90°, but 60° or 70° at the most is quite high enough for health. Ear-stretching used at one time to be resorted to to increase the length of ears, but it really tends to shorten them, by breaking the delicate fibres of which those organs are

parent. This is necessary, because in some strains Rabbits do not all keep to color. If you want black-and-white, a black doe is best, and a black-and-white buck. As a general rule, it is best to breed for broken colors with self-colors, or else the offspring will not be heavy enough in markings.

Having selected your parent stock and paired them, the next question will be the doe's hutch in which she is to kindle. This should be constructed with the ordinary two compartments, and on the double-floor principle. Let it be fairly roomy, but not over-large—say 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches by about 2 feet, and the sleeping room something under a foot. Between the real and artificial floors there should be a space of an inch or more, and the former is best constructed of stone, slate, or metal. This space I think is best left open, but I have seen it advocated to fill it up with sawdust, so that the urine could percolate into it and throw off a warm vapor. I should hardly think this would be very healthy, and if it be done for ventilation, holes should be bored through the top of the hutch, so that the foul air can escape at once. This hutch should be placed in an outhouse or shed, so

constructed as to perfectly exclude all draughts, but yet to afford sufficient ventilation. The floor should be covered with asphalt or cement, as the wet will soak into any other substance and cause an unhealthy vapor to be constantly rising. If there is not a floor of this description, the next best is a layer of sand two or three inches deep, which can be renewed three or four times a year. Sand or gravel is decidedly better than soil, but both are more or less unhealthy. The roof should be moderately high.

As the doe's time of kindling draws nigh, that is, towards the end of the fourth week, liberally supply her with fine straw and sweet hay, and she will soon make her nest of it. You may rely upon her being with young if she tears the hay up and carries it about in her mouth. Having made a nest of the straw and hay, she will line it with fur from her own breast, sometimes in her zeal laying herself almost bare. At the time of kindling, the doe is often afflicted with excessive thirst, to appease which she will sometimes eat one or more of her young. A saucer of milk or water will alleviate this.

Arrange your breeding so that you will have a nurse doe kindling at about the same time. When your Lop doe has kindled about a couple of days, seize an opportunity when she is feeding to have a look at the young. Even at that age you will be able to tell plainly enough which are the best marked. Select two or three of these and leave them with the doe. The remainder remove, and substitute for your nurse doe's litter. Great care should be used over this operation, as, if the doe note the change, she will unmercifully attack the new comers. Shut her from the young a few hours before changing them, and feed her with very moist food so as to give her a great flow of milk. Do not admit her into the dark room until the fresh young ones have been there some little time, so that they will have settled down. Then admit her, and after the young have once drawn her milk there will be no more difficulty, and she will tend them the same as her own. Keep the front of the hutch covered up the first week or two, so as to keep the young Rabbits warm. Supply both mothers liberally with good, nourishing food, not omitting to give them plenty of a succulent nature. If you want length of ear and good size, for show purposes, the longer you have the young with the doe the better, so long as she does not fight them. When this occurs often, if she be put to the buck she will be quite peaceable again. As soon as the young begin to feed, give them soft, flesh-forming food, taking care not to derange the bowels, as this will keep them back more than anything. Keep them with their mother till at least two months old, and as near three as you can. Even if you exceed three, it will only tend to increase their size. Remember that at this time their ears are capable of tremendous growth, and your work is to increase that growth as much as you can. Sometimes both ears do not fall evenly, one being inclined to be upright or to fall over the face. The course in that case is as follows:—Put the Rabbit in question on your knees and gently work the ears, *not pull them*, till they assume the correct position. Let this be repeated daily as long as necessary. There need be nothing cruel in the action. Pulling will do more harm than good, and if only gently worked the Rabbit scarcely notices it, and *frequently will continue eating during the operation*. Feed liberally with crushed corn, and vary the kind as often as you like, for, just as you prefer a change from beef to mutton, and back again, so does bunny like a change in his diet occasionally. Wheat, oats, and barley form three very good flesh and size-forming foods. For a treat, and to put flesh on their bones, give an occasional—say once a week or fortnight—mess of split peas. Let these be first scalded in hot water and left to soak several hours; then let the water be poured off, and a very little milk be added. An occasional feed of brewers' grains is also good, but neither of these last two should be given too often.

Supply liberally with green stuff. Take care that no poison

gets among it, as several herbs are noxious to the Rabbit. Lettuce, cabbage, carrot tops, soft and tender grass, young corn, tares, all kinds of clover, trifolium, and lucerne, endive, parsley, (beware of the hemlock, which has a round and spotted leaf, and is poisonous); sow thistles, young grass, and several other herbs, may with safety be given. The amount need not be very limited, provided always that it is gathered dry, and left a little in the sun or warmth before being given. No green stuff must ever be given wet, and if it be gathered wet and then dried, the process will take out nearly all the goodness. Supply good hay *ad libitum*. This is one of the cheapest and best foods that you can possibly give to Rabbits, although when it is used in abundance there must also be a good supply of succulent food, or there will be a tendency to constipation. Roots are very good. Swede and all kind of turnips and carrots may be given with great advantage.

Lop Rabbits should be kindled in the spring or early summer, so that less artificial heat will be required. If, however, you have late litters, be sure you keep your temperature uniform in the winter, and supply with warm food. Bran mash is good when given warm, but is not very strengthening. If the addition of a little oat or barley meal be made it will improve it greatly, and make it wholesome, nourishing, and at the same time palatable.

It should be hardly necessary to speak of the importance of cleanliness in breeding. The effects of neglecting this all important duty are sometimes seen at once, the young dying off rapidly; but even if this be not so, the effect will be there, ready to show itself when opportunity shall occur, either in the form of disease or in stunted growth. The necessity of keeping air that is regulated to 60° pure should be apparent to all. If the very necessary precaution be neglected, the air will assume a fetid and noxious smell that will make it horrible to enter the rabbitry. The hutches should be cleaned out once a day, and scoured once a week or so. The refuse should be carried out of the place at once, and not allowed to accumulate. It is best to let the wet run from the hutches into a bucket or into a drain. If the former plan be adopted, empty the bucket daily or oftener, and keep a little disinfectant in it; and if the latter, swell a bucketful of water down occasionally. In either case, keep plenty of disinfectants about the hutches, and a little charcoal suspended from the roof with string will often lessen the smell. If these precautions be attended to, the rabbitry should smell sweet and be healthy.

I will not leave this subject without considering the question of a stove for heating. If in a town, or any place where gas is cheap, I can recommend nothing better than a jet of this kept burning constantly. This will be quite sufficient to keep up the temperature if the room be dry and snug. Another very good stove is one constructed to burn paraffine. This will be found both cheap and effective. If coals are burnt, a common open stove will not do, because it will be impossible to keep it at a uniform temperature. A closed stove will fulfill its work very fairly, but hardly so well as paraffine or gas.

This is the treatment recommended when young Rabbits are being reared for showing. When reared for breeding, however, I should advise the total abolition of all the heat, and if bred in the summer, the more they are kept out of doors the stronger and hardier mothers they will make. If bred out of doors, care should be taken to construct the hutch so that there cannot be the slightest opportunity for draught, and the front should not be made so open as is the case in hutches of an ordinary nature.

In purchasing Rabbits for breeding, it is just as well to note which way they have been reared. Bear in mind that a 20-inch outdoor-bred doe is far better for your purpose than a 21-inch indoor-bred one. The latter are often very poor at breeding. Also to observe how many were reared with it, and to select from those litters that were few in number, as in that case you will be more certain of hardness and strength.—*GRATA*, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

CANARIES.

Never give canaries sugar, but all the red pepper they will eat. It is the best thing for them. And if your bird feels hoarse at any time, put a piece of salt fat pork in the cage, and see how the little fellow will enjoy it. Give him flaxseed once in a while, and if he appears dumpty occasionally, give a diet of bread and water, with red pepper sprinkled in.

Open the cage door, and give your pets the freedom of the room. Soon they will come at your call, and fly to meet you whenever your voice is heard. I had one who came regularly to my desk as I sat writing each day, and disputed, with fluttering wings and open beak, my humble right to the inkstand. He would take his bath as I held the cup in my hand, and coolly dry himself on my head. Another would fly down or up stairs to me whenever I called him, and many a time, when I have been out, he has welcomed my return by flying down the stairs, and singing at the top of his voice all the while, until, at last, perched on my shoulder, he would accompany me to my room.—*Selected.*

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—A pair of ponies, hitched to a light wagon, had been driven up before the front door of the house, and left standing there. The ground where the wagon stood was slightly descending, and the wagon pulling back on the traces made one of the horses slightly uneasy.

The dog, observing this condition of things, walked into the road and went to pushing the dirt together with his nose. This work he continued until he had heaped up a pile behind one of the wheels, large enough to hold the wagon still.

The dog is a large black one, with the appearance of a St. Bernard; but as he shuns the water, even to the extent of never wetting his feet if he can avoid it, he believes to have none of that blood in him.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHIRP'S ADVENTURES.

A STORY OF BIRD-LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

In which the young reader is told how the author became acquainted with Chirp.

On a dead limb of an old Walnut tree a few feet distant from the bed-room window of my country home, one summer some years ago, day after day perched a Pewee. He was a sober, thoughtful little bird, not at all giddy like the robins and the yellow-birds. He would dart down at the flies that buzzed on the outside of the netting in my window trying to force an entrance into my room so they might crawl over my face and hands when I took my customary after-dinner nap, thereby laying me under great obligations to him. Whenever he failed to catch the fly he darted after he would utter his mournful "pee-weet," and hide his head in the feathers of his breast, in deep mortification, but when his efforts were successful he snapped his bill with a chuckling sound, gulped down the victim with great relish and held up his head in pride.

The Pewee and I became excellent friends in the course of the summer, and he taught me the mysterious language used by birds, which, by the way, I am in honor bound never to reveal. Strange to say Mr. Pewee, as well as all other birds, can readily understand all languages used by human beings.

Upon rainy afternoons I always took out the netting in my window and my bird friend would fly into my room, and, perched upon a chair back, he at different times told me his life and ad-

ventures, which I translate into English for the amusement of your young people.

CHAPTER II.

Chirp quarrels with one of his sisters, and is pushed out of the nest.

Well do I remember the day upon which my tiny bird-friend began telling me his adventures. It was a cold drizzling day in June. I had lighted a small fire in the old fashioned fire-place to warm the chill air of the room.

The flames, as they danced and crackled among the hickory fire-wood, threw a cheerful warmth and light over the room, and the rain slowly trickled down the window-panes.

I lighted a cigar and attempted to smoke, but straightway Chirp began coughing and strangling, and declared that if I did not cease, he would go out into the rain rather than remain in the room. So with many a sigh I lay aside the cigar, and settling myself comfortably in my arm-chair, listened to the Pewee's story.

My christian name is Chirp, my family name being Pewee. I was born in a snug nest built of moss, lined with cow's hair, and fastened securely in the crotch of an apple tree in Farmer Smith's orchard—the tree that bears the finest pears is the site of my family mansion.

Three other children broke the shell at the same time as myself, Twitter, Blossom, and Misfortune. Twitter, Blossom and Misfortune were girls, and I, being the only boy, was much petted by my parents and the friends of the family. I remember when I was quite small that Madam Blue Jay, who lived opposite in a tall Cedar in the hedge-row, remarked, "Why neighbor Pewee, young Chirp is your living image." Straightway my father went and caught a large hummingbird-moth and nearly choked Madam Blue Jay's three children to death trying to make them eat it all. Many times has my father, when my sisters were asleep, given me a plump cricket, and when I greedily devoured it all at a gulp, tenderly caressed me with his bill and muttered, "Chip of the old block, chip of the old block."

One day when father and mother were away hunting blue bottle flies for us children, two strange creatures came under the tree. One was a tall thin animal, with a skin as black as sister Misfortune's, and the other was smaller, and shaped like a pear. Both had strange looking things on their heads. I saw that these strange looking things on their heads were not fast to them for they threw them on the grass when they came under the tree. I afterwards learned that these strange animals are called human.

When they came under the tree they talked to each other, and we, by a gift peculiar to birds and beasts, understood what they said though we had never heard the language before.

"Tom," said the smaller, "lift me up and I'll see whether the little birdies are hatched yet." And then a face rose as a robin's breast looked into the nest.

We children were terribly frightened, for though the voice was as soft and sweet almost as a thrush's song, and the face gentle and kind looking, the creature was so very large.

"Oh! Tom," it said, "they're hatched—there are four of them." And then the big human lifted the little one down and they went away.

When we told our parents when they came home, of the strange animals that had visited us, father said to mother "Why wife, it must have been Farmer Smith's little girl and her brother."

Twitter and Blossom were meek little things, but Misfortune was a strong ugly creature, twice as large as me, and very quarrelsome in disposition. Her skin was as black as a ground-beetle's wing, while ours was the color of the dandelion. On account of the color of her skin we nicknamed her Blacky, by which name she was known until she died. There was a mystery

connected with Blacky, for she did not resemble the family in a single feature, and when one day I told father my suspicions he replied, "My son it can never be explained to you. She is your sister; let that content you."

But she being my sister, which I began to doubt, did not content me, and I determined to investigate this mystery when I grew older. All the hint I ever got for a clue, was one day when Blacky was crowding my sisters and I nearly out of the nest, and ate twice her rightful share of blue-bottles and crickets, that my mother shook her head sadly and said to father, "O, that we had attended to our duty!"

The older Blacky grew the more wicked she became, till at length she crowded Twitter, Blossom and myself so much out in the nest and ate so much of our share of food that we were becoming skeletons, and I could stand it no longer. Mother and father had talked to her about it, but it did no good. Twitter and Blossom, as I said before, were meek little creatures, but I was a boy and had a boy's spirit, and would not submit to be imposed upon.

One day just as I was swallowing the half of a cricket, Blacky snatched it out of my mouth and proceeded to swallow it.

"Blacky," I screamed, "I won't have my food snatched out of my mouth. Give it back; do you hear?"

My black sister calmly gulped my half cricket down, and with a peck of her bill pushed me out of the nest on to the ground.

My meek little sisters screamed in affright, and father and mother, alarmed by their cries, rushed to the nest, crying "Children, what is the matter?"

"Blacky has pushed Chip out of the nest," sobbed Blossom: "And killed him," added Twitter.

Blacky sat sullenly in the middle of the nest (as my sisters afterwards told me,) and struck viciously at my sisters with his big black claws when they had finished.

My parents flew down to the ground and found me under the nest with my leg broken, crying piteously.

PAUL LOGIC.

(For Fanriers' Journal.)

NEVER TRUST TO APPEARANCES.

Some years ago I was spending a summer holiday week in the pleasant town of Princeton, N. J. It was while Nassau Hall was in session, and my friend S— was undergoing a course of sprouts to fit himself for district attorney of the Quaker City and other places which he has so ably and honorably filled.

A series of lectures had just been commenced, and among the lecturers were Prof. Henry, now of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Torrey (since deceased) and several other bright lights in the walks of science, but whose names I need not give in what I have to say about "trusting to appearances."

To attend these lectures my friend S— gave me a most cordial welcome, kindly promising me a chair by his side, provided I would be punctual in attendance. I accepted the invitation most gladly, and every morning at the sound of the college bell I mounted the well-worn stone steps which led to the lecture room in old Nassau Hall, and was promptly seated by the side of S— at least five minutes before the lecturer for the morning made his appearance.

In those days I was an early riser, and took long ante-breakfast walks, wherever I was, and on one of the lecture-day mornings I was taking a stroll in that part of the town Mrs. Partington called the "Rhubarbs," when, in the truck garden belonging to a fine brick mansion, I observed a man, apparently beyond the middle age, poor in appearance (physically as well as garmentally) gathering roots and herbs, doubtless, I thought, for a matutinal meal. Poor old man, thought I. Homeless, perhaps—certainly trespassing in some one's kitchen-garden—foraging among the radish, onion and lettuce beds, for a miserable breakfast! I wonder if you have any bread to complete your grahamite meal? And must you wash down that miserable stuff with simple *aqua pura*, instead of good, hot Mocha or Java? Poor old man!

As these thoughts of pity and sympathy ran through my mind, their object approached near enough for me to more particularly

note his appearance. His old straw hat, his well-worn alpaca coat, his common brown linen trousers, and his low, unblacked, patched shoes, all put together, would have been dear, I thought, at five dollars for the lot. I put my hand in my pocket for some change, intending to bestow upon him enough at least for a loaf of bread, but as he came nearer and nearer to the fence where I was standing, I saw something in his face which forbade me to offer the pittance, something which said I might hurt his feelings, or that a stranger had no right to recognize his poverty, and without bestowing it, or even a word, upon him, I turned away, resumed my homeward walk, and in due time sat down to my own ample breakfast, with many a thought about the poor old man and his breakfast, ere I wended my way to the "campus," and sauntered under the fine old elms which shade Nassau Hall, until the bell rang for lecture, when in a few moments I was in my appointed chair, seated beside my friend S—.

"What do we have this morning?"

"Botany," briefly answered S—.

Who do we have?"

"Prof. T—y," said my friend.

"Is he good?" I inquired.

"Good!" echoed S—. "Wait till you have heard him, and you will not ask that question again."

Just then the private door leading to the lecturer's desk swung open, and in walked—my old acquaintance of the morning, straw hat, alpaca coat, linen trousers, low shoes, leeks, onions, radishes, lettuce and all. I certainly was "flabbergasted," and, while the "poor man" was arranging his specimens for a lecture on botany, I had just time to ask the following questions of my friend:

"Who did you say was to lecture?"

"Prof. T—y."

"Is—ah—er—that he?"

"Yes—"

"Does he live a little way out of the town—fine brick house—very large garden, truck patch, and so on?"

"He does. It is one of the finest properties about here."

"Does he own it?"

"Yes, and much property beside. Why do you ask all these questions?"

"Why—I—I—came very near handing him a quarter this morning, with a command to take it and purchase a Christian breakfast for himself!"

"Ah, I see, I see," said my friend; I know just how it happened, and you have been judging from appearances. H—s—h—. He is about to commence, and you will regret it should you lose but a single word."

Nor did I lose a word. What a plain, lucid and intelligent lecture that was! Radishes, salads, and even onions have to me been sweeter morsels—to my mind, as well as to roll under my tongue—from that hour to the present.

Since that time, however, I have been very careful about coming to conclusions from appearances.

GUY S. CUTS.

THE SIERRA NEVADA'S PIGEONS.—The captain of the bark Sierra Nevada, lying at pier 8, East River, has two pigeons that came aboard his ship at the Cape Verde Islands several years ago. They are entirely domesticated, come at his call and feed from his hand. They have followed the ship around the world several times. At times, the captain says, when in mid-ocean, they leave the ship and are seen half a mile astern, beating up against the wind. Finding themselves not strong enough to reach the vessel, they fly upwards, strike a new current of air, and, having arrived immediately over the ship, dart downwards and alight on the Sierra Nevada's masts, whence they descend to the deck and fly close to the captain should he be anywhere in the neighborhood.

FOR SALE.

Brown Leghorns, a few pairs fat exhibition birds at \$2.50 each, or \$7 trio. Warranted to be as represented in every respect, to scale 70 to 90 points.
CHAS. M. GRAY, Trenton Falls, N. Y.

S. B. SMITH, Roxbury, Conn., offers for sale one pair of very choice Partridge Cochins, cockerels weighing 10 pounds, solid black breast, heavily feathered on middle toe; pullet very fine, nice color, and large.

FOR SALE.—Light Brahma Eggs (Plaiated stock), only \$2.50 per sitting of 12.
H. R. LORD, Newington Junction, Conn.

NEWFOUNDLAND SLUT

FOR SALE.
A good watch-dog. Well-bred and handsome. Brought up with and kind to children. No vice; nine months old; weight, about 70 pounds. Will fetch and carry; jet black; a great favorite. Having no place to keep her in sole cause for pairing with her. Address Chas. A. Glyn, care N. Y. CLIPPER office, 58 and 59 Centre street, New York.

MAGPIES! MAGPIES! MAGPIES!

All kinds of Magpies for sale; premium birds. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. For particulars Address
J. D. LANDIS,
No. 24 South Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

LIGHT BRAHMAS ONLY.

TO MY OLD PATRONS, AND OTHERS,
I would say I have a few in fine Cockerels and Pullets as the most particular Fanciers could wish to breed from. All at moderate prices. Address
EZRA B. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Twenty-five L. B. Cockerels, weight 7 to 10 lbs. each.
W. M. WARD, P. M., Peabody, Mass.

QUAIL! QUAIL! QUAIL!
GEO. A. WARDER, Box M, Springfield, Ohio, offers for the first time, for sale, his choice lot of finely feathered breeding Quail. Single birds, 75 cts.; trio, \$2.00.
Directions for management and breeding will be sent with birds. First come, first served.

FOR TALKING OR EXCHANGE.
For good Sale Parrot and Cage, or offers, I have Frank Leslie's Illustrated (Weekly) Newspaper from January 1871, to January 1877 inclusive, in clean, perfect, and excellent order. Address
"C. A. G.," P. O. Box 3360, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Under this head of a general nature will be allowed at 10 cents per line, or \$1.20 per inch, *cash before insertion.*

SHOEMAKERTOWN, Pa., Jan. 6, 1877.
I have this day sold to George Colton of Baltimore, Md., ten of the best Dark Brahma fowls belonging to the estate of H. H. G. Sharpless, including the premium hen, which won first prize at the Philadelphia show last winter.
JAMES BRANNAN, Manager.
I also certify that the above is true, and that the fowls were selected for Mr. Colton by me.
W. E. FLOWER, Agent.

PIGEONS.

I have a large stock of Fancy Pigeons on hand that I will sell low down. My stock is composed of Fantails, Jacobins, Carriers, Pouters, Trumpeters, Tumblers Barbs, Owls, Archangels, Shouldered Turbits and Priests; also a large stock of all the leading varieties of fowls for sale low.
S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—A limited number of these beautiful dogs Black and Tan Terriers, Lop-eared Dutch and Himalayan Rabbits, Dark Brahmans, thoroughbred stock, at reasonable prices. Stock exchanged for anything salable. Address
A. C. HEITZBELL, 807 N. 24 St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE SCHWINN,
Nos. 21 & 23, W. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.,
Breeder of

FIRST-CLASS PIGEONS.

Swallows—Red, Yellow, Black, Blue-barred and barries. Fantails—Yellow, Black, Blue, and White. Jacobins—Yellow, Red, and White. Magpies—Black and Blue. English Owls, Turbits, Nuns, and Trumpeters.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL FREE.
To all who send me four dollars previous to April 1st, 1877, for Fowls or Eggs, I will send the Fanciers' Journal (monthly) free. If it continues as a weekly, six dollars sent for Fowls or Eggs will entitle the purchaser to one year's subscription free. The money may be sent at once, and the Fowls or Eggs will be delivered in season, or whenever desired.
J. Y. BICKNELL, 100 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.
(formerly Westmoreland, N. Y.)

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BREEDER OF LIGHT BRAHMAS, PART-
RIDGE COCHINS, ROS-COMBED
AMERICAN DOMINQUES, B.
B. RED GAME, AND SILVER
DUCKWING GAME
BANTAMS.
Some choice birds of the above varieties for sale.

FOR SALE
In lots to suit, four varieties of choice Fancy Pigeons, at private residence, 1322 Fairmount at Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. C. MOORE, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHY NOT EXCHANGE?
There is hardly a person but what has some article of value, useless to them, that might, if exchanged with some one similarly situated, be made available. This can be done for 25 cents, through the Exchange and Mart, published by JOS. M. WADE, Hartford, Conn.
This new and cheap medium for exchange is not only profitable, but interesting to those who have a keen relish for a trade.
OIVE IT A TRIAL.

PURE GAME FOWLS.
I have for sale a fine stock of 2 year old Cocks; also 125 Stags of '76 hatch. Every fowl warranted as represented.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From first-class stock of D. Brahma, P. Rock and Bro. Leghorns; none but fresh laid eggs shipped, packed in a substantial way, at \$2 per doz. \$5 per three doz. Address J. K. SCHULTZ, Colburnsde, Pa.

BEATY PIANO!
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Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million 1.75
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Address
T. P. PETERSON & BROS.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.—One of the most complete works ever published, and yet the cheapest. Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in cloth, 50 cents. The recipe for "silt eat" alone is worth the money. Address
FANCIERS' JOURNAL, Hartford, Conn.

BLACK SPANISH
EXCLUSIVELY.



My birds have won 1st on Fowls and Chicks at Northampton, Mass., Jan. '76, the highest awards at Fowls at the great N. E. Show, at Springfield, Feb. '76, 1st on Fowls and Chicks at Hampton, Feb. Springfield, Mass. Oct. '76, and 1st and special on Hen, and 1st and 2d on Cockerel at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 24-25, '74. At the last named exhibition, birds of my stock won 3d on Hen, 2d on Cockerel, and 1st and 3d on Pullet—my strain winning seven of the nine premiums for which they competed. A few choice young birds for sale at fair prices.
Eggs for hatching in their season, \$2.50 per 12, or \$4.00 per 25, packed in the safest manner. Correspondence solicited. Address
A. W. MCKINSTRY, Chicopee, Mass.

WANTED.
A full set of Fractional Currency, of each denomination and issue, from the first to the last. Would prefer those never circulated. State price and condition.
B. F. BEARDSLEY, M. D.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

THE
GAME FOWL;

FOR THE PIT, OR THE SPIT.
HOW TO MATE, FEED, BREED, HANDLE, AND MATCH THEM;
WITH PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO
CURES FOR THEIR PECULIAR ILLS AND AILS.

By **GEORGE P. BURNHAM.**
(COPYRIGHTED 1876.) FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

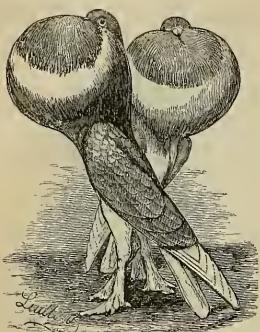
PARTICULAR NOTICE TO
BREEDERS AND FANCIERS OF
AMERICAN GAME FOWLS.

Several breeders of GAMES, having suggested to us the utility of adding (at the close of the above work) their cards, we have concluded to print in the last pages a brief

GAME BREEDERS' DIRECTORY,
for cultivators of this stock as a specialty for who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. We can give but a single full line to each breeder—thus:
GEO. W. SMITH, Black-red and Duck-wing Games, etc., Peabody, Miss.

Those who desire their address thus inserted, (and stamped permanently in all the editions of this volume,) may enclose us 25 cents additional, if they order the book—or this sum, alone, if they do not desire a copy of "THE GAME FOWL;" and their address will appear in the "Directory," as above. It will be necessary to send names and kinds of Game bred at once, to secure insertion in first edition, now nearly ready for the press. A printed card will be preferred, for this purpose.

This Book, generously illustrated, will be mailed in March 1877, postpaid, for 50 cents, in paper, to any address, or 75 cents bound in cloth, from this office—or by the author.
GEORGE P. BURNHAM,
P. O. Box 131, Melrose, Mass.



TO POUTER FANCIERS.

I will sell a few pairs of Pouters, to reduce my stock, Reds, Yellows, Black, and White, including some of my best birds, which have never failed to take first prizes when shown.

JOHN YEWALL,
2416 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AFTER THE BALTIMORE SHOW,

I will have to offer a few of the following Pigeons: Black and Dun Carriers; Short-faced Tumblers in Almonds; Black Nottles, self-colors; Red and Yellow Agate Mottlers; Splashes and Kites; Black and Black Mottled Trumpeters, of the new kind; Yellow and Blue-shouldered Point-head Turbites; Red, Yellow, and Blue Swallows; Red and Yellow Swallows, with and without spangled shoulders, white-barred; Archangels; Red and Yellow Priests (without hooks), well booted, and very clean.

The above are first-class in all respects; price according to quality. No inferior birds kept. Only reason for offering, I have too many to attend to as they should be. Letters preferred to cards.

Address **MARBLE, 13 S. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.**

N. B.—No other varieties kept.

THE

Dominion Poultry Gazette!

A handsomely illustrated, first-class Monthly, published at Galt, Ontario, Canada, and devoted to

Poultry and other Pet Stock

Subscription, \$1 a year; single copies, 10 cents.

TO ADVERTISERS

it offers great inducements. It is our intention to make it the

BEST PAPER OF ITS KIND

published in the Dominion. Its advertising rates are extremely low, and breeders in Canada, the United States and Great Britain will find it one of the very best advertising mediums. This paper, being indorsed by the leading fanciers in Canada, will guarantee its spread over the entire Dominion. Agents wanted, liberal cash commissions paid. Advertising and Correspondence solicited. Address

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BROWN RED GAME FOWLS.

Score cards and prices sent, upon application, to parties who mean business.

A NEW \$275 PARLOR ORGAN to be disposed of for a reasonable amount in cash, balance in Light Brahma, White Leghorns, or Strachine Game Pullets, (early hatched.) Pouters, or Carrier Pigeons, or Pekin Ducks. Nothing but first-class stock wanted. Organ warranted for 8 years. Make offers, and address with stamp,
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THE NATURALIST'S AGENCY.
Collections of Minerals.

FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS, PROFESSORS, PHYSICIANS, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN. These collections illustrate all the principal species and all grand subdivisions in Dana and other works on Mineralogy; every Crystalline System; and all the principal Ores and every known Element. The collections are labelled with a printed label that can only be removed by soaking. The labels give Dana's species number, the name, locality, and in most cases, the composition of the Mineral.

All collections accompanied by my Illustrated Catalogue and table of species.
100 Crystals and Fragments for Study.....\$ 1.00
100 Specimens, Student's Size, Larger..... 5.00
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Collections of Gems, Ores, Earthy Minerals, Minerals used in any Arts or Agriculture, on hand or put up to Order.

We sell Minerals by weight, for the Chemist and blowpipe use, at very low prices, as Samarakite 25c per lb., Allantite 25c per lb., Brookite Pure Crystal 25c per lb., Rutile pure 25c per lb., Wavallite 25c per lb., Biende 10c per pound.

Zoological Catalogue.

I have a very large assortment of Rocky Mountain birds and animals, and shall issue a catalogue on general Zoology as soon as possible.
I have for sale over 5,000 shells. Invoices have just been received from Florida, the Pacific Ocean and other localities. I believe that I have far better opportunities for displaying and disposing of shells, than have ever before been offered in this country. About the first of October I shall issue a circular containing information concerning this branch, that will be sent free on application.

Catalogue of Plants.

Within a few months I expect to issue a catalogue of plants, which I hope to make the most complete and convenient check list and index of synonyms, both common and scientific; that has ever been issued. It will be arranged, that one can refer directly from the alphabetical index to the species. I have in stock many rare plants from far northern and western regions. Algae from Maine to Florida, and the Pacific Ocean.

A. E. FOOTE, M. D.

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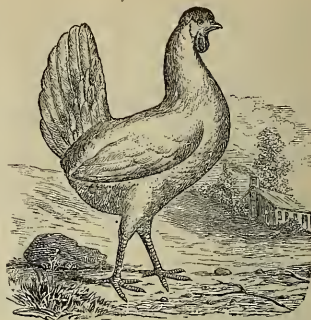
FLORIDA,

especially as

A HOME FOR THE LABORER, THE AGRICULTURIST, THE MECHANIC, AND THE MANUFACTURER,

as well as a residence for the Capitalist, the Scholar, the pleasure-seeker and the invalid.
Intended to be a worthy exponent and representative of the intelligence and practical industry of Florida, which, in climate, soil, resources, and other advantages, presents unequaled and peculiar attractions and superior inducements for immigration and settlement. TERMS: \$3.00 per annum. Send for a specimen number.

CHAS. W. BLEW, Publisher, JACKSONVILLE, Fla.



\$2.00

WILL BUY

ONE DOZEN EGGS

From my choice

WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.

THESE FOWLS HAVE SHOWN FOR THEMSELVES.

A limited number of Eggs for sale from

PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS,

DICKIE'S STRAIN,

AT \$2.50 PER DOZEN.

ORDERS BOOKED NOW.

D. GILPIN,

Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.

**SOMETHING NEW,
WADE'S WEEKLY,
EXCHANGE AND MART.**

With FANCIERS' JOURNAL for 1877, \$1.50.
Single copies, per annum, 50 cents.
5 copies to one address, 2.00
10 " " " 4.00
Free to all advertisers. 40 numbers will complete the year, making, with the 12 of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, 52 numbers.

Send a Postal Card for a specimen copy. There is money in it for Agents.
JOS. M. WADE, Hartford, Conn.

THE SOUTHERN

POULTRY JOURNAL,

A New, Handsomely Illustrated Monthly, published at Louisville, Ky., devoted exclusively to Poultry.

Subscription \$1 per year. Sample copies 10 cts.

TO ADVERTISERS,

It offers unusual advantages. Its advertising rates are low, and being the

BEST PAPER IN THE SOUTH

devoted exclusively to Poultry, it will be found a splendid advertising medium, especially to Eastern and Western Breeders who are desirous of selling their stock in the South.

Agents wanted at once. Liberal pay. Advertisements and correspondence solicited.
Address all letters to
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P. O. Box 69, Louisville, Ky.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND
HAND & WATER

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
THE FEATHERED WORLD, THE STUDENT OF NATURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HOME.

"NOT FOR ITSELF—BUT FOR ALL."

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum; 4 copies,
\$5; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, \$20.
Single copy, 15 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING TERMS—25 cents per
line; 6 mos., 20 cents, 12 mos.,
15 cents per line.

NOTICE.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected communications not returned. Manuscript not preserved.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, MARCH 15, 1877.

No. 3.

EDITORIAL

SEASONABLE HINTS.

March is an important month to the breeder, whether he be farmer or fancier. It must be a busy month, full of preparations and plans for the work of months to come. During the extreme cold and stormy weather it has been enough if the stock existed, but now they must begin to live. The debris of the winter must be cleared away. The first mild days must be taken advantage of to thoroughly cleanse, renovate, and disinfect the poultry quarters. Whatever may be the plans for the coming season, let cleanliness be the first law, add to it regularity and honesty, and call it the *wholes law*. Remember, poultry, pigeons, pets of any kind kept in confinement require care, to be profitable. In planning for the season's work, enquire of yourself what time you will have to devote to your stock, and what help you can depend upon in ease of your absence. Don't attempt too much. It is not those that have called the loudest, made the greatest show, or have been most prolific in promises, that have succeeded best, or stand first in the fancier world. Better to do a little well than attempt a great deal and fail. In all your arrangements make beauty and ornament subservient to convenience and use. In every plan have an eye to perfect ventilation, avoidance of draught, to preventing the harboring of vermin, and to secure the easy removal of offal. Remember, every crevice and crack will shelter lice. Whitewash, fumigate, paint roosts and nest-boxes with kerosene, provide chloride of lime, use tobacco stems as coarse material for nests, dust your birds with carbolic powder, and provide ash and dust baths. Try to start the season with your premises free from vermin, and if you are constantly upon the guard you may possibly keep them so.

Read your poultry and pigeon papers carefully. If they do not contain the advice you need, write for it. If you've had an experience, successful or otherwise, tell of it—it may be just what some one else needs. A few words of actual experience are worth pages of theory.

WANTED.

Wanted, copies of Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. 4, FANCIERS' JOURNAL, at this office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Before issuing the *Exchange and Mart* a copy of No. 1 was sent to the postmaster of Hartford with an inquiry for postal rates. He wrote us as follows:

"I think you can send Wade's Weekly to regular subscribers at three cents per pound.

J. H. BURNHAM, P. M.

When we were correcting the last proof for No. 7 *Exchange and Mart*, we received the following:

HARTFORD, February 23, 1877.

MR. J. M. WADE:

Dear Sir.—I am notified to-day by the P. O. department that, after a careful examination of "Wade's Weekly," and the "*Exchange and Mart*," the department decides that they cannot be sent at all at the pound rates, so you will have to discontinue sending them entirely except at transient rate, paid by stamps.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. BURNHAM, P. M.

As we could not afford transient rates we took the alternative, and now announce no further issue.

The money received for subscription will be returned to the senders on or about the 15th inst.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISERS.

We have made a change in the make-up of THE JOURNAL to enable us to insert advertisements received even after the first forms of THE JOURNAL proper have gone to press. For the benefit also of those who wish extra copies containing their advertisements for private circulation, we will print several thousand copies of the *Exchange and Mart*, as we have termed these supplementary pages, which will be mailed prepaid, at 10 cents per doz. We will do all the government will permit for the benefit of those patronizing our columns.

A NEW FANCIERS' DIRECTORY.

In our advertising pages will be found a call to which we hope all breeders and fanciers of pigeons, poultry, and other pet stock, will respond by furnishing the desired information. The enterprise is backed not only by ability, but by the capital that will enable the parties having the matter in hand to do the work well.

The Directory will have a wide circulation in England, as well as in America. So fanciers will do well to be represented upon its pages.

DIED. At Brooklandville, Md., Feb. 16, 1877, of Scarlet Fever, Joseph M. Wade, infant son of G. O. Brown.

"Full short his journey was; no dust
Of earth unto his saualds clave;
The weary weight that old men must
He bore not to the grave.
He seemed a cherub who had lost his way
And wandered hither; so his stay
With us was short, and 'twas most meet
That he should be no deliver in earth's clod,
Nor need to pause and cleanse his feet
To stand before his God."

OUR OLD FRIEND.

F. H. Schwartz, formerly of Bernville, Pa., now resides at Robesonia Furnace, Berks Co., Pa., where he is branching out quite largely, and we hope he will receive a fair share of that patronage he so justly deserves. He has been a staunch friend to the JOURNAL from its commencement.

He writes us:—"I have bought a property at Robesonia, Pa. which change I sincerely hope will be for the best. I have now a lot of 3½ acres along the Lebanon V. R. R., on which I have been building a chicken-house and pigeon loft, 36x24 feet, and two-stories high. I shall care little what others will have to say about their fancy places for chickens and pigeons, since I can assure you that I have one of the finest locations for the purpose along the R. R. I raised quite a respectable flock of P. C. and pigeons. I have now about one hundred Pouters, among which are quite a number that you will hear from through the different show reports."

QUAIL AND PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

Frank Schley's American Quail and Partridge Shooting, Illustrated, price \$2.00. Containing in brief form, a sportsman's method of hunting and shooting the above named birds. It is written in a manner that shows the author thoroughly conversant with his subject, and his twenty-five years' experience in the field has enabled him to add a good hook to the sportsman's library. Copies may be had at this office at publisher's price.

IMPORTING DOGS.

The Editor of *Forest and Stream* has been notified by the Custom House authorities that a strict compliance with the law will be required. Dogs imported for stud purposes are admitted free of duty, provided that a certificate to that effect from the U. S. Consul at the port of shipment accompanies the application for a free permit to land. The dog must be on the ship's manifest, and a bill of lading made out for it. Unless these conditions are complied with they will be liable to seizure, or at least to payment of duty.

CORRECTION.

In the article on "Judging Barbs," we said "So that if a Black and a White Barb were nearly equal in head, the White should have the prize owing to the difficulty in producing such quality." Substitute *really for nearly*, as the birds must be equal in *all* points before giving the premium to the White.

GIRAFFES.

By a note from "Huron," we are informed that of the four Giraffes at the Philadelphia Zoo, one has recently died, and was buried in the garden; the three remaining are the only ones in the United States. The recent pleasant weather is rapidly increasing the number of visitors at the Zoo.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

I offer a sitting of eggs from my fine pen of Partridge Corbins to the first man, woman, or child that will forward to the editor the names of five subscribers, (with the money) at the regular rates. The editor to forward the name and address to

JOHN RENNOLD,
Fowling Creek, Md.

I will send a sitting of Light Brahma eggs to any person sending you three new subscribers to the JOURNAL. I will send them as soon after you get the money as you let me know who the parties are.

L. A. HAYS.

LARGE EGG.

Can any of your subscribers beat this for a White Leghorn egg? It measures 7½ by 6 inches, and weighed 3½ ounces. It is almost as large as a goose's egg.

OTTO R. MILLER.

VARIOUS ENQUIRIES.

"YOUNG FANCIER" asks: "If I sprinkle tobacco in the nests of my pigeons, and through the feathers of the old ones, will it keep lice off them? My pigeon-house is 10 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high. About how many pigeons would it be right to keep in it, and not let them out? Is it good for pigeons to drink out of a tin drinking-fountain got up in same style as the indestructible stone jars?"

Tobacco sprinkled in the nests would, no doubt, keep away the lice, but a cheaper method is to supply tobacco stems as a building material. It is difficult to say how many pigeons such a loft would hold; we would not advise over 4 or 5 pairs to commence with. If good breeding birds are selected, they would soon overstock such a loft. You would do well to commence with few, and learn from experience when your loft is fully stocked. We should not hesitate to let our birds drink from a tin fountain such as is described above. But in the end, they will be found very expensive. The stone fountain introduced by us some 10 years ago can not be excelled in a pigeon loft, either for durability or cleanliness.

"BEGINNER" asks: "Which shall I start with, fowls or eggs? I can buy a fair trio I find, for \$25. I can maybe sell two or three sittings of eggs at three dollars a dozen, and yet, if I have any sort of luck, raise, say twenty-five chicks. Then in the fall or spring I ought to sell the old trio for just about what I gave. I can put a half-dozen common hens in with the trio, and raise enough roosters for our eating through the winter, and sell off the pullets, if I don't want to winter them, for enough to pay for the feed for the lot. If I buy eggs I can get a first-class sitting for six dollars, and if the seller acts square and fair, I ought to raise a half dozen chickens any way. If I get another sitting from another breeder, and have good luck, next spring I ought to have a good start of birds, not related, at not half the price of the trio. Which would you advise?"

It is about an even thing. In one case you pay more, and you know what you are breeding from. You invest more money, run less risk, and have greater returns, but it is doubtful if you could buy a 1st-premium trio or that would breed 1st-premium stock for \$25. Whereas, if you purchase eggs from 1st-premium stock, though you invest less money, and run a risk of getting nothing in return, the chances are that the stock you would obtain from a six dollar sitting of eggs, if you dealt with reliable parties, would be better than you could purchase in a \$25 trio.

R. L. P. says:—Last spring I obtained from Maine, two dozen Br. Leghorn eggs, and from them hatched twenty fine chicks. I now have fifteen, nine cockerels, and six pullets. The pullets, I consider A No. 1, but of the nine cockerels, there is not one strictly first class. Shall I select one from this nice, or get one that is first class?

If you mate good stock with poor, the produce will, almost to a certainty, be poor. A season's work is too much to risk. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Get a first-class cock by all means.

KICKING THE BUCKET.—Answer to "X" on page 23. The following is from John Bellenden Ker's "Archæology of our Popular Phrases," &c.

"To kick the bucket."—As the immediate travesty of the form of the original expression, since used in other words and tenses. We say "he has kicked the bucket" in the import of "he is dead, it is all over with him." And this arises from the travesty having brought in a verb in the places of an adverb and substantive of the true phrase; as in an endless number of other instances.

TOE KICK, DE BACK HECHT q. e. breath at an end, the jaw locked; not a puff of breath left, and the jaw clenched; and thus as in a state strongly symptomatic of his never recovering the one, nor of opening the other again. *Toe*, up, over, included.

Kick, a short, wheezing respiration, slightly iterated attempts to breathe, a gasping sort of hiccough; and we say, "he is at his last gasp," in the sense of when that's gone is all up with him.

Back, that portion of the face which covers the jaw bone.

ADELPHI.

Your correspondent "X" wishes to know the origin of the phrase "kicking the bucket."

I copy from "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," the following:

"To Kick the bucket. A bucket is a pulley; and in Norfolk a beam, called in Lincolnshire a *buckler*. When pigs are killed, they are hung by their hind legs on a bucket, with their heads downwards, and oxen are baulked up by a pulley. To kick the bucket is to be hung on the bulk or bucket by the heels."

A quaintly worded explanation, surely.

I copy, also, from the "Slang Dictionary":

KICK THE BUCKET, to die.—*Norfolk*. According to Forby, a metaphor taken from the descent of a well or mine, which is of course, absurd. The Rev. S. S. Taylor supplies the following note from his MS. additions to the work of the East Anglian Lexicographer:

The allusion is to the way in which a slaughtered pig is hung up—viz: by passing the ends or a bent piece of wood behind the tendons of the hind legs, and so suspending it to a hook in a beam above. The piece of wood is locally termed a *bucket*, and so by a course metaphor the phrase came to signify, to die.

Another correspondent says the real signification of this phrase is to commit suicide by hanging, from a method planned and carried out by an hostler at an inn on the Great North Road.

Standing on a bucket he tied himself up to a beam in the stable; he then kicked the bucket away from under his feet, and in a few seconds was dead. The natives of the West Indies have converted the expression into "kickeraboo." P. B.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs.—One of our subscribers desires to know who has good G. S. II. We have many similar inquiries every week. Fanciers would further their own interest by advertising in our columns.

A. L. asks:—"What kind of fowls shall I keep? I live in the city, and have a yard 25x32 ft. that I could give to poultry. I don't want the trouble of raising chickens, but I want to do as you advised last fall, turn the refuse from my kitchen into fresh eggs for family use. Our family numbers regularly four grown persons, one child, and two servants."

A dozen good, Black Spanish pullets would answer your purpose capably. Leghorns might be better, but they require such high fencing for the city. With the waste of two servants you would not need to furnish but one feed of grain a day.

W. S. asks:—Where in the United States can *Stratcolis aloides* or Water Aloe be found? Can any one answer?

L. A. W. is disgusted with Brahmas. He says: "They are hard, splendid birds—hens average nine pounds, but they don't return an egg for their board, and eat! they'd ruin the oldest man in America."

The fault is not in the breed, but in your lack of understanding them. Brahmas are ready to play the bumper if you will let them. If you are willing to feed them, and let them do nothing for themselves, they are quite willing that you should,

but make them work for their living, and they will show you that they're as good as the best. The Brahma is a flesh producer—fat-maker if well fed and unexercised.

Eat is not health, strength, activity nor prolificness. It is a weight, an encumbrance; the denuding of every power. It is like the ashes that may clog a furnace. Don't feed your Asiatics too well. Make them work for a part of their living, and they will pay you in eggs for the balance.

Geo. McElrath says: "I want to keep poultry and have a garden too. How can I manage it without spending a young fortune for fencing? I believe poultry to do well, need a range, and fresh green feed. I have a large place with a run of 40x38 feet fence d off for the poultry. If I can't manage it, which shall I give up?"

Give up neither. A little management will be necessary, however. Poultry do need green feed, and a range, but give them full liberty, and they will not use it. Let them out in the morning and watch them. They eat the food you have thrown to them, maybe pick up an insect or so, if thrown in their way, then go straight to their carefully prepared garden-beds for a good roll and dust. The rest of the day they will spend basking in the sun, or if laying, in trying to steal a nest. They have done nothing they could not have done as well in their own yard. But keep them confined until about 5 p. m., see how differently they act now when out. They evidently realize that they've but a few moments, so improve them. There's no dusting or basking now. The exercise of this one hour will be better for them than the whole day's liberty. If you have a grass plot between the poultry yard and garden, your birds will not stray beyond it. When your seeds are fairly up, place a couped hen with her brood not far from the beds. They will do much good in the destruction of insects, and what they will destroy you will never miss.

M. Grahne. Roses bloom upon new wood. Prune closely after blossoming if you prefer a few good, to many imperfect blossoms. Your roses are less double this year than last, because, doubtless the plant is hungry. You have not fed it enough. A few iron-filings or charcoal sited in the earth will add brilliancy to the color. The plant is doing its level best.

H. A. M. "Please let me know what I will do for a Rabbit that has scabs on it. I have lost some, and have more bad with it. What is the cause?"

The trouble is mange. Make an ointment of black sulphur and lard, and rub on the parts affected, night and morning. If the parts affected are accessible, the animal will lick some of the ointment off. This will aid in effecting a cure. Feed good, sweet hay, at least once a day, and provide green food moderately. Some milk once or twice a week will be of benefit. As a preventive, isolate the infected subjects, as the disease is contagious. Secure perfect cleanliness, and good ventilation in your rabbitry. Do not feed too much dry food.

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NOS. 1 AND 2, VOL. 4, EXHAUSTED.

Subscriptions must hereafter begin with No. 3. Though we printed many more than our usual number of Nos. 1 and 2, the supply is exhausted.

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WE RETURN THANKS

To Mr. G. W. Dixon of Worcester, Mass., for the excellent photograph of himself, received since our last issue. To Mr. Wm. P. Seal, for specimens of *Alga*, to Mr. Pease, of Hartford, for a quantity of *Tillandsia usneoides*, sent us from the South by his order, and to W. G. Scribner, of Fitchburg, Mass., for steel marking punch.

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ENVELOPES GIVEN AWAY.

Envelopes advertising the FANCIERS JOURNAL will be sent to any one upon application to this office.

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SHOW REPORTS LAID OVER.

We have the reports of several poultry shows in type, and will present them to our patrons at the rate of two each month.

MSS. RECEIVED.

Snails (Jerry Stubbs), Barnacle Geese (Mrs. I. B. Roberts), Fascination (Phoca), Jersey Nightingales (Peter Peppercorn), Games, a pit point of view (1st of a series, by E. X. Pittman), Letter from Peter Smiley, Suggestions (Bob. White), Visit to yards of W. H. Brackett, Boston, (P. B.), Furs and their wearers, (Hoon), Anecdote of a dog (Paul Logic), Chicken cholera, its prevention and cure, (O. D. Folks), History of a fraud (M. Hart), On Chickens (Jerry Stubbs), Soda (Hoon), Squibs (Terræ Fillius).

We are promised a series of articles upon the "Stocking and Management of the Aquarium." Some actual experiences in "Gunning along the shores of the Chesapeake," also, "How a boy 13 years old kept fancy poultry, and cleared \$70." We propose as editorial, beginning with our next number, to publish a series of articles upon poultry breeding and management, which shall be the result of our experience and observation, and written for the benefit of our readers.

We ask for further communications from our readers. Give us your personal experiences, but make them short and to the point. Make every word tell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEASURING POUTERS.

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

DEAR SIR,—Opinions vary so much on how a Pouter should be measured lengthwise, that you will favor several young fanciers by stating the usual method adopted by Pouter fanciers.

Yours as ever, JOHN BROWN.

[The proper way is to take the pigeon in the right hand, in the usual way of holding pigeons. Placing the fingers of the left hand under the throat and the thumb on the back of the head, stretching it in length as much as possible without making it suffer, let a second person stand ready with pencil to mark the length against a table or board. This will give the correct length. We advise fancier not to stretch them too much as it is cruel, and further, if they pass into the hands of a more humane fancier, they will not hold out in length according to his method of measuring, or rather stretching. Old fanciers, previous to exhibition, will often pull out the two middle feathers of the tail; when the new feathers are full grown it will measure one quarter to one half inch more.—Ed.]

H. A. W. has a red Pouter cock measuring 19 inches, and erop 16 inches, and he wants to know whether the preference is to be given to it or to another measuring 16½ inches, with crop 18 inches. He also asks the size of the largest Pouter we have seen or heard of.

We would not attempt to give a preference without seeing the birds, as either might be ever so good in points mentioned, and yet be so bad in carriage as to be worthless.

The most showy bird we ever saw, was a yellow cock 18 inches long, well developed in other points, full of life, and with good carriage. A bird of this kind is very deceptive, looking much larger than it really is. The longest bird we ever saw was a Blue cock, well marked, but with poor carriage. The owner, Mr. Stuart of Glasgow, Scotland, where we saw him in 1871, assured us that it measured 22½ inches, and the bird's appearance gave us no reason to doubt the statement.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

FRIEND WADE:

The copy of "Moore's Work on Pigeons" came duly to hand. I am highly pleased with it, containing so much as it does of interest to the amateur as well as the professional breeder of all varieties, from the Colossal Pouter to the Diminutive Owl. I commend it to the attention of all who keep these beautiful pets. The instructions which its pages contain, relative to "the method of building a loft," "the method of matching or pairing pigeons," "their diet," "diseases, etc.," makes it an indispensable aid to the novice, and a valuable auxiliary to the older fancier.

W. E. FLOWER.

SCHONNY SPROAGLE AGAIN.

VILLYTELEY, SCHANOARY sefen, 1877.

MEISTER VADE:

Dot grade naturalid McGann is madt like plazes because he vas kiold ov mixedt un mit dot schauke piziness, and it? I vas dry do belb him ond but I doud ged soom graditoot vor id. Afdet I vas brofe dot McGann is ride about dot scharming piziness, he vas say he is pelce id only in *pard* but he doud say how mooch id vas. I subsoot dot pirds and schquirrels is halef scharmedt and halef scharedt. I doud fide mit dot velts rise soom more you bedt afdet I ged sooch pad names. I hobe Phoga doud schling soom mut pack—ids pad pizness. If I vas gall McGann an andiquadet barraleoeram or soom kindt ov long names vot sounts heafy, soom vools vas dink id is scharmedt maype, but I pe ashamedt ov id afdetwardts. Id doud brofe nodings mit te scharming pizness. Dots a mene schling ad Goldtschmidt do. I bedt yu he ves esy dell Phogns headt vor McGanns—dot is "te headt of a seal vor dot of an ass"—doud id? How yu vas like McGanns tignifidit dyle? Yu see dot is a schendleman ov culture like *Dr. Bardou* and he doud use dot low kindt ov languich like Phoga. Dots a kindt ov lidenary Pobe—and id? McGann is a grade naturalid no doudt, but I sooner readt soom ov de nise indersching sehdories like "A seege raisedt py a pig," and "How an abc safolt an Earl," und how a goos safeldt *R. me*, und *Arapian Nides*, und *Esobs Faples*, und such dings vot yu vas nefet readt about pefore.

Yours drooly,

SCHONNY SPROAGLE.

FRIENDLY CHALLENGE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5, 1877.

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

In the fly leaves of your reprint of Moore's Pigeon Book, you advertise Homing Antwerp Carriers for sale.

If you have them now I write to propose that some time during the coming season, we have a friendly match of Antwerps, between Hartford and Providence.

In our city there are several parties who keep these interesting birds, and I can assure you that at least one party besides myself, will be pleased to take part in a concourse.

For myself, I make a speciality of these birds, having bred them since 1875, from the best stock I can get from Antwerp.

My young birds did remarkably well last year. Out of over twenty, trained within a radius of 30 miles from Providence, not one was lost until the disastrous affair of Canton, Mass. (of which G. W. A. has given you an account), when the birds were released on a stormy day, and four out of six of mine were lost. I write this to show what we are doing in Providence in the way of Homing Pigeons. In the exhibition of the Providence Poultry and Columbarian Society, which closed last Saturday, there were about twenty pairs exhibited, most of which were trained birds.

I think that the appreciation of these pigeons is rapidly increasing, and that pigeon fanciers are beginning to look at them in a very different light from what they did a few years ago. But only those who have entered into the sport of flying can realize what the pleasure is that makes the fanciers of Brussels and Antwerp so enthusiastic over it.

I trust that you will have the opportunity and inclination to accept this offer. If you have not, perhaps there are parties in Hartford who have. If so, I shall be pleased if you will put me in communication with them.

HOWARD RICHMOND.

[In breaking up our yards at Philadelphia, the Antwerps were disposed of, and we fear there is no one in or near Hartford to accept this challenge. Why Antwerps are not more commonly kept we cannot understand, as they are hardy, and will forage for themselves most of the year. It is only a question of time, when these birds will be universally kept.—Ed.]

FIRST ANTWERPS IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. WADR:

In the editorial note in No. 1 JOURNAL, you failed to give the date of the *sending* of the Antwerps, Dec. 25th, thus showing them fourteen days on the road. Though the cold through the mountains was intense, and the birds were delayed by a snow blockade, they arrived in excellent condition, at least as young were hatched by each pair the 3d week in February, they might be considered so. Part of the wheat and corn that had fallen around the water can had sprouted, and you may remember that I sent you some of the sprouts that were between two and three inches high. The Antwerps were immediately placed in a large room of my poultry house, and a month later, plucking enough feathers from their wings to prevent a lengthy flight, I gave them their liberty. Up to August 1st they had each hatched three pairs of young, all of which were destroyed by rats. August 1st, I sent the old birds to a dealer in San Francisco, to be sold. After keeping them three weeks, he wrote me: "I have sold one pair of your Antwerps to net you \$5.00, which was the best I could do, as there seems to be no one here that understands them, and most fanciers claim them to be half breed Carriers, but I know better." He afterwards took the other pair himself.

An old neighbor wrote me last week that one pair had returned to their old nesting-place in my poultry house at Lakeville, thirty six miles north of San Francisco. E. S. S.

JACQUES INCUBATOR.

In reply to Mrs. M. E. D., I must acknowledge that I cannot account for the unfortunate results of her experiments. All I claim for my incubator is, that it is a structure which contains an apartment of sufficient size to hold about one hundred eggs, in which any desired degree of temperature from 90 to 110 can be readily secured and retained. This is all that can be expected of any incubator, whether it cost five or one hundred dollars. The success in hatching chickens by artificial means, depends altogether on the management; the eggs must be turned, moistened aired, &c., &c., which requires great care. If Mrs. D. had given a full account of her management, then, probably I could tell her the cause of her failure, but as she has not done so, I cannot tell whether those chickens were roasted, or frozen to death.

Very respectfully, CHARLES B. JACQUES.

METUCHEN, N. J.

I think Mrs. M. E. D. will never succeed in hatching eggs in a temperature of 96°, or 102°. The eggs were too dry in both cases, especially during the first ten days. But she did well to get 21 full grown birds so nearly out, from 25 eggs.

LYNN, Mass. M. P. H.

FRIEND WADE:

Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find \$1.50 for my subscription for the FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I am sorry that you have discontinued the weekly for I miss it so, but hope it will not be long before it will be resumed as a weekly visitor again. I have been a subscriber to your valuable JOURNAL for two years, and not a single copy has failed to come to hand, yet.

I have received from Mr. H. A. Mansfield, Waltham, Mass., two fine pairs Dark Brahmas, including his fine breeding cock Waltham Prince; they were 21 days on the way. We webfooters are beginning to take some interest in fine poultry and see if we cannot raise as good stock as our Eastern brothers, as Oregon succeeded in carrying off more premiums for her products of all kinds at the Centennial than was expected. With success for the JOURNAL, I remain yours respectfully, C. R. WHEELER.

SUEDD, OREGON.

CHANGES.

I shall take care of C. E. L. Hayward's pigeons and poultry this year, so shall not breed on my own account; but I have some G. S. H. that I shall keep along. J. G. McKEEN.

PETERBORO, N. H.

IMPORTANT SALE.

We have sold our entire stock of B. B. R. Bantams, also premium and pedigreed W. Leghorns, to J. Y. Borden of Bridgeton, N. J. We became acquainted with Mr. Borden through your valuable Exchange column, and have found him an upright and honest gentleman in all his dealings.

GALESBURG, ILL. S. G. B. WARD & BRO.

WILL THE PARTIES MENTIONED, EXPLAIN?

"A Bott & Co., 26 Hand St., Rochester, N. Y.," was plainly printed in the "Ex. and Mart" of Feb. 19th. Went to see him. No such person there, and no one in neighborhood knew such parties. How is this? EDWIN T. MARSH.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, AND CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

- H. W. Hales, Ridgewood, N. J., Abridged catalogue of flowering plants and evergreens.
- J. A. Jones, Breeder of W. Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Fancy Pigeons, Contoncook, N. H.—Card.
- W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa. Breeder of B. and W. Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, P. Cochins, Dk. Brahmas.—Card.
- Richard McMillan, Galt, Ontario. W. F. B. Spanish, a specialty.—Card.
- V. A. Blakeslee, Winsted, Conn. Breeder of Silver Gray Dorkings.—circular.
- J. L. Otto, Easton, Pa. Breeder of W. S. S. and G. Polish.—Card.
- Frank F. Latta, Friendship, N. Y. Breeder of choice Partridge Cochins.—Card.
- A. J. Light, Sherburne, N. Y. Breeder of B. B. R. and D. Games.
- J. Y. Dysart, box 2074, New Orleans, La. Breeder of Br. Leghorns, and Lt. Brahmas. P. C.
- J. Howard Reed, 258 S. 16th St., Philadelphia. Breeder of thoroughbred live stock.—Card.
- John M. Spann, Indianapolis, Ind. Breeder of Partridge Cochins.
- W. B. Atherton, Newton, L. Falls, Mass. White Polish, a specialty.—Card.
- Eugene R. Emery, New Ipswich, N. H. Breeder of Br. Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.—Card.
- James Y. Borden, Bridgeton, N. J. Lt. Brahmas and B. B. R. Bantams.—Circular.
- C. L. Hudnut, Orange, N. J. Catalogue of Oological Instruments.
- Jos. H. Batty. Naturalist and Taxidermist, N. Y. Card for steel punch for marking chickens.
- E. B. Pendleton. W. Leghorns exclusively. Circular.
- T. J. Wilson, Philadelphia. Catalogue of Scarce works on Natural History and Sporting.
- R. Hume, Richmond, Va. Manufacturer of American food for cattle. Circular.
- John K. Camp, Winsted, Conn. Breeder of Colored Dorkings. Illustrated circular.
- Monthly Bulletin of Naturalist's agency. A. E. Foote, Prop., Philadelphia, Pa.
- W. H. Jeffreys, Irwin's Station, Pa. Breeder of ten varieties. Circular of American Poultry Breeders Directory, see ad. col.
- Sale catalogue of Geo. M. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- Circular of American Berkshire Record, Springfield, Ill.
- Alexis A. Julien, 50th street and 4th avenue, New York City, Naturalists' Agency.
- H. Ulrich, 24 North William street, New York, Naturalist and Taxidermist.
- L. H. Immel, Wooster, Ohio, Price list of fowls and eggs.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary, whereas to impart the means of "self help," is to elevate the mind, and its effects are lasting."

THE JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY.

BY SPANGLE.

In the editorial appeal of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL all of us can well appreciate the exclamation, "WE MUST HAVE CASH," with which to carry us along, in *any* business we undertake. I have often wondered why it is that people who are really fond of reading and studying the poultry—and other—publications from which they derive instruction, pleasure and profit, should so often, so persistently, and so recklessly neglect to "pay the printer." But I think in your case you have been too easy, and too indifferent with your patrons, and have left the pay-day too much to their leisure or convenience, hitherto. We surely *ought* to pay for this neatly printed, well edited and always agreeable JOURNAL, without waiting for these persistent hints.

The transfer of the Pigeon society from the *Bulletin* to the JOURNAL is as it should be. Your devotion, friend Wade, to these pets, and your long experience in breeding them only receives just recognition from the pigeon fancy. I predict that the JOURNAL will become the pigeon oracle of the world.

I have received Bunnham's two latest works, and like them. The book we look forward to should be quite as popular. That directory is an idea of itself. It should be carried into other breeds.

Mr. Woodward does Mr. I. K. Felch but simple justice in applauding the carefully prepared address of Mr. F., which he recently delivered before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. There is but one opinion current in regard to this paper of Mr. Felch's, and that is decidedly in its favor. While in the course of the address he stated much that was instructive to the breeder generally, his views upon the cultivation of the *Brahma* and *Plymouth Rock* Fowls will be read with interest by all who rear these two leading and excellent varieties.

The "Chickens in Winter," your correspondent who began in January, concludes with: "when they were nine months old, were no larger than chickens ought to be, at that age," notwithstanding all the special care that was bestowed upon that experimental winter brood. *You can't do it!* That is all there is about it. Unless you have peculiar advantages for warming the tiny creatures constantly—day and night—as I last month suggested, it is useless to try to raise good chickens "out of season." And many another fancier who has tried this thing, will exclaim with this writer—"the extra trouble was all for nothing!"

The "Queries" of R., on page 28 arc, as you say, altogether

pertinent, and I remark at a venture that he isn't so youthful a breeder as he intimates! If Mr. A. purchases B's stock, and breeds that straight along—in and in—the "strain" remains in *status quo*, and is nominally B's, though bred by A., for all time. If A. subsequently buys fresh stock of C., to mix with B's blood—and then breeds from that cross (or mixture) the stock so produced is A's "strain;" and if he continues to breed from *this* line, he may establish a strain of his *own*, if he chooses to cull it so. In this way we have Felch's strain, Comey's, and others. But "B's strain" steps down and out, the year that C's strain is introduced; and C. gets no credit in the matter, any way, because A. has now started his own strain; which he may continue to breed, and which can thereafter only be justly so called, if designated as a strain at all.

And just here permit an outsider to put in a word referring to the remarks of Mr. Lucius Dunbar, about the "Duke of York strain," of which so much has been said and heard. Mr. Estes *did* furnish Comey with the cock that Comey called the "Duke of York;" and Mr. E. always said it was out of his old "Autoerat." This smells a little of *pedigree*, you perceive. But when four to eight months old, this "Duke of York" was no great shakes. After Comey got him, he improved, and subsequently many chicks of his get turned out very well. But he was bred to "a little of all sorts," out in Quincy, Mass., for two or three years. And latterly (though thus *dennominated*) there has probably been no drop of the Duke's blood in one of a hundred birds, *claimed* to be of the "Duke of York strain!"

Even if bred as Mr. Dunbar says *he* bred his, (and as he undoubtedly did), the "Duke of York" blood must long long ago have run out, I believe. And as for the "Autoerat" blood—well, I have seen scores of birds in my time, *said* to be of this strain; and in a dozen instances within my remembrance, there were no two among them any more like each other than are the Comey's, the Tees's, the Burnham's, the Williams's, the Todd's, the Felch's, the any-body-else's nominal strains of Light Brahmas. When will the poultry-buying public begin to learn that there is absolutely *nothing* in this silly "pedigree" notion, [except the 25 cents recorder's fee—E.] as relates to poultry?

The picture of "Lop-eared Rabbits," on page 34, is a good one, and the accompanying article on breeding these pets, by Geta, is admirable. A great deal of good, clear, sensible advice, boiled down and afforded in three full columns of THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL. I have bred these beautiful creatures, in times past, from imported stock, and also from Reach's and Rodman's early product—and I can confidently affirm that your paper on this topic in February is as concise and as pertinent as any directions I ever met with, of this kind, which occupied ten times as much space in printing. Madagascar Lop-breeders may study this paper with profit.

My boy, a lad of twelve, has been reading "Chirp's Adventures," in your Young Folks' Corner. I asked him how he liked it? "It's bully!" he exclaimed. And so was Guy S. Cutas' story of the Professor, say I.

ALBANY, Feb., 1877.

DARK BROWN EGGS.

I should like to ask the poultry fanciers what progress they make in sitting the dark brown eggs of the Asiatic breeds, if they do not think their chicks are of a more uniform color than ever before? but their conscience would whip them so bad, perhaps, they would refrain from answering. I know of one (Samuel J. Parker, of Westchester,) who adopted this plan last spring, and he tells me he never had them so uniform in every particular; I tell him one more season's hatching with the same care, they will be thoroughbred; he has certainly the finest lot of Light Brahmas I ever saw.

WILLIAM J. PYLE.

A DAY WITH THE POULTRY MEN OF ELLINGTON, CONN.

Having heard very much about a fine poultry house in this thriving town I concluded to "look in upon it," "interview" its owner, and go away and do "likewise." In company with Mr. Chas. Fuller, (himself a breeder of fine fowls,) we hitched up his favorite racker and made good time for the residence of Mr. Henry Kimbill. We were very cordially received and shown his fine and convenient building that is 40 by 16ft. It is built on a side hill and so situated that the first rays of the "rising sun" strike directly upon the glass surface on the south side, thus awakening the feathered songsters and enlivening the capons' lays. A stout and substantial wall is built on three sides, thus making it very warm even in severe cold weather. Long windows extend from the south side in an inclined position, so that more room is obtained as well as more sun and heat. The lower portion is divided into five compartments, large enough to contain perhaps thirty or forty fowls; although Mr. Kimbill has seventy-five P. R. in one apartment. The feed consists of meal, corn, and wheat. His kinds are Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmans, with a mixture now and then of a few black fowls. We also saw a new arrival of one cock and four hens, all Plymouth Rocks. They are fine birds and will no doubt improve on their owner's hands. In one apartment we saw about fifty capons—fine, sleek-looking birds that would make an epicure's mouth water, and we thought after looking at them, that we didn't care for any more "salt fish" on our table. Mr. Kimbill had just received an order from New York for twenty-five of them, to be shipped alive. They were in all respects the finest lot of capons that we ever saw, some of them weighing fourteen pounds alive. Mr. Kimbill also has some fine turkeys and ducks, that show good care and plenty of feed.

For many years the owner has manifested very much interest in fowls, and it is no wonder that he believes that the poultry yard is to furnish in a great measure, the favorite dish of the people. Having thoroughly studied the methods employed by the French breeders for preparing and fattening capons for the Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux markets, Mr. Kimbill has, after much trouble and expense, thoroughly qualified himself for furnishing our great markets with this great French dish.

We would say to all those who wish to visit his yard, that Mr. Kimbill is willing to show any one his house and birds, and freely communicate his knowledge about all matters pertaining to poultry, and especially his mode of fattening for the table. Mr. Kimbill is a genial companion, enlivening his information with a good story, and is withal a good smoker of choice cigars.

On our return we called on the Wadsworth Brothers, who are also engaged in the poultry business. They intend erecting a fine house in the spring and make a specialty of turkeys and ducks. They are fine breeders and know how to fatten fowls. On the whole, the poultry interest is on the increase in town and tobacco is no longer king, while cabbages and popcorn have only partial hearing. In this we are pleased although we like a good cigar and a moderate amount of cabbage. We hope the readers of the JOURNAL—those that can, will take a run to Ellington.

BILLINGS AND FULLER.

ADULTS AND CHICKS.

If fowls and chicks run together, the former will probably get all the food, while the latter will be starved, and trampled upon. To prevent this, if you have not the conveniences for keeping them separate, make a coop 4x4 ft., with close board top, and the side slats far enough apart to permit the chicks to pass in and out freely. Throw their feed under the coop. What the fowls can steal from the outside, the chicks will never miss.

FEED FOR CHICKS.

Fill a bin with corn meal, oatmeal, middlings each 50 pounds, and bran 10 pounds; add and thoroughly incorporate with the lot 3 ounces bone meal, and 1 ounce best Cayenne pepper. Put a pan of thick milk on the stove until the whey is formed, and it is scalding hot—add meal to make a stiff batter, salt a little and bake in a slow oven four hours. If in the sitting-nests you find clear eggs, add two or three of them to the mixture before baking. If you can afford it add eggs any way. This cake wet, with either milk or water, or crumbled dry, is the most economical feed that can be given. Economical, not for price, but because it gives the birds growth material in perfection, and in a shape that permits waste from neither loss nor fermentation. Enough can be made at once to last a week. If sour milk is not obtainable, make a soup of a few scraps of meat boiled to rags—add potato parings, then add meal and bake as before.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

This troublesome disease in young chicks is caused (as nearly every fancier knows) by a small red worm or a number of them, from half an inch to an inch long, which knot up, and will cause death unless removed. This can be done by taking a quill from the wing of a fowl, and stripping the fuzz from both sides to within about an inch of the small end—if the chick be very young strip off more. Insert this into the windpipe, keep it turning to prevent pushing them down. Withdrawing the quill the worms will come with it, and the chick will live.

I have tried it with perfect success, when the chick was so far gone it could not stand.

G. L. S.

DRINKING VESSELS FOR CHICKS.

Make air tight a fruit or oyster can. On one side, half an inch from the bottom, punch three holes, each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Before these holes, solder to the can a piece of tin to form a trough one inch deep. Upon the side opposite, at the top, solder also a ring by which to hang the can to the side of the coop. Fill it by immersing it for a few moments in a pail of water. The secret is in the air holes being in the trough, so only water can escape when they are uncovered. So long as the trough is clean, the water will be pure. Chicks must be kept supplied with water, and it must be in vessels not deep enough to drown them.

MISSOURI VALLEY POULTRY SHOW.

The third annual exhibition of the Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held at St. Joseph, Dec. 12, 13 and 14, 1876. The hall of the association was well filled with fine specimens of almost all the standard varieties of fowls, and some not recognized as standard, besides a large class of pigeons and birds. The adjacent States of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, were well represented, in addition to the large display of home stock. If any of the Eastern breeders entertain the idea that Western breeders do not know how to breed fine fowls, they would have had their eyes opened somewhat, had they seen some of the fowls exhibited by B. N. Prince, L. E. Sinsbaugh, W. W. Perrine, F. D. Schermerhorn and others, and I wager my reputation as a prophet, that if a pair of Lt. Brahma chicks exhibited here by a member of our association, are entered at the National Show, next month, they will figure as high a number of points as any pair of equal age, exhibited by any Eastern breeder. I might say the same about Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks, and in water fowls we do not think we shall be far behind. We never have had so fine a show, except in one or two classes.

The pigeon class was not behind the fowls either. There were shown from 125 to 150 pairs, and in some instances the competition was keen, requiring close judging to determine the winners. We do not think any association in the West (except it be the Milwaukee show) can call out a better show of pigeons than can the Missouri Valley. But somebody may say I am too enthusiastic, and not over modest, so I will subside with the hope that the *Fanciers' Journal* will not long remain so weakly as to come only monthly, but will gather strength that it may be able to come weekly again very soon.

LOX. HARDMAN.

[The indications now are, that another year will find us not only weekly, but stronger than we ever dared hope to be.—Ed.]

SOCIETY PREMIUMS.

Brahmas, Light—Fowls, 1st and 2 special, L. E. Sinsabaugh. Syracuse, Neb.; 2d, F. D. Schermerhorn, Quincy, Chicks, 1st and special, P. N. Pierce, Corning, Ia.; 2d, 3d and special, L. E. Sinsabaugh. Best 6 chicks under 6 mos. Lon. Hardman, Dark.—Fowls, 1st, 2d, 3d and 3 special, W. W. Perrine, Cameron, Mo. Chicks, 1st and special, B. N. Pierce. **Cochins**, Buff—Fowls, 2d, Asa Maddox, Kansas City. Chicks—1st and special, L. E. Sinsabaugh. Partridge—Fowls, 1st and special, J. G. Paugborn, Kansas City; 2d and 3d, W. W. Perrine. Chicks—1st and special, W. W. Perrine. White—Chicks, L. D. Sinsabaugh. Black—1st and special, J. G. Paugborn.

Leghorns. White—Chicks, 1st and special, W. Davis, Leavenworth, Ks.; 2d, Lon. Hardman, St. Jo., Mo. Brown—Chicks, 2d, Fred Gross.

Hamborgs. G. P. Fowls—1st, W. W. Perrine. S. S. Fowls and Chicks—1st, C. F. Van Buskirk, Trny, Kansas.

Polish—S. S., A. Quentin, St. Jo., Mo. W. C. W. fowls, 1st, A. Quentin. W. C. W. fowls and chicks, 1st, J. A. Storm. **Crevecoeur** fowls and chicks, 1st and special, W. Davis. **Houdans**, 1st, C. F. Van Buskirk. **Plymouth Rocks**, fowls and chicks, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4 special, W. W. Perrine.

Dominique chicks, 1st, W. Davis.

Game. B. R. G. fowls, 1st, W. Sargeant, Leavenworth, Ks. Chicks, 1st and special, W. W. Carney, Leavenworth; 2d and special, Barney Patton. B. R. Chicks, 1st, A. Downing, St. Jo., Mo.; special, W. Sargeant, Jr. G. R. A. Downing. S. Duckwing chick, Florence Kiley, St. Jo. White Red chicks, 1st and special, Joseph Martin. File, fowls—1st, W. W. Sargeant, Jr. **Bantams**. B. B. R., 1st, R. Sturgis, Troy, K.; 2d, Asa Maddox; 3d, Frank Fuller. G. S., 2d and special, N. E. Barnes; 3d, Asa Maddox. **Derlys**, 1st, R. Sturgis. **Irish Gray**—1st, W. Sargeant, Jr. Brass-backed, 1st, W. Sargeant, Jr. G. D. W., 1st, R. Sturgis. S. D. W., 1st, R. Sturgis. Best display, W. Sargeant, Jr. Best Pit-cock, Joseph Martin. Best Game cock, Florence Kiley.

Guineas. White, 1st, Lon. Hardman; Pearl, 1st, J. A. Storm. **Turkeys**. Bronze, 1st, Miss A. C. Long, Falls City, Neb.; 2d, J. A. Storm; 3d, Asa Maddox. White, 1st, 2d and special for largest, J. A. Storm.

Ducks. Rouen—1st and 2d, W. H. Perrine. White Breasted—1st, J. A. Storm. Pekin—1st, W. H. Perrine; 2d, W. Davis; 3d, J. A. Storm. Geese, J. A. Storm, 1st, for Toulouse, White China, and Common.

Largest collection of Quail, 1st, J. A. Storm.

PIGEONS.

Pouters, 1st, Lon. Hardman; 2d, L. Pettieorl, St. Jo. Carriers, 1st and 2d, A. Quentin. Barbs, 1st and 2d, A. Quentin. White Owls, 1st and 2d, A. Quentin. Turbits, Yellow—1st, Lon. Hardman.—Red, 2d, Lon. Hardman.—Black, 2d, A. Quentin. Trumpeters, Mottled—1st, Lon. Hardman. White—1st and 2d, A. Quentin. Fantail, White—1st, Lon. Hardman; 2d, Chas. Henschel, St. Jo. Colored, 1st, 2d and special, Lon. Hardman. Jacobs, Black, 1st, Lon. Hardman. Other than Black, 1st, A. Quentin; 2d, Lon. Hardman. Magpies, 2d, A. Quentin. Tumblers, 1st, W. Sargeant. Starlings, 2d, A. Quentin. Swallows, 1st, Lon. Hardman. Runts, 2d, H. Patce.

Birds—7 varieties, 1st, H. Heger. **Rabbits**—Angora—2d, Lon. Hardman. White English, 2d, A. Wanch. White Mice, 1st, S. M. Carson. **Maltese Cat**, Wm. Storm. Largest Cat, L. Storm.

American Eagle—R. Sturgis.

SPECIALS.

Best Pit-Cock, Joseph Martin. Best pair, and best collection Game Bantams, R. Sturgis for each. Best collection Water-fowls, J. A. Storm. Best display Fantails, Lon. Hardman. Best pair Turbits, A. Quentin. Best White Pouters, Lon. Hardman. Best

Fantails shown by boy, Chas. H. nschle. Best display Pig ons, Lon. Hardman. Best pair Black Turbits, A. Quentin. Inside Tumblers, Henry Potter. Best pair Pouters, Lon. Hardman. Best pair Barbs, A. Quentin. Best pair Yellow Jacobins, Lon. Hardman. Best Poultry Fountain, J. A. Storm.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

Brahmas.—Light—Fowls, 1st premium, J. L. Bullock, of Providence; 2d, Dr. G. B. Fitz, of Attleboro'; 3d, diploma, Whitney & Woodward, Hartford; best hen, combination premium, and best pair fowls, of chicks, combination premium. J. L. Bullock. Chicks, 1st, Dr. G. B. Fitz; 2d, Whitney & Woodward; 3d, diploma, Dr. G. B. Fitz; best cockerel, combination premium, James L. Bullock; best pullet, combination premium, Whitney & Woodward; James S. Bullock, combination premium for best Light Brahma Cock. Dark—Fowls, 2d, S. J. F. Smith, of Providence; 3d, diploma, C. & J. Cushing, of Anthony, Chicks, 2d, C. & J. Cushing; 3d, diploma, J. M. Spencer, of Coventry.

Cochins.—Partridge—Fowls, 1st, Linaus A. Webster, of Providence; 2d, John H. Congdon, of Providence; 3d, diploma, C. King, of Plainville, Mass. Chicks, 1st, W. B. & F. B. Hazard, of Providence; 2d, S. E. Merchant, of Providence; 3d, diploma, C. L. Read, of Providence. Buff—Fowls, 1st, 2d, and 3d, and a diploma to W. B. & F. B. Hazard. Chicks, 1st E. Stades, of Taunton, Mass.; 2d, E. Staples; 3d, diploma, W. B. & F. B. Hazard. White—Fowls, 1st, W. B. & F. B. Hazard; 2d, T. H. Adams, of Pawtucket. Chicks, 1st, 2d, and 3d, T. H. Adams. Black—Chicks, 1st and 2d, J. S. Peckham, of Providence.

Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, 1st, Gates and Tweedy, of Norwich; 2d, P. A. Ballou, of North Attleboro', Mass. Chicks, 1st and 2d, Gates & Tweedy; 3d, diploma, P. A. Ballou.

Leghorns.—Black—Chicks, 1st, George B. Lovell, of Mohegan. White—Chicks, 1st, M. S. Strong, of Bristol, Ct.; 2d, George P. Lovell; 3d, diploma, E. P. Bassett, of Taunton. Combination premium, best cockerel, E. B. Pendleton, of Westery; combination premium, best pullet, M. S. Strong. Fowls, 1st and 2d, E. B. Pendleton; 3d, C. E. Sawyer, of Watertown, Mass. Brown—Fowls, 1st and 2d, Gray & Sherman, of Foxboro'; 3d, diploma, M. L. Brown, of Natick. Chicks, 1st, Gray & Sherman; 2d, Geo. P. Lovell; 3d, diploma, M. L. Brown.

Spanish.—Black—Fowls, 1st, Thomas M. Mills, of Fall River, Chicks, 1st and 2d, same; 3d, diploma, J. H. Morehouse, of North Dighton, Mass.

Buckings.—1st, John K. Camp, of Winsted, Ct.; 2d and 3d, J. H. Morehouse.

Hamborgs.—Black—Fowls, 1st, Lyman L. Tingley, of Pawtucket; 2d, same. Chicks, 1st and 2d, same. Gilded Spangled—No fowls. Chicks, 1st and 2d premiums, L. L. Tingley. Golden Penciled—Fowls, 1st, John Becker, of Pawtucket; 2d, C. A. Matheson, of Pawtucket. Chicks, 1st, C. A. Matheson; 2d, J. H. Morehouse, of North Dighton, Mass.; 3d, diploma, John Becker. Silver Spangled—Fowls, 1st, Henry E. Tiepke, of Pawtucket; 2d, George L. Stillman, of Westery. Chicks, 1st, H. E. Tiepke; 2d, George L. Stillman. Silver Penciled—No fowls. Chicks, 1st, John Becker; 2d, C. A. Matheson.

Houdans.—Fowls, 1st, Joshua Vose; 2d, S. P. Bullas, of Providence. Chicks, 1st, Mrs. V. Ticknor; 2d, J. Vosc. Crevecoeur—Fowls, 1st, R. G. Buffington, of Somerset, Mass. Chicks, 1st and 2d, same; third, diploma, George Bruorton, of Boston. La Fleche—Chicks, 2d, Joshua Vose, of Mantou.

Polish.—White Crested—Fowls, 1st, E. F. Wright of Providence. Silver Spangled—Fowls, 1st, Oliver Kendal, I, of Providence. Chicks 2d and 3d, O. Kendall. Bearded Silver—Chicks, 1st and 2d, G. C. Hazard, of Greene.

Game.—Black Red—Fowls, 1st, William F. Barlow, Newport; 2d, James H. Hammett, Newport; 3d, G. Dillenberger & Son, Providence. Chicks, 1st, Thomas Aylesworth, Newport; 2d, J. H. Hammett; 3d, Charles D. Boss, Jr., New London, Ct. White—Chicks, 1st and 2d, Curtis and Merritt, Hartford, Ct. Red File—2d, Curtis & Merritt. Brown and Red—Chicks, 1st, J. T. Peckham. Yellow Duckwing—Chicks, 1st, William Barlow, of Newport; 2d, C. D. Boss, of New London, Ct. Fowls, 1st, J. J. DeFrays, of Newport. Red File—Chicks, 1st, W. F. Barlow. Blue—Fowls, 2d, J. Wilkinson, of Pawtucket; Spangled—1st and 2d, fowls and chicks, Israel Actman, of Hartford.

Bantams.—Silver Scheck—Fowls, 2d, A. T. Keith, of Taunton, Mass. Chicks, 2d, W. B. & F. B. Hazard. Golden Sebright—Fowls, 3d, diploma, A. T. Keith. Chicks, 2d, W. B. & F. B. Hazard. White Rose Comb—Fowls, and Chicks, 1st

premium in each, A. F. Stevens, of Natick. White Booted—Chicks, 1st, D. F. Ellis, of North Westcott.

Geese.—White China, 1st, Caleb Westcott, of Appanang; 2d, N. B. & F. B. Hazard. Brown China—1st, Wm Pierce, of Hoped. Emhden, 1st J. W. Miller, of Rehoboth, Mass.; 2d, same. Wild Geese—1st, Mrs. S. B. Cornell, of Cranston

Ducks.—Muscovy—1st, Wm. Pierce; 2d, B. F. Reynolds, of Providence. Rouen—1st, Caleb Westcott; 2d, J. H. Morehouse, of North Dighton. Aylesbury—1st, William Pierce. Pekin—1st, E. B. Pendleton, of Westery; 2d, C. H. Pendleton, of Westery; 3d, diploma, A. R. Knowles, of Auburn, R. I.

Turkeys.—1st, Wm. Pierce, of Hoped. Buff Turkeys—1st, Mrs. L. B. Cornell, of Cranston. *Rabbits*—1st, Josiah S. Cranston, of Cranston. *Sparrows*—1st, C. H. Pendleton, of Westery.

Special Premiums.—1st, best brood of chicks, L. P. Bullas; 2d, best artificial mother, Mrs. A. L. Dennis. Best singing Canary, 1st and 3d, A. H. Wakefield, Providence, 2d, Mrs. A. A. Reel, Providence. Best collection of Canaries in cages, Greenleaf, Anthony & Co., of Providence. Best specimens of wild birds, two first premiums, Mrs. A. Dennis. Best display of stuffed birds and animals, J. H. Hagne, of Providence. *Partridges*.—1st, Mrs. A. L. Dennis, of Providence. *Quails*—1st, Mrs. A. L. Dennis. *Saltans*.—1st, Benjamin White, of Pawtucket. *Silkers*.—1st, R. G. Buffinton. *Pea-L Guinea Fowls*—1st, S. P. Bullas; 2d, R. G. Buffinton. White—1st, R. G. Buffinton.

Game Bantams—Gray—Fowls, 1st, G. W. Dixon, of Worcester. Yellow Duckwing—Fowls, 1st, W. B. & F. B. Hazard; 2d, C. M. White, of Worcester; 3d, diploma, A. T. Keith. Chicks, 1st, J. M. Barker, of Newport; 2d, W. B. & F. B. Hazard. Silver Duckwing—Fowls, 1st, J. W. Barker; 2d, Curtis & Merritt, of Hartford. Chicks 1st, Charles E. Long, of Lancaster, Pa.; 2d, T. H. Adams; 3d, diploma, Curtis & Merritt. Ginger Red—Fowls, 1st, G. W. Dixon. Chicks, 1st and 2d, same. Red Pile—Fowls, 1st, C. H. Crosby, of Danbury, Ct. Chicks, 1st, C. H. Crosby; 2d, J. H. Alurhous; 3d, diploma, C. M. White. Brown Red—Chicks, 1st, G. W. Dixon; 2d, Curtis & Merritt. Black Red—Chicks, 1st, J. W. Barker; 2d, C. M. White; 3d, diploma, J. T. Peckham. Chicks, 1st, J. T. Peckham; 2d, C. H. Crosby; 3d, diploma, C. H. Crosby.

PREMIUMS ON PIGEONS.

The following premiums have been awarded on pigeons. Pouters—Black Pied, 1st and 2d, B. White, of Pawtucket. White Pied, 1st and 2d, B. White. Special for best pair of any color, B. White. Red Pied, 1st, B. White; 2d, A. T. Keith, of Taunton. Pigmy Pouters, 1st, J. D. White, of Chicopee, Mass. Silver Pied, 1st, A. T. Keith. Carriers—Black, 1st, A. T. Keith; 2d, G. Dillenberger & Son. White, 1st, S. P. Bullas. Yellow, 1st and 2d, Whitney & Woodward, of Hartford, Ct. Blue, 1st, J. D. White. Special, John D. White. Mahomet—Black, 1st, B. White. Red, 1st, Bray & Wilson, of Providence. Almonds—Society special, B. White. Barbs—Black 1st S. P. Bullas; 2d, B. White. Red, 1st and 2d, B. White. Yellow, 1st, S. P. Bullas. White, 1st, Frank Hogan, of Providence. Special, S. P. Bullas. African Owls—Black, 1st, B. White; 2d, B. White. White, 1st, B. White; 2d, S. P. Bullas. B. White, 1st, B. White; 2d, B. White English Owls—Black, 1st, A. T. Keith. White, A. T. Keith. Blue, 1st, A. T. Keith. Silver, 1st, J. D. White; 2d, A. T. Keith. Yellow, 1st, D. F. Ellis; 2d, J. D. White. Fantails—White Crested, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, B. White. Yellow Crested, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, A. T. Keith. White Smooth Head, 1st, Walter Richmond, of Providence; 2d, A. T. Keith. Black Crested, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas, of Greenock. Black Smooth Heads, 1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas; 2d, A. T. Keith. Blue Smooth Heads, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Blue Crested, 1st, E. H. Hero. Turbits—Black, 1st, Frank Holden, of Providence. White, E. H. Hero. Black Wings, 1st, E. H. Hero. Blue Wings, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Red Wings, 1st, Charles E. Long, Lancaster, Pa.; 2d, G. D. Dillenberger & Son. Yellow Wings, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, George D. Fish, of New Bedford. Black Tails, 1st, Frank Holden; 2d, E. H. Hero. Blue Tails, 1st, E. H. Hero. Dun Tails, 1st, E. H. Hero. Jacobins—Black, Z. C. Farmer. White, 1st, J. D. White; 2d, E. H. Hero. Yellow, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, J. D. White. Red, 2d, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Magpies—Black, 1st, Frank Holden; 2d, Z. C. Farmer. Black Capped, 1st, George L. Fish. Red, 2d, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Blue 1st, C. E. Long; 2d, E. H. Hero. Swallows—Black, 1st, E. Burlingame, Blue, 1st, E. Burlingame. Yellow, 2d, Wm. Goerner, of Providence. Nans—Black, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Yellow, 1st, J. D. White. Red, 2d, George L. Fish. Spots—Black, 1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Red, 1st, Z. C. Farmer. Snells—1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Starlings—1st, S. P. Bullas.

Archangels—1st, Oliver Kendall; 2d, Louise Goerner. Priests—1st, F. Holden, Providence, R. I. Runts—Blue, 1st, Whitney & Woodward. Silver, 1st, Whitney & Woodward; 2d, J. D. White. Dragons—1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Ice—1st, J. D. White; 2d, Z. C. Farmer. Turtle Doves—1st, R. G. Buffinton, of Somerville; 2d, Whitney & Woodward; 3d, Whitney & Woodward. Tumblers—Black Balheads, 1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. 2d, Bray & Wilson, of Providence. Blue Balheads, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, D. F. Ellis. Silver Balheads, 1st, E. Burlingame. Yellow Balheads, 1st, E. H. Hero; 2d, D. F. Ellis. Red Balheads, 1st, D. F. Ellis. Blue Beards, 1st, D. F. Ellis; 2d, G. Dillenberger & Son. Black Beards, 1st, D. F. Ellis. Red Beards, 2d, D. F. Ellis. Silver Breasts, F. Holden. Yellow Tumblers, 2d, D. F. Ellis. Red Tumblers, 1st, E. H. Hero. Black, 2d, O. Kendall. Kites—1st, E. H. Hero. Almonds—1st, B. White; 2d, A. T. Keith. Antwerp—Blue, 1st, H. Richmond; 2d, George W. Adams, of Providence. Blue Checkel, 1st, Howard Richmond, Providence; 2d, W. P. Cutler, Boston. Silver Long Faced, 1st, H. Richmond. Silver Short Faced, 1st, G. L. Fish; 2d, Bray & Wilson. Trumpeters—Black, 1st, G. H. Hero. Splashed, 1st, E. Burlingame; 2d, F. H. Holden. Pouters—Blue Pied, 1st, A. T. Keith. Special on Pouters, B. White. Blue English Owls—2d, G. Dillenberger. Priests—1st, Oliver Kendall. Duches—1st and 2d, Oliver Kendall. Silver Bearded Tumblers—1st, Oliver Kendall. Booted Tumblers—1st, Oliver Kendall. Red Tumblers—2d, Oliver Kendall. Black Tumblers—1st, Bray & Wilson. Red Magpies—1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas.

The following are additional premiums: Black Moorecs—1st, F. Holden. Yellow Beards—1st D. F. Ellis; 2d, Dillenberger & Son. Crested Yellow Fantails—1st, Walter Richmond. Blue Wing Tumblers—1st, C. R. & A. H. Nicholas. Blue Antweps—2d, Dillenberger & Son. Yellow Booted Tumblers—1st, Oliver Kendall. German Blackwings—2d, Bray & Wilson. Redwing Swallows—2d, C. B. Carpenter, of Providence. Whitebeards—1st, Frank Holden. African Owls—Special, B. White.

The annual supper of the Society was held in its hall, at 142 Westminster street. A good representation of the officers and members of the Society were present, as well as quite a number of guests. The banquet was served at 8 o'clock, and for half an hour thereafter unremitting attention was bestowed upon the viands which loaded the table. When the meats and raisins began to pass around, President Reynolds briefly welcomed the members of the Society and their guests to the annual feast, and called for a speech from Mr. J. T. Peckham, who humorously responded.

Mr. I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass., spoke strongly in behalf of thorough-bred fowls. He said it should be the object of the Society to render every superior breed of fowls more meritorious, and to make thorough-breeds so good that they would supersede the native stock. He advised breeders of Plymouth Rocks not to try to increase the size of the breed, but to seek for symmetry in preference to other qualifications. He gave statistics showing that the annual production of poultry and eggs in the United States exceeded in value \$500,000,000, which was more than the value of the annual production of wheat, corn, hay or meat. Mr. Henry T. Sperry, of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, made a very amusing speech, and Mr. A. F. Stevens said among other things, that the "true fancier always has noble qualities of mind and heart."

A toast was offered to Mr. H. T. Root, Treasurer of the Society, who in response, said the receipts of the present exhibition had been very gratifying, there being money enough on hand to pay all premiums and leave a balance for the running expenses of the year. The remainder of the exercises were somewhat informal. A large number of gentlemen made earnest, thoughtful speeches which were heard with no common degree of interest. At a late hour, the assembly joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," at the close of which the annual supper stood adjourned.

C. G. SANFORD, Corresponding Secretary.

WIFE—"Wasn't it late when you came in last night, George?"
HUSBAND—"I did 't look at my watch, but the milkman said he was earlier than usual."



GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds not matching in the show-pen; cocks weighing more than twenty-eight ounces; hens more than twenty-four ounces; cocks having either hackle, saddle, or sickle-feathers; crooked backs; wry tails; legs of any other color than slaty-blue; combs other than rose; natural absence of spike; deformity of any kind.

POINTS IN GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Symmetry,	10
Smallness of Size,	10
Condition,	7
Head,	3
Comb,	10
Ear-lobes and Wattles,	4
Neck,	10
Back,	7
Breast and Body,	12
Wings,	10
Tail,	10
Legs,	7

100

For Fanciers' Journal.

MY PIGEONS—OR TRAP SHOOTING OUT WEST.

I have a large lot of cross-bred pigeons, crosses between Carriers and the common varieties, and also a few crosses between Trumpeters and Carriers, and again with the common varieties.

When choosing Carriers for crossing, get medium-sized and strong, close-feathered birds. Pay no attention to bill or eye, as the smaller the bill the better for target purposes. Get old birds always, and keep them cooped till they have nests and eggs or young birds, then you can let them have their liberty without danger of their flying off.

It is best to use common females and Carrier males. Trumpeters make splendid birds, as they are the best of mothers, and sure breeders. They have also strength and intelligence. I use Trumpeter females and Carrier males, because Carriers are not usually good mothers.

In selecting common pigeons, get old birds with round heads, something like the Tumbler. The old birds are the best breeders. For color, by all means select the dark birds; they are the hardest, and always look in better order than the light. Avoid birds with feathers on their legs as much as possible, yet if a bird is good otherwise, do not let the feathers on its legs disqualify it.

A good breeder of almost any variety of pigeons will invariably be fat if it has its liberty. When you use common males, get the old blue wings. They are clippers. But pedigrees and feathering on middle toes are of no use in this case.

Now we will suppose you have raised a lot of young birds, and have some to sell, and that there is to be a match shot near your place. If possible, get them to shoot at a point near the coop, not over half or three-quarters of a mile away. Place the score so that when shooting, you will face your home; that will of course, when the pigeons are sprung from the trap, cause them to go directly away from you, towards their coop. Take from your coop of pigeons as many as will be required for the shoot, and put them in the traps, one or two at a time. Cap your gun, but do not load it with shot, and there is no need of powder, if you use waterproof caps. Spring the traps, and as the birds fly up, snap the gun at them, and it will cause them to go lively. When you have trapped all the birds, you will find that they are almost all at home, and they will all get there before dark. Close up your coop, and repeat your experiment the next morning with the same birds. This time you will see that they will, as soon as liberated, start directly for their coop, and not sail around to discover it or some other good place to alight. The next day, when the shoot comes off, you will see the birds light out lively, directly away from the trap, and the result is, that large numbers are missed, and of course you are entirely satisfied, as all that are missed will go back to the coop, and be clear gain, for we will suppose you get fifteen or twenty cents each, for every bird that is shot at. You will hear the shooters say, when such birds are let out, "Gosh, aim that a taiter?" "Thunder what a twister!" "Wasn't that a clean pair of heels?" Now we will do a little jockeying. A friend comes to you and says he wants you to furnish birds for a match between him and another sportsman. Then lead him aside and whisper in his ear what he will give to win the match. Tell him that you can trap birds for him for so much. Now he will want to shoot at say ten birds, and the other gent. at ten birds. Put fifteen of your trained birds in a coop, and then buy fifteen common pigeons, and put them in without training.

When your friend comes to the score, put in an untrained, common bird, and when it is shot, it will be pretty apt to be scored a dead bird. When your friend's opponent comes to the score, put in a trained bird, and it will fly directly away and be missed, and a strong one, even if it is hit hard will often fly out of bounds. Birds that are to be used at the trap should have oats, small corn, and wheat screenings fed them twice a day, all they can eat. Give them plenty of water once a day, and keep the water in the sunshine if possible, as they will bathe oftener when it is in the sunlight. Give them sand and gravel.

I consider the best cross of pigeons for the trap shooting, is the cross between the Black Carriers and common varieties. Let them get about six months old if possible, before using, then you will be astonished to see how many are missed. Double bird shooting, with these birds, is almost impossible, and to make a good score on single birds bothers even the steady nerve of

WING SHOT.

BLUE RUNTS.

I am desirous of knowing how my Runts compare with other fanciers' birds in regard to weight, etc. The cock weighs two pounds and one ounce, the hen two pounds, nearly.

The hen is much better feathered on feet than the cock, her booby being four and one-half inches, by actual measurement. Age about three years. Neither are crested, but often throw crested young. Have raised solid yellow and solid white. They are the best breeders and best natured birds in my loft.

Will some fancier please take pity on my conceit, and give a better showing through this Journal of his birds.

February 21, 1877.

SAWDUST.

THE BARB.

The Barb formerly ranked first of the Toys, but has lately been elevated to a position among the high class varieties, and rightly, too, as I know of no variety which it is more difficult to approach perfection in breeding, and I find as much pleasure in breeding them as I ever did the Pouter or Carrier. The Barb fancy is in its infancy in America owing to its not being understood, and therefore not appreciated, but I hope to see it grow so rapidly that in a few years we may be able to send birds of our own raising to be winners at the Crystal Palace Show in London.

My first experience in the pigeon fancy was with Carriers, but after a few years I thought a few White Barbs would make a pleasing contrast to the Black and Dun of the Carriers, in my lofts; I therefore purchased a few and bred them two years, fancying them very much. Wishing to include all colors in my stock, I purchased the studs of two Barb fanciers, many of the birds being prize winners. About this time I became a subscriber to Fulton's Book of Pigeons. After reading which I became more interested in the Barb, and concluded to strengthen my stud by the importation of some better birds. In this I was very successful as they have all taken premiums at our principal shows. Having related how I became a Barb fancier, I will now give a description of their principal points and how I breed them.

The skull I consider to be the most important point. It should be broad, flat, and even, or same width at front as at back. We cannot give too much weight to this point as it gives the head a very neat appearance, whereas a tapering skull gives the bird a coarse, ugly look. The beak should be short, thick, and inclining downward, with the lower mandible seeming to support the upper. The eye-wattle should be large, round, and even, or the same distance from center of eye to outside of wattle at every point, rising a little above the head and standing out from it. The edges of the eye-wattle should be very thick; the iris should be white or pearl excepting in Whites, which have dark eyes. I have heard of Whites with pearl eyes, but they are very scarce and I have never been able to procure any. The neck should be of medium length and slim, especially where it joins the head, with a clean curve under the gullet. In this I differ from Mr. Fulton, as he advocates a thick neck and full gullet, which I think detracts much from their neat, trim appearance. The body should measure about fourteen inches from beak to end of tail; with its short legs and nicely arched neck, in all it is a very neat, tidy little bird, and as beautiful as of any breed we have. I have noticed persons outside of the fancy admiring them very much upon seeing them in the show room. Our object in breeding is to improve upon the original stock, if possible, and in order to do this we must mate our best birds together. A great many make a fatal mistake here; if they have one very fine pair and one ordinary pair, they will cross the two pairs hoping by that means to improve the whole stock, but instead of which they reduce it to the level of the ordinary birds. I am breeding a very fine Black cock to a Dun hen, his equal in all points; this pair I have never seen equaled in quality. The cock has a broad, flat, even skull, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch between eye-wattles. Eye wattles $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, beak short, heavy, inclining downward, and measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from center of eye to point of beak, with a good, even beak-wattle. From these I expect some very fine young as they are both from excellent stock. My second pair is Dun cock and Black hen. The cock is very large with a broad, massive skull, good in all points, but rather coarse, his hen is a very fine bird even in all Barb points, and a capital match for him—another pair is Black cock and Yellow hen, the cock is good in all points with the exception of skull, which is the required width but tapers a little; the yellow hen supplies the deficiency, as she has a very fine, even skull. I am breeding also from young birds. After the

present breeding season I will give the result of my experiments both in color and other points. I am breeding from fifteen pairs of all colors, having birds mated up as follows: Black cock to Dun hen, Black cock to Black hen, Black cock to Yellow hen, Black cock to Red hen, Dun cock to Black hen, Yellow cock to Yellow hen, Yellow cock to Red hen, and Red Cock to Red Hen.

BARB.

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

As the Homing Pigeon is now kept, and flown by a great number of our Pigeon fanciers, I wish we could devise some plan by which we could train birds, and know they were set free at the place and time intended, and not taken ten or twenty miles farther. I have had several of mine taken by parties that did not understand why a bird that would come home from a distance of fifty miles, would not do the same from seventy-five, and they again would start them late in the day, and they would be compelled to alight through darkness, and perhaps make a supper for some prowling cat.

In reading the London Live Stock Journal, some time since, I saw the names and address of parties in different parts of England, that had signified their willingness to care for, and liberate any Homing Pigeons sent to their address. If the same plan was adopted here, I think it would help to encourage pigeon flying, and enable us to get more satisfaction from the birds.

I will gladly feed, water, and liberate any birds sent to my care, and write to the owner the state of the weather, time when tossed, and what kind of a start they made.

ALBANY, N. Y.

DANIEL PORTER.

[The above is a good suggestion, and we will cheerfully publish the names of all responsible parties who will receive, properly care for, and liberate Homing Antwerp Pigeons.—ED.]

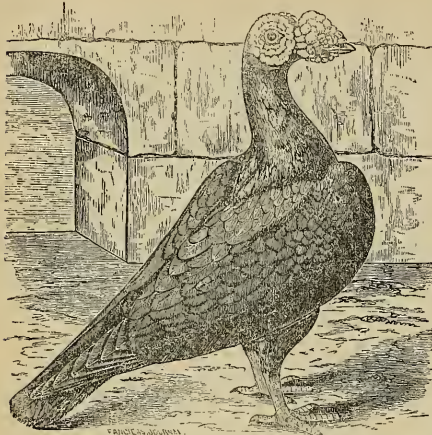
CATS FOR CARRIER PIGEONS.

The Belgians have formed a society for the improvement of cats. Their first work was to train cats to do the work of Carrier pigeons. The most astute and accomplished scientific person would have his ideas wholly confused, if tied up in a bag and carried twenty miles from home, and let out in a strange neighborhood in the middle of the night. But a cat of average ability will invariably appear at its native kitchen door the next morning, calmly ignoring the whole affair. This wonderful skill in traveling through an unknown region without compass or guide-book, suggested the possibility of employing cats as special messengers.

Recently thirty-seven cats, *hubtats* in the city of Liege, were taken a long distance in bags into the country, and liberated at two o'clock in the afternoon; at forty-eight minutes past six the same afternoon one of them reached home. His feline companions arrived in Liege somewhat later, but it is understood that within twenty-four hours every one had reached its home. It is proposed to establish, at an early day, a regular system of cat communication between Liege and the neighboring villages and towns. This may prove an important utilization of these familiar quadrupeds of the household. They might be used in the country for carrying of return messages in neighborhoods. Suppose it be tied here, while experimenting is in progress in Europe. Farmers are generally conversant with this trait of the feline family. Idle cats are deemed pests, aye, nuisances. Utilize them if possible. —*Boston Cultivator*.

BONE MEAL.

Is of two kinds—one, the pure crushed bone, which you want; the other, prepared by acids is to be avoided. If you provide but one kind for both fowls and chicks, sift it and save the fine for your young stock.



POINTS IN JUDGING CARRIERS.

<i>Beak</i> —Length, 4; shape, 4; thickness, 4; color, 1.	13
<i>Beak-wattle</i> —Shape and form on upper mandible, 12; do. on lower, 4; circumference, 4; texture, 4.	24
<i>Space</i> between eye and beak-wattle,	3
<i>Eye-wattle</i> —Regularity of build all round, 6; diameter (without manipulation), 5; softness and texture, 3; lacing, 2	16
<i>Skull</i> —Narrowness, 4; flatness, 2.	6
<i>Gullet</i> —Well curved in.	5
<i>Neck</i> —Length, 5; narrowness (especially near the shoulder), 3; thinness (from side to side), 2.	10
<i>Shoulders</i> —Width and flatness,	3
<i>Breast</i> —Width and fullness,	3
<i>Flights and Tail</i> —Length,	3
<i>Thigh</i> —Length and form,	6
<i>Leg</i> —Length (considered both from side and front),	5
<i>Color</i> ,	3

100

LONDON PIGEON SOCIETIES AND THEIR HISTORY.

[Concluded from p. 32]

The Philo-peristeron Society was established by a few members of the City and Southward Societies, who considered the time had arrived to form a West-end Society, and the successful result has proved the correctness of their idea. It held its first meeting on Tuesday, 4th of January, 1847, at the "Crown and Anchor," Strand: Mr. J. J. Dowler, chairman; Mr. F. Bellamy, treasurer; and Mr. F. C. Esquilant, secretary; the members present in addition to the preceding being Messrs. Archer, Butt, Carrell, Gulliver, Pyne, and Thirkell. To this society must be given the credit of originating public shows of pigeons, the proposal being caused by a lively discussion on the color of the Almond Pigeon, when it was decided that color could not be satisfactorily settled except by daylight. It was consequently resolved to adventure a public show, which accordingly took place at the British Hotel, Cockspur Street in January, 1848. Year by year these shows progressed, both as to the quality and quantity of the pigeons, and popularity with the fancy and the public. They were generally held in the large hall of the "Freemason's Tavern," Great Queen's Street, Lincoln's Inn, but upon the amalgamation of the Philo-peristeron and National Columbarian Societies in 1868,

they were transferred to the Crystal Palace, and with most gratifying success. These shows, up to the present date, are entirely confined to friendly and honorary emulation amongst the members, no prizes being offered.

The National Columbarian Society may be termed an offshoot from the Philo-peristeron, the majority of the leading members of the latter, amongst others, Messrs. Hayne, Esquilant, Tegetmeier, Harrison Weir, and Maddocford, joining it at its foundation in 1850. The first president was Dr. Fry, of Brighton; secretary, Mr. W. W. Towse. Its rules provided for election of members by ballot, yearly subscriptions, monthly meetings, and an annual grand show at Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet Street. After about four years, it removed to the "Whittington Club," Arundel Street, Strand, and prospering under the official care of Mr. Jayne, its president, and Mr. Betty, its secretary, it finally established itself at the "Freemason's Tavern."

This immediate contact with its progenitor, and the fact that the majority of each society was by membership connected with the other, led to the amalgamation of this society with the Philo-peristeron; the principal members, Messrs. Jones, Volkman, Hedley, Date, Esquilant, Betty, Merck, Harrison Weir, and Jayne, acting in unison for the accomplishment of this object. The first president elected was Mr. Esquilant, and Mr. Jones became first secretary of the new society, now termed the National Peristeronic. To Mr. Esquilant succeeded in the leadership of the society, Mr. Jayne, Mr. Ord, Mr. Tegetmeier, Mr. Betty, and Mr. Merck. In succession to Mr. Jones, came as secretaries, Messrs. Betty, Howard, and Whitehead. For a time this society's meetings were held at the Covent Garden Hotel, but have now again reverted to the Freemason's Tavern. Of the National Peristeronic Society it may be said that it holds the position of the first pigeon society of the day, with nearly a hundred members; its fortnightly meetings are well attended, and its annual grand show at the Crystal Palace is always an event for fanciers.

Influential societies, most of which have a large and increasing membership, have been also successfully established in other large cities. The chief of these are at Birmingham, Manchester (called the "Northern Counties Columbarian Society"), Liverpool, Leeds, and Newcastle, in England; while the Northern Columbarian Society has its head quarters in Glasgow, and there is another influential society in Edinburgh. But most of these are comparatively recent growth, and they are not identified with the history of pigeon-culture as are those above named. It is not therefore consistent with the plan or object of this work to mention them, particularly, as almost every considerable town boasts a society of some sort, and names and officers are continually changing, which makes it impossible to embody such information in a complete or permanent form. It is otherwise with the metropolitan societies. Their past is the past of the fancy itself; and hence it is that we have endeavored to place on record such brief outlines of their history and—if we may call it so—genealogy as may give the fancier of the present day some general conception of the means and of the men by which and by whom the pets he delights in were cultivated and handed down to him.—Appendix to *Fulton's Book of Pigeons*.

HELMETS vs. SNELLS.

If a Snell is a Helmet and *vice versa*, why are Helmets called Snells?—G. A. W.

Confessing our inability to reply we handed the question to others of the fancy.

P. B. says—I am not able to find anything about Snells in any of my pigeon books—a good many—and cannot venture an opinion independently.

In Worcester's Unabridged I find SNELL, [A. S. Snel; Dnt,

sael Ger, Schnell.] nimble; active; lively, [obscure, or local,] lye." I am surprised at not finding anything about Snells, for I feel confident I have read of them somewhere. The name is very familiar indeed to me.

J. C. Long, Jr., writes: I have not found a moment's time to give Helms vs. Snells, until to-day. I asked Harry's opinion on the matter, and he replied to "Hel mit-um," in his peculiar Dutch slang. Why they are called Snells, I can't explain. I have an idea it is a German name, and the reason they are called Helms, is because of the peculiar marking of the head, which resembles a helmet protector, as every one knows. It is a very old variety, and possibly may have been originated at a time when helmets were worn, and be fore caps and hats were much known.

L. Burlingame replies: The question seems to me to be tinged somewhat of the ridiculous, I contend, however, that a Snell is not a Helms. The true Snell has only a spot of color upon the forehead, is feather-legged, etc., I consider a Helms nothing more than a plain-headed Spot, although I am perfectly aware of the fact that what I call a Snell some others call a Spot, and in what I call a true and good Spot, the head might be covered entirely by colored feathers.

THE OBJECT OF PIGEON SOCIETIES.

Though my remarks might be applied to poultry societies as well as to pigeon societies, it is of the latter only I wish to speak, as I am not a breeder or fancier of fowls.

About a year ago I was visited by a gentleman interested in the pigeon fancy to meet with himself and others, for the purpose of taking steps toward the formation of a Columbarian Association. Having been an ardent admirer of pigeons for several years, and having derived much pleasure from the few I had kept during that time, wishing, moreover, to become acquainted with those pigeon fanciers whose names had long been familiar to me, and from whom I hoped to hear much which would be of interest and profit; in short, having in mind a prospective interchange of views on the subject of pigeon breeding, by experienced and inexperienced fanciers, as the direct object of the proposed association, I gladly responded, and was one of the dozen or so who met on that occasion. I say I thought the direct object of the association was the interchange of views. I mean, of course, that I thought the end in view was the acquisition of knowledge how to breed pigeons equal to the best, how to improve upon these and reach the standard of perfection: the recital of experience, discussions, and general intercourse, were to be the means. I spoke a few words at the time, expressing my regard for pigeons, and the pleasure I felt in taking part in the movement. I had never joined a poultry or pigeon association before, and the thought of a "show" was a secondary one, if, indeed, it had entered my mind at all.

Therefore I did not expect to hear the desirability of forming the society spoken of as depending upon the probability of circumstances allowing "us to hold a show next winter." We were then to be a society for the purpose of giving an exhibition of pigeons under our name, of giving our members an opportunity to make money by their sales on the strength of premiums.

Now you will say that the hope of successfully competing at a show is the greatest inducement for a fancier to breed excellent birds. If no one was breeding against him, he would be satisfied with mediocrity; and without emulation, our birds would never be improved. There is much truth in this; and too, the exhibitions are interesting to the public. I believe most heartily in pigeon shows. The only objection I find to the course of proceeding in this case is, that the "show" was looked upon as the end in view. We were to enter birds, receive prizes, make money. What would an old Spitalfield weaver have said had you inquired

whether he made money on his birds? He would, I think, have rather scornfully asked if you made money on your children. Yea, he would have pushed back the gold proffered for his favorite Pouter and gone back to his tedious weaving and his poverty.

After two or three meetings it was thought best—for good reasons, I do not doubt—to abandon the thought of holding a show the next winter, and consequently the last meeting was adjourned *sine die*, or to meet in the dim future. *Because it was not thought advisable to hold a show until after a certain other association (not distinctively Columbarian) had held one, there were to be no meetings in the meantime of our little club, no acquaintanceships formed, no discussions!* Nothing was able to keep the society awake but the prospect of a show in the immediate future. Could there not be a society of pigeon-lovers who should meet, say, once a month at least, who would prize an excellent bird, even if inferior ones could not be readily sold on the strength of that one's reputation? I do not know that any of the gentlemen who met would do this; I do not even know that it has ever been done. What I do think is that personal aggrandizement should not be the motive for forming a pigeon society; successful pigeon breeding should be. The pigeon exhibitions show the degree of success attending the labors of the breeders. The show should be the natural outgrowth of a society, and not the sole end in view in the formation of a society. Where are the enthusiasts? P. B.

[The above has the true ring, and we hope we shall hear more on the same subject. P. B. says "where are the enthusiasts?" in answer we would say that they exist, but we fear they are not enough in any city in the United States to form a healthy society. The question is how shall this element be brought together for the good of all? Could not such a society be formed and conducted by correspondence? as it would be a society for mutual information and exchange of pleasant thoughts and experience in the fancy, we see no reason why a "Corresponding Fancier Club" could not be formed. We would like to hear from "Marble" and other thorough fanciers on this subject.—Ed.]

A FRAGMENT.

The New Year wedded Winter—
Winter, the harsh old king,
Whose head was a snow-capped mountain,
Whose breath was the north wind's sting.

But he wooed and wedded the maiden,
And gave her a robe of snow;
And laid on her breast bright jewels,
With a lace-work of frost below.

The days rolled on like a river,
And the mother looked up and smiled,
As she laid in the arms of Winter
Their beautiful first-born child.

"What shall we name our darling?"
She said to the harsh old king;
The old king kissed her softly,
And said, "We will call her Spring."

"How shall we robe our darling?
I've always dressed in white;
But she must be clothed in colors—
In something warm and bright."

Then the old king smiled and answered,
"We'll give her a robe of green,
Decked with the fairest flowers
And buds that ever were seen."

Then he kissed the beautiful infant
Softly on cheek and brow,
And clasp'd the hand of the mother,
And said, "I am going now."

The days of my life are numbered,
The last is slipping away;
I will leave you to guide our darling,
Wherever her feet may stray."

—Selected.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

ASBESTOS.

The very interesting, but much too brief article, on this curious mineral, in a late number of *FANCIER*, will, I think, bear a much more extended notice, especially when we consider that every day it is coming more and more into use for various purposes.

The discovery of Asbestos occurred far back in the earlier days of the world, and for all one can now tell, the three children of Israel may have been clothed in it when they walked unscathed through the fiery furnace erected for them in Babylon the Great; as cloth made from Asbestos is not affected by any ordinary degree of heat, and may be thrown in the fire with no other result than to be cleansed by it. Certain methods of manufacturing Asbestos seem now to be lost, but there was a time when, it is said, the spinning of Asbestos, or as it was called then "earth flax," was known to every citizen of Venice, who made it into a kind of linen, held equally precious with the richest pearls, or the valuable lace-work of our great-great-grandames. In the year 1702 a shroud of this cloth was found in the Vatican, Rome, which contained burnt bones and ashes, and in Milan, Asbestos clothing has been for a very long time in use by the fire department. At the present time, with us its greatest use is for the lining of fire-proof safes, and artificial wood in low-down grates, or fancy fire-places.

Asbestos is found in many parts of the world. By the ancients, who called it Amianthus, it was found in Egypt, Crete, Cyprus, and various other places, while the moderns have found it in Germany, Corsica, Wales, France, Scotland, Russia, and America, and in fact, the very best, whether it be for lining a safe or weaving into cloth, is found in Staten Island, New York, notwithstanding your correspondent says the Italian is the best.

In 1850 there were some very interesting experiments made with the Staten Island Asbestos, in Paris. They began by three firemen whose hands were covered with Asbestos gloves, holding, for the space of over three minutes, a bar of iron heated to a white heat, without being burned. Next a fire of straw and small wood was lit, heated around an iron boiler, and when it was very hot a fireman, protected by an Asbestos hood and other covering, was placed in it, where he remained nearly two minutes, the fire being intensely hot all the time; so hot that the man's pulse rose from 72 to 152. Another fireman repeated the experiment, and with some additional Asbestos covering he remained unscathed in the fire nearly four minutes. The next experiment was on a larger scale. Two long and high piles of wood and straw were erected, having sides opening by which the men to be experimented upon could escape if the heat became too intense. Four men were to enter this burning enclosure, two of them to be clothed from head to foot in Asbestos cloth, made still more incombustible by borax, alum, and phosphate of ammonia. The other two had a double covering of the same cloth, without the preparations, and each wore Asbestos boots with a double sole of the same substance; finally one of them carried a basket covered with Asbestos, in which, dressed also in Asbestos cloth, was placed a child ten years old. The firemen thus accoutered penetrated to the center of the flaming piles, and walking leisurely, as though they enjoyed it, passed through it several times. The poor child, however, became frightened and uttering a cry caused his carrier to make a retreat. The boy had suffered no harm it was found, his skin being fresh, and his pulse, 84 when he entered the flame, stood now at only 96, and he could undoubtedly have remained much longer had he not become frightened by the basket he was in, slipping partly from the man's shoulder. The other three men remained in the fire nearly three minutes, and came out with

out being burned, but somewhat warm, their pulses having risen from 88, 84, and 72, to 152, 138, and 124 respectively.

Who can foresee to what uses this wonderful fire-proof material may be put in the future? Who shall say that when the next Centennial comes round the visitors may not be walking about in "earth flax" suits made of Amianthus linen, so completely fire-proof that the wearers will care very little whether this world is ever to be burned up or not? H. UOX.

THE PAINTED TERRAPIN.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA.—HERM.

Description.—Shell entire, sub-oval, depressed and smooth. Color dark olive brown; plates bordered with light yellow; marginal plates marked with blood-red blotches and lines. Sternum yellow. Neck, legs, and feet, black marked with red lines. Length six inches five lines. Found from Maine to Georgia, and west to Louisiana, also in New Brunswick.

This little terrapin is quite common in the ponds, ditches, and sluggish streams of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where its shrill piping note is sometimes heard in May and June, especially between showers on hot sultry days. They love to bask in the sunshine on logs, stones, etc., but quickly dive and escape when approached. They feed, in a natural state, on fish, tadpoles, frogs, worms, and insects, but when in confinement will readily eat raw meat and bread. They are easily tamed, and make lively and interesting pets. I now have one about two inches long, in the same vessel with a full grown spotted terrapin (*Chelonia guttata*) nearly three times his size, but the little fellow bites him and takes away his food, without his daring to make any resistance. They are easily induced to take a hook baited with a small fish or worm, and do more splashing about, and pull harder than a large fish. They are tolerably good eating, but vastly inferior to the salt water terrapin, (*Malacoclemmys palustris*) and are sold for much less. It is the most active terrapin with which I am acquainted, in water and also on land. R. W. S.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

THE BELGIAN HARE RABBIT.

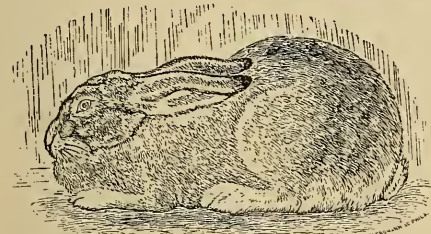
The Belgian Hare Rabbit claims much attention owing to its value as food, as it averages a larger weight than most other breeds. Its average weight is from 8 to 10 lbs.

Its original home is on the Continent and it is not, as the name might seem to imply, a cross between the Hare and the Rabbit. Such crosses have been occasionally attempted, but have never been successful, the progeny, whenever the cross has been effected, being an infertile mule. The name Hare seems rather to be present as a sign that resemblance to that animal must be cultivated in breeding. The breed is now kept to a considerable extent, although till lately it has not been popular.

The Belgian Hare should possess a large bony frame, well proportioned, but slightly inclined to be lengthy; the head of fair size, and the face long and nose sharp. The color should resemble that of the Hare—i.e., it should be of a brown gray color, or more correctly speaking a red gray. The animal is always of one color, though of course the shade will vary. The back and rump will be darker than the sides, and this may be considered an advantage rather than otherwise. The under parts will be much lighter, in some cases approaching pure white. However this may be, it is imperative that there should be no white visible when the animal is either standing or reclining. If there be any it will most decidedly destroy the animal's chance of success at any show. The legs, in accordance with the shape of the body, should be firm and well set. In color the outsides

should be gray (and also the insides up to the first joint); above this the color is generally lighter, and sometimes almost white. Neck long and of a uniform gray color. The head and face is also of this color, the throat being generally a trifle lighter than the face. Ears long, but quite upright; they are of a dark gray shade, and there is a black streak going up one side. This streak is very important, as both showing off the animal and indicating breed.

The specimens of this breed should possess a fair-sized dewlap. There has been much controversy on this head, but the majority of fanciers seem to be breeding in this direction. A glance at the merits and demerits of it may not be amiss. In the first place, it is urged against it that the Hare never has a dewlap,



and that the merits of a Belgian consist in the resemblance it bears to this animal. This is true no doubt, but the advocates of the dewlap reply, "neither does a Hare arrive at the weight of 10 and 12 lbs., and if the dewlap is to be done away, reduce the size upon the same principle." No one will be disposed to do this latter, and hence the question of dewlap is undecided. Then, again, is not dewlap the result to some measure at least of good food and attention? Take two young Lops from the same litter and let them be reared by two different persons, one by an experienced Lop breeder, the other by an embryo connoisseur, and when twelve months old compare them. Number one will be fat and well dewlapped, while number two will be thin and without any signs of that appendage. Are we then to condemn the natural results of good care and attention? Both the dewlap and increase in size are simply and solely the result of domestication, and they must stand or fall together. If the dewlap is wrong, size is wrong too, and the objectors to the appendage will hardly care to have the latter done away with upon the same principle as the former.

The general appearance of the Belgian Hare is thus very easily described—a large roomy frame, large head and legs, long but upright ears, a clear full eye. The color we have said is gray. The only parts that can legitimately be of any other color are the under portions of the body extending sometimes slightly down the inner sides of the legs, the lower portion of the tail and some parts of the throat, although this latter must not be of sufficient quantity to be visible except on close examination; it is, in fact, best away altogether. The following is an easy scale of points; it takes in most of the properties, but if any reader can suggest an improvement, if he will kindly write a short note on the subject he will be doing a good deed, as the properties are by no means thoroughly acknowledged among fanciers nor are the relative values of them plainly fixed:—

Color,	15
General shape,	10
Shape of head,	5
Ears,	7
Eyes,	5
Underparts,	3
Condition,	5 = 50

—GETA, in *Journal of Horticulture*.—To be continued.

THE BUTCHER BIRD AND THE SPARROWS.

All who have witnessed with pleasure, for the past few years, the increase of the useful, playful, precocious, and almost domestic little pet, the emigrant sparrow, will grieve to learn that a ferocious and powerful enemy has appeared and threatens to devour and exterminate them. This adversary is possessed of all the diabolical propensities existing in animal life.

It has the sneaking cunning of the fox, the treachery of the serpent, the ferocity of the shark, the selfish and gormandizing habit of the hog, and the blood-thirstiness we read of in the vampire.

Its bill, head, and neck are villainous in appearance. The manner of flying is that of the hawk; generally alighting on the summit of a tall tree. One I noticed coolly perched on the weather vane of the State house in this city. These high points are selected to facilitate observation in their searching for prey, and if it sees or suspects them in any quarter it flies towards them in a very friendly manner, but when within convenient distance of its victim, swoops down upon it, and with one dash of its stout bill, fractures the head or knocks it senseless, then seizing the body, carries it into a tree, and there secures it, vise-like, between the small branches, that it may tear out the flesh and devour it. The upper mandible being slightly hooked, like that of an eagle, greatly facilitates this butcherous operation. While enjoying its food, cannibal-like, I watched one with great interest. At every mouthful it would look around with a twinkling eye, apparently desirous not to be discovered by any of its relations; presently it flew to an adjoining tree, and looking round to see any cause for this maneuver, I saw another of the same species approach, and alight on the top-most branch of a poplar two or three rods distant, where it stayed for a couple of minutes then passed on, not having discovered its neighbor, which quickly returned to its savage feast. To see if missiles could divert it, I threw two or three, but undismayed it plucked the prey from the branch, and impaled it on another in a higher tree. This selfishness and greed would seem to account for their seldom being seen in numbers or pairs. It has the faculty of giving a variety of notes, to suit the occasion. They are not at all fastidious when pressed by hunger, whether their prey is an insect, a sparrow, a woodpecker, or a young chick. In my chances of observing them during this month of January I saw one perch on a fence near my poultry house, and although its notes amused me, I found that the fowls were struck with consternation. The music was foreign, the first note seemed to be a mixture of the chirp of a month-old chick, a sparrow, and that of a hawk a little softened. The notes succeeding were more musical but not dissimilar to those of a hen when calling her brood to a morsel of food which she has discovered. There he stood calling, as coolly as the spider invites the fly into his gossamer palace, but no young chicks responded to his flattering serenade; but not at all di-heartened he flew off with the apparent intention to persevere until he overcame some unwary stranger. This ruffian of a bird with all its depraved but sagacious insinities, is rightly named the Butcher bird. Appleton's Cyclopaedia says of it, "Butcher bird, a name applied to the great shrike, belonging to the order *Passeres*, tribe *Dentirostris lamida*. The best known genus of the family is *lanius* (Linn.) characterized by a moderately long and strong bill, with the culmen curved, and tip hooked and emarginate; tarsus short and strong; toes long and robust, the outer the longest; hind toe long and broadly padded; claws curved and sharp. There are more than thirty species described in America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, of which the Butcher bird (*L. collyrio borealis*, Baird), or great American Shrike is a celebrated one. The length of this bird is ten and one-fourth inches, the extent of wings fourteen, of the bill along the top, three-fourths of an inch. The plumage is soft and blended; long bristles at the

base of the bill; wings of ordinary length, fourth quill the longest; tail long, straight, graduated, of twelve rounded feathers; large space behind the eye, wings and tail brownish black; iris hazel; upper parts light a-h gray, tinged with pale blue; a white streak over eye; lower parts grayish white, tinged with brown, on the fore part of breast, and with faint undulating dusky bars; base of the primaries white, the secondaries and their coverts tipped with the same; in the female the head and hind neck are tinged with brown, and the lower part has more numerous bars. It is common in the Middle and Northern States, for the greater part of the year, retiring northward to breed. According to Audubon, it is not found along the coast of the Southern States, *C. ludovicianus* (Baird) taking its place. The nest is built of dry grass, leaves, and moss, in the fork of a bush or low tree. The eggs are five or six in number, of a dull cinerous blue color, spotted and streaked at the larger end with yellowish brown; the time of incubation is fifteen days. It frequents woody and bushy places, where it sits perched on a branch, continually jerking its tail; its flight is undulating and rapid; it is most commonly seen single or in pairs, and is wary and hard to approach. It feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers and crickets; but it also attacks and kills small birds, which it tears apart and swallows in large pieces; it pitches downward like a hawk, with closed wings, on the back of its victim, which it instantly strikes on the head, tearing open its skull. In confinement it eats eagerly pieces of fresh beef. It has the singular propensity of impaling insects and small birds on points of twigs and thorns. It is so bold that it often enters apartments where pet birds are kept and attempts to seize them from the cages. It imitates the notes of other birds in distress, and when they flock around to see what is the matter, it pounces into the midst. It will pursue birds on the wing, and even small quadrupeds and lizards."

There is no doubt but the severity of the present winter has driven them more than usual in search of food, into the cities and towns, and that in the increase of the sparrows there has been one peculiar attraction, for where I have noticed the latter bird descend and ascend in large flocks from the trees to the ground, not one is to be seen now. In November and December sparrows were accustomed to lodge in the hemlock, spruce, and pine trees, and under the porticos, but now there remains no trace in these haunts, and their familiar notes are not heard. If there ever was an object worthy the attention of the society "for the prevention of cruelty to animals," here is one in this Dutchman, and if Mr. Bergh and his compeers desire to extend their surveillance to vicious animals as well as to man, and to check pain, suffering, and death, here is a monster candidate for their most careful study, which lives in open defiance of their magnanimous principles; and if they could devise means to bring it into subjection, or if that is not possible, (which is not probable) then the ends of justice might be sub-served by the execution of measures, whereby this fell destroyer should atone for its cruel career by its own destruction being compassed. SUGDEN.

ITEMS.

The white whale is dead.

"Which is the bottom of a battersake?" is the question that impedes the progress of a country debating club.

"When you are in Rome do as the Romans do;" and Johnson replied; "When you are in jin do as the Injins do."

A baby elephant has been born in Forepaugh's menagerie now wintering at Germantown, Pa., and is the only one ever born on American soil. The mother is the performing elephant "Betsy," an enormous animal over 11 feet high, and the new comer is only 18 inches in height, a male, and beautifully formed. The youngster is doing well.

CHIRP'S ADVENTURES.—A STORY OF BIRD-LIFE.

CHAPTER III. THE MONSTER WITH GREEN EYES.

My parents were greatly alarmed by my misfortune. They scolded Blushy, and called her an unloving child, but she only said, "I'll push him out again if he comes back," and then kept a sullen silence.

My father with the aid of mother, tried to fly back to the nest with me, but their efforts caused me such terrible pain in my broken leg, that at last they gave it up. With the help of Madam Blue Jay, and a benevolent Woodpecker, living in a hollow apple-tree close by, a little covered nest of sticks was built to shelter me from the rain which the clouded sky foretold was soon to descend. Straw and hay were fetched from the barn-yard and a nice bed made inside the covered nest. On this I was placed while father flew after Doctor Owl, who lived in the wood at the farther end of the orchard.

The pain in my leg had stopped hurting so very badly, and I was sinking into an uneasy slumber, when a violent crash aroused me. The sticks of my shelter flew far and wide, and a great gray monster with eyes of glaring green, seized me in its mouth, and bore me, shrieking, away.

Father and Doctor Owl were overhead, and they attacked the monster with such fury as to compel it to drop me in order to defend itself.

It placed one of its huge paws on me to prevent me from escaping, while with the other it struck my father a terrible blow that sent him reeling on the grass the length of a fence-rail away. With another blow it knocked out many feathers from the wings and tail of Doctor Owl. Father stirred not from where he had fallen. Mother hovered over him, shrieking in great alarm. Doctor Owl flew back to the wood, his feathers in a very ruffled condition.

All the birds in the neighborhood, attracted by mother's cries, gathered on all the trees in the vicinity, but not one dared attack the monster, who, with one paw still upon me, held up the other in a defensive attitude. Its hair bristled up in rage, and its green eyes glared at my friends.

Seeing that no one attempted a rescue, it re-took me in its terrible mouth, and retreated backward towards Farmer Smith's house. Mother and all of the birds set up loud cries when they saw the monster carry me away.

With me still in its mouth, the monster passed through a doorway, and jumping upon a table around which several humans were eating a meal, that I afterwards learned was called dinner, dropped me into the plate of a little human, with flaxen hair and blue eyes.

"Oh!" the little human cried, while the monster purred and rubbed itself against her arm, "Tabby has killed a little birdie."

"You naughty thing," she exclaimed, talking to the monster, "Go away, you're bad!"

I saw that the little human was the same one that had visited our nest several days ago; so I chirped to attract her attention.

"Poor thing," she said, "it isn't quite dead."

"But it's leg is broken, see how crooked it is," said a tall thin human with black skin—the one that had lifted up the little human while she peeped into our nest.

"Now Tom," said a human with white hair on his head and face, "You're going to be a doctor; set the little thing's leg."

The human called Tom got two little bits of thin wood, and some thread, and straightening my leg, kept it in this position with the two bits of wood, and wrapped the thread around it.

The monster did not like them touching me, and growled and struck at Tom with his claws when he took me in his hands. Tom drove the creature out of the room.

A cage was brought from the garret, and a soft nest of cotton put into it, on which I was tenderly laid.

PAUL LOGIC.

VANCIERS' JOURNAL

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JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, APRIL 16, 1877.

No. 4.

EDITORIAL

SEASONABLE HINTS.

An excellent remedy for roup is a few strips of Quillaya bark, or a few drops of Quillaya solution, (either to be obtained at any homoeopathic pharmacy,) added to the fowls' drinking water. Given at the first appearance of the disease, this remedy has proved almost infallible with us. It has also proved efficacious in cases of long standing or chronic roup. The disease is caused by exposure to draught or damp. It is better, to give the "ounce of prevention" than to have to need the "pound of cure!"

The sender or packer of eggs for hatching is not the only one needing to exercise care in their handling; the receiver is sometimes unconsciously the cause of failure. A friend of ours once received a hamper containing seven sittings of eggs. Each egg was carefully wrapped in paper, the whole securely packed in fine hay. Of the four sittings from which Mr. A. removed the wrappings, he obtained six chicks, while of the three dozen that Mrs. A. released, every egg but one hatched.

Baskets are preferable to boxes for packing eggs for hatching. We always used to provide new willow dinner baskets. If, however, a box must be used, fasten a handle to it before putting in the eggs. Fix the cover in place with screws, to avoid the jar of nailing. Mark either box or basket very plainly with—"Eggs for hatching. Handle with care." And be very careful, if you do not use new boxes, to erase all other labels. Cushions or spring bottoms are not necessary if the baskets or boxes are packed compactly.

Look to the ventilation and drainage of your poultry quarters as closely as you do for your own comfort in your home, remembering that disease and death inevitably follow neglect and the violation of natural laws.

Burn out every nest-box, new or old, before and after using. The charred surface will not favor the lodgment of vermin. Fill each nest-bottom with a freshly cut sod slightly hollowed towards the center, covering with fine straw. Sprinkle nest and hen with carbolic powder. Don't use too much sulphur; in fact if carbolic powder is obtainable don't use it at all. Let your hen get accustomed to the nest before trusting her with the eggs; then give the

eggs to her, quietly inserting them under her rather than giving her to the eggs. "Make haste slowly." Don't give her more than she can cover and care for well. Mark the eggs with INK, giving kind, if necessary, and date of sitting, preserving a duplicate record in a book kept for the purpose. Examine the nest daily. If an egg is broken, or even cracked, remove it. If the remaining eggs have any trace of the disaster, clean them from it by washing them carefully in tepid water. The contents of an egg are alive or dead. If alive they must have air. If the pores or air-ducts of the shell are closed, the contents die of suffocation. The grave is made and hermetically sealed. It is our plan to moisten the eggs and nests three times during the last ten days of incubation when the nest is in a dry, warm situation, and the hen not permitted the freedom of out-of-doors. We have found it done most easily and effectually by a fine rose sprinkler, using tepid water. If a chick must be helped from the shell, give it aid in the form of warmth, and warmth only. Insert the pipped or unpipped egg if you are assured that it contains life, in warm water, being careful to keep the opening of the pipped shell above the surface. It is wonderful how quickly new life will be infused, and the little bird gain strength to help itself. If in the course of hatching it is necessary to examine the nest and its contents, remove the hen, then the contents. Allow the hen to return to the nest, then give chicks and eggs to her; she will carefully tuck them away where they shall not be injured. Mark the chicks when taken from the nest in a web of the foot either with one of Scribner's steel punches, or with a darning-needle filled with coarse twisted silk, leaving the silk in the hole until it has healed. Make record of the mark and its purpose. Do not feed the chicks for the first twenty-four hours after hatching, then give hard boiled egg or bread and milk. The best brood of chicks we ever saw were never fed mixed or "artificial" feed of any kind, but simply broken grains, coarse corn-meal, oat-meal, and bird seeds. It was an experiment, and a success. Examine each chick's head for the long lice that are so often found there. Kerosene oil is an excellent remedy, simply applying it with the finger, the lice are exposed to view, and they generally yield to the first application. Give young chicks every care and attention. Do not let them be stunted by exposure to cold, dampness, or by lack of food. Feed often, but not more at a time than will be eaten up clean. Remember that chickens are early asleep and early awake, and pre-

pare food for them to find as soon as they are out in the morning, at daylight, instead of allowing them to chirp around half-starved for two or three hours. If you can manage to give them a late evening feed, they will thrive under it. Any one caring to make the experiment will be astonished at the difference in the growth of chicks fed early, often, and late, and that regularly, and those fed, as they too frequently are, without any system—"when I happen to think of it."

If your hens trouble you with egg-eating, burn, file, or cut off the end of the bill. An eighth of an inch will find it too tender to permit the breaking of an egg-shell, and still, not interfere with the daily feeding. Feed the breeding stock well, permitting all the exercise possible. Feed sitting hens whole grain, and this but once a day. Provide also fresh water, and copious dust-baths. An epicure writes us: "You may talk about your spring chickens, but for me, give me a sitting hen, or rather a hen that had hatched three broods successively—got down to skin and bone—then, been fed liberally until the bones are covered with flesh. When she is in condition, ready to begin laying, off with her head. You will have the chicken flesh in its prime."

In these things it is the fancier himself that must determine the success or failure. The exercise of care and oversight, the possession of courage, strength of purpose, and determination to overcome every obstacle, will make a success of even poor materials. Whereas, the best will prove a failure if left to themselves, or to irregularity, chance, and a wavering purpose. It is the will, one's self put into the work, that is the result.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Yesterday, Mr. George L. Josselyn, of Fredonia, N. Y., was the recipient of a very flattering compliment. Mr. H. S. Ball, the veteran judge, after officially scaling the Light Brahas of Mr. Josselyn, pronounced them the best average collection of that variety by one exhibitor ever seen.—*Buffalo Courier, Feb. 7th, 1877.*

It is with pleasure that we call attention to our advertising columns, containing as they do so good a selection of all that the fancier needs. Never since the JOURNAL was started, has it been patronized by so many trustworthy advertisers and subscribers as now. Our advertisements we sift carefully. Twice during our absence fraudulent dealers have crept in—but such as do not deal fairly, we do not hesitate to expose. Our present patrons pay promptly, and it is our experience that it is always safe to patronize a prompt paying advertiser.

We notice by the *Forest and Stream* of April 5th, that it will be removed to its old office, 103 Fulton St., May 1st.

Land-locked Salmon—During the past week we assisted in distributing 5,000 land-locked salmon, one-fourth of which were placed in a pond which we had prepared so as to have full control of the young fish, 100 were placed in a spring in our office-yard, where we hope to watch their growth. The balance were placed in the small brooks emptying into the Snipsie Lake, Rockville, where 10,000 were placed one year ago, not one of which has since been seen or heard of.

We learn that C. P. Mattocks, Portland, Maine, has purchased of I. K. Felch, his cockerel "Fawns, son of Optimus," and with him eleven fine pullets, by Welsley Chief, out of Belle of Welsley. Mr. Mattocks spares no trouble or money to procure fine stock, and should raise as fine birds as any man of the fraternity.

Mr. George W. Bridge of Rockville, is probably one of the most successful fanciers of the present day; he offers no fowls for sale, but keeps them purely for pleasure;—and a pleasure it must be, for his Leghorns look for his regular visits like so many children. He feeds regularly, and only the best of grain of various kinds, with scraps from the table. He carefully studies and

learns their wants. His fowls are always healthy and active, and shell out the eggs during the spring and summer faster than they can be consumed or sold, consequently he has tried various methods of keeping eggs, and found the following perfectly successful: Dissolve one pint of fine salt, and one pint of unslacked lime, in one pail of water. Into this drop the eggs, which keep so well that at the end of one year it would take an expert to say they were not newly laid. At one time some were accidentally left in the mixture, and were found good at the end of two years. Mr. B. also keeps bees which receive as good care as his fowls. One hive gave him during 1876, one hundred and twenty-two pounds of honey in the comb.

Mr. Crosby of Danbury, Conn., picking up the *Bulletin* lately at our office, read from the report of the Boston show:—"The rabbits were a grand class. Lops especially fine, and a very full class; the exhibit of Mr. Brackett being of rare excellence and unusual merit: the first prize broken colored buck—yellow and white—making the best record in earage we have yet seen in any show in this country. In the other varieties, we also noticed a decided advance, both in numbers and quality."

A smile came to his eyes. "I wish I'd shown mine. Why I've a doe I believe is the finest lop in the country. She's only six months old, and has an earage of 21 full inches. The buck of that pair is yellow and white, and has an earage of 20 inches. I think they're the best pair in the country. The doe was bred from the best doe of Henry Belden, of England, owned now by S. H. Seamans of Watwatosa, Wisconsin—is a registered animal—name "May Queen."

Mr. Geo. W. White writes us that with all his care in preparing the list of awards at their late show at Buffalo, one or two errors crept in. Mr. W. H. Todd is credited with best display of Black Cochins which should have been given to Philander Williams.

Wm. H. Todd should have been credited with acting as judge on Golden and Silver Spangled, and Silver Penciled Hamburgs, also Dominiques.

Chas. E. Perry, Wollaston, Mass., writes us that for the present he will not sell eggs from his Golden Polands. But, later he will perhaps spare a few.

THE SAFETY INKSTAND, of which mention is made in another column, is well worthy of attention. Already over one hundred thousand have been sold, and it is without count the most popular inkstand ever offered. We are now using it in the office, and never before appreciated how much of substantial comfort there was in the use of an inkstand properly constructed, as this is, with reference to all the requirements of such an article. Fresh, clean ink ever ready, and just where it is wanted, saving one's pen points without taking care at all; safe against spilling in case of being overturned, we do not see how we should keep house without it now.

Mr. Wm. McAnally, Newark, Del., one of the oldest Leghorn fanciers in the country, sends us a plan of his poultry-house, which we may illustrate later in the season.

Wm. P. Seal writes that he has embarked in the wholesale aquaria business, and can furnish anything in that line, including the latest improvements of the Racine Manufacturing Company, mentioned in another column.

THANKS are due Mr. J. J. Dowling of Smithtown, Long Island, for a postage-stamp holder for two denominations. It is a cute little arrangement, one of those things, the simplest in the world—after some one else has thought them out.

As we go to press we receive the following: "Rev. William Atwood, long a pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Big Flats, N. Y., and who has been ill for some months, but it was hoped in a way to recovery, died on Tuesday, April 10. He was a man of most genial and gracious spirit, devoted to his people,

and devotedly loved by them. All the community meets to day to testify over his remains their esteem for this servant of God. Rev. C. C. Carr, of Horseheads, an old friend of the deceased, and Rev. Drs. Covles and Knox officiate this p. m. at his funeral. "Peace to the memory of a man of worth."

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 OBITUARY.

This month we must chronicle also the death of three of the best friends of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

R. W. Seig (Bob White) of Ridgeway, Ohio, a most estimable gentleman, Albert Noyes of Bangor, Maine, formerly President of the Maine Poultry Association, and J. R. Holton of Batavia, N. Y. Those that have had dealings with the latter will be surprised to learn that he was but a mere boy. He had won our respect and regard by the manliness of his ways and the strict integrity and straightforwardness that characterized all his business operations.

Mr. W. H. Brackett also advises us of the death of his father.

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 OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The *Chicago Field* has kindly loaned us the excellent likeness of the Rev. J. Cumming Maedona, which accompanies the article in this number devoted to Saint Bernard dogs.

For the aquarium illustration and accompanying article we are indebted to the interesting catalogue of the "Racine Hardware Mfg. Co." of Wisconsin. The article was written by Dr. Hoy, President of the Wisconsin State Scientific Association, and contains advice that may be safely followed by those of our readers who are interested in aquaria, window gardening, etc. We would say secure a copy of the catalogue and see how much the company have done in the way of Ornamental Iron work to aid in the beautifying of home.

Mr. JOHN E. DIEHL writes us: "The electro of Malays I send you I consider an exact likeness of the fowls I am now breeding which were imported in the fall of 1875 from England. They have been much admired, and have been deemed worthy to receive first premiums, at the Centennial, and Baltimore, 1876, and Boston and Easton, Pa., 1877, also special at Boston, 1877. They are of the Black Red Type, and I intend to keep my strain up, by adding fresh blood from birds I expect to receive this fall direct from Singapore on the Peninsula of Malay. I also send you a standard for same which I should be pleased to see published in the Journal."

The electro in the list of officers of the Westminster Kennel Club, is of "Sensation," a lemon and white Pointer, weighing about 60 lbs., and belongs to their Breeding Kennel. "Sensation" was bred by J. D. Humphreys, Esq., out of his "Nell," by Mr. Lloyd Price's champion "Jim." "Jim" was by Mr. Whitehouse's champion Bench Show and Field Trial winner, "Hamlet," out of Mr. Price's "Judy." Before leaving England, he received three 1st and four 2d prizes, and in this country took 1st, at the Baltimore Bench show. To a lover of Pointers it would be worth a journey to New York to merely see this dog. By the rules of the W. K. C. for their show May 8th, to 11th, the dogs of the club will be on exhibition, but they will not compete for the prizes offered.

The illustration in the advertisement of the New York Bench Show is from a photograph of the Cocker Spaniels, "Snip" and "Juliette," owned by S. J. Bestor, of Hartford. We have promised ourselves to visit Mr. Bestor's yards soon, and to report fully for the benefit of our readers.

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 MERIDEN POULTRY AND PET STOCK CLUB ELECTION.

The adjourned meeting of the above club was held Monday evening, the special business being the election of officers for the ensuing year. The ballot resulted in the following choice: Presi-

dent, C. P. Ives; Vice-President, W. S. Curtis; Recording Secretary, C. L. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. West; Treasurer, H. J. Lewis; Executive Committee, J. McCall, H. S. Atkins, H. V. Smith.

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 SHOW OF THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.

Our next number will doubtless contain the report of the New York Bench Show, to be held at Gilmore's Garden, New York City, May 8th, 9th, and 10th.

The indications are that this show of dogs will be larger than was ever made in this country, the parties having the matter in



"SENSATION."

charge sparing neither time nor expense to accomplish such a purpose.

J. Cumming Maedona has accepted the invitation to act as judge, and his party from England will include a number of prominent fanciers.

A great number of the dogs entered, will be for exhibition only, while those for sale will be prized in the catalogue, and at the last day those not disposed of will be sold at auction. The editors of the *Forest and Stream*, in their issue of April 5th, offer to execute commissions for any one unable to attend.

The officers of the Westminster Kennel Club, under whose auspices the show is to be held, are:

President—Gen'l. Alex. S. Webb.
 Vice-President—C. DuBois Wagstaff.
 Sec'y and Treasurer—Dr. W. S. Webb.

BENCH SHOW COMMITTEE, 1877.—Wm. M. Tileston, C. DuBois Wagstaff, Dr. W. S. Webb, Louis B. Wright, E. H. Dixon. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

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 JOB PRINTING.

We do no job printing. We care unable from lack of time to give work our personal supervision, and we are unwilling to be responsible for the work of others. Mr. C. P. Ives of West Meriden, is willing to take the responsibility upon himself. Having good facilities, and being a square and fair man, we commend him to the patronage of our old friends. His advertisement is in another column. Our dealings with Mr. Ives have been so satisfactory that we are pleased to give our opinion of him unsolicited.

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 FOWLER'S FEEDERS.

One of the very best contrivances we have ever seen has been sent to us for inspection, with the advertisement for insertion in our Sale Column. We refer to the Fowler's Patent Feeder and Water Dish. It is made of iron, in three sizes; the smaller for young chicks, the medium and large for fowls. As may be seen by the illustration with the advertisement, a wire rack covers the

feed dish, serving as a handle, and at the same time protecting the contents from being trampled upon or soiled.

The manufacturers of these feeders also send out a canopy, or covering for the frame protecting the dish, easily attached and removed. This canopy would be very desirable if the feeder were used for a drinking vessel, or where pigeons were kept. We have carefully considered the samples sent us for inspection, and without hesitation endorse them as almost indispensable accessories to the poultry yard.

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OUR BLACK LIST.

As a result of Mr. Van Doren's charge, we received the following from Mr. Beier: "Your publication is a gross libel, and though it cannot do me any harm here, yet it is liable to damage me greatly in places and among people with whom I am not personally acquainted. Mr. Van Doren can obtain entire satisfaction should he show me that I have in any way wronged him, as he could easily have discovered had he taken the pains to write to almost any one here. But with him, for the present, I have nothing to do. I wish you to remove my name from the place in which you have seen fit, without any inquiry, to place it. Make an ample apology in your next issue, or, etc., etc.

J. BEIER, JR."

(We replied: "As Mr. Van Doren made the complaint through the JOURNAL, the JOURNAL's columns are open to you to prove him wrong." We should say here, that some weeks ago a gentleman of Ohio made a complaint against Mr. B.—i. e., he had answered Mr. B.'s advertisement, as seen in our columns, and had not, as he felt, been fairly dealt by. We wrote him to substantiate his charge—we would allow him space, and Mr. Beier would be allowed equal space for defense. We heard no more of the matter.—Ed.)

Mr. Beier replied: "I do not care to answer Mr. Van Doren at all. I simply want you to comply with my request. A newspaper discussion is always unsatisfactory. I desire an entire retraction or apology."

We have received letters, having the following purport, from the West, South, and Canada:

"If you or Mr. Van Doren desire any more testimony in regard to the reliability of Mr. Beier, let me know, and I will have a few words to say.
F. H. S., Robesonia, Pa."

(We will gladly make any apology we can conscientiously. Seeing but one side of this case, however, we fear we are not unprejudiced.—Ed.)

Messrs. Bott & Co. write us that their address is 27 Hand street. Looking upon our address book we find it so. No further complaint has been received of them, except in a case of birds being sent upon approval with the promise that return charges were to be prepaid, the charges were unpaid. We apologize to the gentlemen for the annoyance, the result probably, of a printers error.

We have received, but too late to give in notice in this number, the correspondence relative to an unsatisfactory exchange between Messrs. B. F. White, of Ashley Falls, Vt., and Dr. B. A. Record, of Mayville, N. Y.

Mr. E. G. Flanders writes as follows: "I wish you would put C. Hallock, of Mt. Kisco, on your black list, asking him to explain. I sent him the pistols, and he shipped the Leghorns, and they do beat anything I ever saw in the shape of Leghorns. The hens were little, weak, inferior birds. The rooster looked as if he was the one Noah had in the ark, and he had accidentally jumped into a threshing machine while Noah was checking the elephant's trunk for the voyage. His—the rooster's, not the elephant's—tail was all broken off; his comb laid away over on the side of his head. He was a sorry sight, you bet. I would have returned him had I been at home." The P. card upon which the exchange was made reads as follows:

"I have Brown Leghorns that will beat anything you ever saw, and will exchange if your pistols are in good order and description satisfactory.
C. HALLOCK."

A complaint from A. C. Burr, of Bay Shore, of an unsatisfactory exchange with Mr. Smith, of Williamsport, Pa. We hope a satisfactory adjustment may be made.

W. PENN. POULTRY SOCIETY.

The following are the officers of the West Pennsylvania Poultry Society to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Edward Gregg.
Vice-Presidents—Thos. Gray, Kinder Blair, Robert Henderson, J. Palmer O'Neil, Paul Hacke, A. C. Hays.
Treasurer—C. A. Stevens.
Secretary—C. B. Elbein.
Executive Committee—John Morrow, H. P. Phillips, W. H. Jeffries, S. H. Cook, John Dyer, Samuel Cameron, J. W. Knox, J. Carpenter, Thos. Hunter, Wm. Hunter, S. S. D. Thompson, Chas. Richardson.

The time for the next exhibition of poultry, pet animals and dogs, has been fixed for January 17th to 24th, 1878.

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M. S. P. A.

The Fanciers and Breeders of the Middle States, will hold a meeting at the Assembly Buildings, 10th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, April 19th, at 12 m.

At this meeting a constitution and by-laws will be adopted, and the Middle States Poultry Association fairly started, and placed before the public for a share of its assistance and patronage.

(The movement starts off first-rate. The live men in the Middle States are anxious to make it a success, and we shall be mistaken if they don't. The material and the ability are there, and we wish to see them combine these two elements and go forward to success.—Ed.)

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CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

D. E. Moore, Rochester, Pa. Partridge Cochins a specialty. Chas. E. Perry, Wollaston, Mass. Brahmas, and P. Cochins. Southwick & Jencks. Naturalists and Taxidermists, Providence, R. I.

Graves & Breed, Hatfield, Mass. Thoroughbred Live Stock. Ezra B. Dibble, New Haven, Conn. Lt. Brahms. James T. Borden, Bridgeton, N. J. Lt. Brahmas and B. B. R. G. Bantams.

Robert W. Taber, New Bedford, Mass. Lt. Brahmas. Illustrated Catalogue of W. H. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; D. Frank Ellis, North Cambridge, Mass.; D. H. Hayward, North Cambridge, Mass.; W. E. Shedd, Waltham, Mass. Circular to American Naturalists. Homer F. Bassett, Waterbury, Conn.

E. E. Hardin, Scotia, N. Y. Live Stock and Seeds. C. N. Chandler, Keene, N. H. Fancy Pigeons. Engene B. Pendleton, Westery, R. I. White Leghorns. Phelps, the Druggist, Scranton, Pa. General poultry supplies. E. G. Flanders, Manchester, N. H. Brown Leghorns. G. M. T. Johnson, Binghamton, N. Y. Thoroughbred Poultry. John E. Dichl, Beverly, N. J. Malays, or Asiatic Games. E. B. Hayward, Easton, Mass. Brown Leghorns and Fantails. W. L. Gardner, Norwalk, Ohio. Poultry and Pigeons. L. B. & S. J. Foster, Sharpsburg, Pa. High class fowls. W. H. Cunningham, Chemungo Bridge, N. Y. White Leghorns and Fancy Pigeons.

W. H. Lightfoot, Springfield, Ill. Poultry, Geese, Ducks, and Berkshires. Agents, also, for Centennial Poultry. Alfred S. Burbank, Plymouth, Mass.

S. J. Bestor, Hartford, Conn. Games, W. C. Fantails, and Cocker Spaniels.

C. V. Davis, Sayre, Pa. White Leghorns. Amos G. Day, Ithaca, N. Y. Poultry and Pigeons. N. Gilbert, Gwynedd, Pa. Fancy Poultry. J. H. Nellis, Canajoharie, N. Y. Brown Leghorns and Poultry supplies.

C. P. Hollingsworth, Trader's Point, Ind. Poultry. L. E. Sinsbaugh, Syracuse, Neb. Poultry. Jas. M. Skiles, Jr., Allegheny City, Pa. Circular to Botanists, Entomologists, &c.—Franklin B. Hough, Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.

R. Twells, Montmorency, Ind. Games. Chas. E. Coles, Marshall, Mich. Taxidermist. M. A. Pierce, Corning, Iowa. W. Leghorns. G. M. Twitchell, Fairfield, Me. P. Rocks. Catalogue of Timber City Poultry Club. Maquoketa, Iowa. Fry & Bagley, Indianapolis, Ind. Fancy Poultry. Summers & Niven, Thornstown, Ind. Fancy Poultry. N. W. Laubach, Apple Creek, Ohio. Fancy Poultry.

Mrs. PROMISED.—“My system of breeding Games” (Neil Thompson). “My Dominiques—Bred to feather and for market.” (J. G. D.)

Mrs. REC'D.—“The Common Water Snake” (R. W. S.) “How I bred Canarys” (Neil Thompson). “Field Mice” (Washing.) “Food for dogs” (Wing Shot).

CORRESPONDENCE.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

W. C. EATON:

I have had more letters than I can answer. In reference to my offer of Red Carriers, &c., in exchange column, let me here say to all correspondents, that I have made an exchange with C. E. L. Hayward of Peterboro, N. H., for some of P. Rock stock. The exchange column is a *big thing*.

H. A. NEITZ says:—I've been at Reading, Pa., about a year shall probably be here a year longer. I have some excellent stock this season. Have dropped Partridge Cochins, and taken Black Hamburgs in their place.

B. F. WHITE, ASHLEY FALLS, MASS.:—

Have got my breeding stock together, and expect to beat the world on Black Red Game chicks next winter.

MR. WADE:—

It has been a great source of trouble to me to keep my name before the public as it should be. In your last issue in the report from our Providence show, matters are worse than ever. Page 49—Prem. on G. B.—*should* read, Y. D. Chicks and S. D. Fowls.

I also received 1st prem. on B. B. R. Fowls—not mentioned in report. IRVING M. BARKER.

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

I have turned dairy farmer on an extensive scale. I have a farm of 300 acres here, and am now busy putting up additional barns and accommodations for 150 cows. This also gives me an opportunity to go back to my first love—poultry, and I have this day received a breeding pen of Light Brahmans from Messrs. Magrane & Fairservice.

You may recall to memory that in the city I was in the pigeon fancy—Carriers, which did not require the space that poultry do, and I got so firmly wedded to them that I am not quite sure but that they have usurped the place of the first born—poultry, but I guess I can find space in my affections for both.

Should you at any time make it convenient to yourself to pay me a visit, it will afford me much pleasure to receive you, and entertain you as long as you can stay. J. O. THURSTON.

SING SING, N. Y.

V. M. F. writes us—“A neighbor showed me a bottle holding two quarts, full of fluid taken from a dropsical hen.”

Also—“I sat a White Cochins hen that took to sitting without having laid an egg since last fall. Cholera has broken up three of my breeding hens, so I am discouraged. I think I will mount the pigeon hobby. I must have pets. Tell the blaster who wants to blow up the writer of ‘Domestication and Acclimation,’ to toot his brazen horn.”

C. E. Hecht says: Your Journal is invaluable to every one who has any poultry or pets.

Mr. Van Doren, P. M. of Washington, N. J., in sending his ad's, of organs and pianos added: “You have used a Beauty piano for the past year. What do you think of it?”

(We think the very best of it. The tone is full, rich, and sweet—improving with use; while the instrument is even more than is usual with pianos, an ornament to the room containing it. Of Mr. Van Doren, we would say, we have found him honorable, and a gentleman in every transaction that has come to our knowledge.—Ed.)

I am greatly troubled about some early chickens which I am bringing up in an artificial mother, of the warm floor plan—nothing on the backs of chicks. They seem to lose the use of their legs, and stagger about. Some will do so for a number of days, and finally be crushed at night by the rest. I would like to know the trouble at once, if you can tell me. The chicks will run out of the mother and fall over, stretch out their feet and necks and seem to be dying, and will then, perhaps, get up in a moment and go to eating, as bright as well ones. I will give a statement of treatment and care: Number of chicks, 40; size of mother, 2 ft. by 1½; size of run, 16 square feet in front of window fronting east. Age of chicks now, four weeks. Feed,—coarse corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings, oat meal, cabbage cut fine, a little sand, bone meal. Heat—kept 85°. Cleanliness—carbolic acid used to absorb gases.

I think it must be owing to one of the following causes, though which one I am unable to determine: Lack of sunshine; too warm floor; floor not warm enough; insufficient range; too much bone meal; no insect food.

There are many other things which might be the cause, such as in feeding wrong food, etc. If there is any special reason for the trouble, or a remedy, please tell me, and you will greatly oblige, Yours truly, CHAS. F. THOMPSON,

(In warming the floor you act in direct violation of natural laws. You can only successfully simulate nature by studying her ways and following the laws she lays down. You may form theories and by working so gradually and slowly that the change is not appreciable, obtain certain results to correspond, even if totally contrary to nature. You may develop certain needs that are wholly artificial. Nature does not warm the earth for the chickens. Chicks hatched during the months when the earth is sun-heated, are the least thrifty of the year. It has passed into rhyme:

“Chicks that are hatched in time of hay,
Will never grow up, but plue away.”

But Nature *does* provide in the birds she terms her mothers, a wonderful fluffiness, and mass of soft fat to press against and cover the little backs until the wings shall have grown. The backs not only need warmth, but to be covered, to have a *sense* of covering. Let a chick nestle into your hand; raise your hand so it will not touch the back; note how the chick rises upon its toes to reach it. Note the effect upon yourself of standing continually upon a heated surface, of having the heat constantly arising. There will be a sense of suffocation, of giddiness, and the result be degeneracy, weakness. This is our theory. Others may differ from us, and we would be glad to hear from them.—Ed.)

S. Lamb.—“I like your paper much, or what would be a more correct statement of the case, I like a man *who knowing the right dare* maintain it.”

MY PRESENT RESIDENCE, writes Mr. John Hewitt, is *Whiston Grove*, Rotheram, Yorkshire, Eng., instead of Masboro.

Edw. Hastell, New Bedford, Mass., writes:—“I wish to know who Sawdust is? I am raising Silver Runts, and wish to communicate with him to see if I can buy or exchange, so as to get his breed. My stock is from Whitney & Woodward, of Hartford. They are large, but his may be larger. Mine are from imported stock. Please send me his address.”

(Sawdust did not wish his communication to appear as an advertisement of his stock, so withheld his name. He has not authorized us to give it, but we will tell our readers in confidence that G. A. Warden of Springfield, Ohio, will care for all correspondence addressed to him.—Ed.)

In both the *Poultry Bulletin* of N. Y., and *American Poultry Journal* of Chicago, in their report of the Boston Exhibition, they give E. H. Hero 1st and 2d on Red Fans. I was the only person that exhibited Red Fans, and I took 1st and 2d on them.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

WATSON.—In a Lt. Brahma chick at two weeks old the wing feathers will often determine the sex. The pullet's being broad and well rounded at their termination, while the cocklecks are well pointed.—Ed.

A. R. K., asks: "What is the cause and remedy of feather pulling?"

(Feeding of heat-producing food. The feathers not receiving their nourishment causes a tingling at the root, and the bird extracts it. Give lower diet, more green feed.—Ed.)

WESTERVELT—White Swans are worth \$65, and Black S. are worth \$90 by the pair. Louis Rubie would import them from Europe at four weeks' notice.

DEAR SIR:—Is there such a thing as a complete pigeon fancier's directory? If so, send it to me and I will remit. It is something that I need quite badly. Being on the road a great deal, if I knew the address of fanciers in different cities and towns, I could call during my spare time and look at their stock, and select for myself, and not be under the necessity of buying unseen.

Hoping you will attend to my wants at your earliest convenience.
C. R. HODGE, Cleveland, O.

[There is no complete directory that we know of, excepting that of Rev. H. A. Neitz. But about the first of May, Mr. John Archibald, of Boston, Mass., proposes to issue one, and that it may be as complete as possible, asks the names of all breeders. See ad.—Ed.]

DEAR SIR:—After some delay, I now take the pleasure to enclose \$1.50 for this year's subscription. I cannot give it up, for it has been the best of the poultry papers I receive, and I have had to stop three of them, as I am only a working man, and in the winter work only eight hours, and the reduction of ten per cent. made a large hole in a month's wages. Work in the R. R. shops here; am machinist; have a little place of my own all clear, and keep W. F. B. Spanish, Brown Leghorns, and Houdans—pure stock or none. Therefore, you must excuse my delay, for I had intended to have sent it, even if it was double the amount, for the "Weekly."

Yours respectfully, JOHN B.

MR. CHAS. IVES, editor of the *Meriden Herald*, writes: "Moving into town last winter, I had to give up most of my poultry—keeping only a few Lt. Brahma pull ts. A few weeks ago one of them wanted to sit—and it was more of a temptation than I could resist, so procuring a sitting of Lt. Brahma eggs from the yards of D. Marcham, I set them down cellar, and hatched twelve chicks—eleven alive and doing finely." (We are reminded of a fancier in New York State. For lack of room he was unable to keep poultry, but when hatching time came around he borrowed a hen, sent down into Ohio for a sitting of eggs—set them in his warehouse. Every egg hatched. Then his trouble was to find some one to give them to. "Once a fancier, always a fancier."—Ed.)

Mr. Ives adds: Mr. Henry J. Lewis has been appointed superintendent of the poultry department of the Agricultural Show, to be held at Meriden next September.

MISTER WAID, it has bin a long time sense yew hev hed enythin from this portion uv ther universe, but this will enform yew ther wir air (we means ther Parson, Squire B., Capt. T., ther Kurnel, me, an the rest uv us,) all "alive and kickin," altho we don't git daoun tew Smith's store (wich es ther post office,) es often es we uster wen "ther JERNEL" was a Weekly. I tell yew wot, Mister Waid, et seems a long time ter wate 4 hull weeks till "ther JERNEL" kums agin. I hev tride tew git sum ov ther people tew subskrite an help "sustane a Weekly," but tha al sa "times air wot yew tie," "kant spare the money, & so 4th," but I no tect a good many uv them air like (i think it was Burnum,) thet fellers sed "kontent without none."

I hev notised fur sum time back thet ther hes ben considerable diskusin goin in ther diffrent Poltry periodikals uv the da abaout wich es ther best breed uv fowls; sum sez dominicks, an sum sez leghorns, an so 4th. Now, Mister Waid, I blove et es jist accordin "tew yewer fancy," es I tell'd Cithy Abigail Marier Perkins, wen she married a *redheaded, squinteyed, hunchbackt, knockedneed, clubfooted chap, insted ov me*—wichever breed yew like best thet's ther kind tew keep; an taint no use tryin tew maik em believe anythin else, es I sed tew myself wen I found out thet Cithy Abigail Marier hed bin an gone an married thet uther chap.

Naow, Mister Waid, thets won more thing I wanter speck

about, an then ill bring mi letter tew a klose. I hev ben anoid by parties a sendin me newspapers an sich, an sain thet unless I tole em ter stop sendin em theys put mi name on thet list. Naow, Mister Waid, yew never don this tew me, ner ther Bulletin, ner ther *World never did*, an I wanter sa tew them thet dew dew et, thet I konder et "small pertaters an nity few in a hill," kompellin a man tew take a paper.

Yewers feelinly,

PETE SMILEY.

FRIEND WADE:

As nearly perfect as the Standard of Excellence may be, I am afraid it cannot furnish one thing that some of the would-be judges require, *i. e.*, a little good common sense. Look at the judging on Dominiques, at the late Easton, Pa., show. There were but two coops exhibited—both by one man—and they gave him second premium. Now, I am not in favor of giving a premium where there is no merit, if there is but one coop exhibited; but in this case I happened to know that there was. One of the birds was awarded first at our last exhibition, where there were at least five coops in competition. It was taken from here to Allentown, and again it carried off the first prize over about the same number of coops. One of the pullets I sold the party, and selected her with care, and know she was worthy of a first premium; and the gentleman informed me that the other one was as good, or nearly so. Now what do you suppose this *learned judge* gave as a reason for not giving them a *first premium*? It was this: "There was too much Plymouth Rock blood in them!" I doubt very much if he knew what constitutes P. R. blood. When any one introduces new blood in their fowls they do it with the idea of improving them. Now, I think this would be improving in the wrong direction, and I content that P. R. blood cannot improve my stock of Dominiques. Granting that there was P. R. blood in them, and the judge was smart enough to detect it, it was his duty to throw them out entirely, as they were in their wrong class according to the rules, and were, therefore, disqualified. What I would like to see is, judges of any variety to be, or have been breeders of that variety. I have known more than one case where a judge, when asked why such and such birds did not take a prize, admit that he was not a breeder of that variety, and did not know, but left it to the others to decide. I think there should be more care in selecting judges than there has been heretofore. Let the birds stand on their own merits, and not give them a premium because they belong to some judge, or a member of the society. I don't know who the judge was in this case, or what his motives were, but do know he was wide of the mark in what he said of the P. R. blood.

JESSE G. DARLINGTON.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the National Columbian Society of New York, held for the purpose of discussing the propriety of including poultry in its next annual show to be held Jan. 15th to 18th, '78, a committee was appointed to learn what eligible halls would be available at that date, and the poultry question was deferred until their report was received. In the mean time the society would be glad to hear from the poultry fraternity, and learn to what extent they would be represented by exhibits.

It has more than once, I believe, been sufficiently demonstrated that New York is the point at which the greatest benefit is derived by exhibitors, and as our members are in themselves able to make a show respectable, both in numbers and quality, there is no doubt that with a liberal assistance from the poultry fanciers, our next show will be a grand success, particularly as the society's treasury is amply supplied with the sinews of war, and promises of more are daily forthcoming. Any communications on the subject should be addressed to

SING SING, N. Y.

Corresponding Sec'y. and Treasurer.

BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 9, 1877.

The Buffalo International Poultry Association, at a regular meeting, decided to hold the next exhibition January 31st to February 7th, 1878.

Geo. W. White, Sec'y.

JACQUES' INCUBATOR.

DEAR SIR:—Though I am neither Jacques, nor M. P. H., nor yet the inventor of any egg-hatching machine, I think I can hit nearer the truth in an explanation of Mrs. M. E. D.'s difficulty than either of those gentlemen have. M. P. H., though an outsider like myself, has, in his four lines, shown that he possesses more courtesy, as well as a greater amount of knowledge in relation to artificial incubation than Jacques.

To a man who advertises for sale a "circular" which "contains full instructions for making and running an incubator," it ought to be plainly evident that, in Mrs. M. E. D.'s first experiment, when the eggs were kept at 102°, the heat was too great; and that in the second, when the temperature was 96° the chickens were "frozed to death" (so to speak). Probably, as M. P. H. says, the eggs were too dry in both cases; but if the moisture was regulated exactly right, success would be very unsatisfactory unless the proper heat was kept. The temperature kept by Mrs. M. E. D., in both instances, was far out of the way. The heat, like the moisture, should be greater at first. She will succeed better with a temperature of 102° on the eggs during the first eight days of incubation, with plenty of moisture, and then to decrease gradually both temperature and moisture, until finally ending with a temperature of 98°, and sufficient moisture to make a piece of common fish skin just moist enough to not snap when bent.

AN INTERLOPER.

SELLING OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1877.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

SIR,—I desire to call your attention to a matter that will interest every reader of your very popular work. I allude to the following facts growing out of the appearance of an advertisement headed as above, in the JOURNAL, Dec. 4, 1876, by one Thomas alias Thomas B. Smith, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.

Being struck with the great inducement offered, and not doubting but what all was as represented, (considering the character of the medium) I immediately wrote him, Smith, desiring to know his price for one pair each of Aylesbury ducks, White China geese, and Leghorn hens. To which he promptly replied: "The only pair of Aylesbury ducks I have is extra fine, very large, and perfect—both in plumage, lemon bills, and orange legs. They are extra—have taken 1st at the great Brooklyn show; also won two first and special at two other shows. I did not intend to sell this pair, as they are well worth \$12, but if you take a pair of our White China geese and a pair of White Leghorns, you can have the lot for \$1.50 each, or \$9.00 for all." He went on to give plausible reasons why he offered the birds so low, and said "the geese took first premium at both the Suffolk and Queens shows." Another letter from each passed between us, I agreeing to take the said fowls at his price if he would hold them till a given date, to which he assented, and requested all further communications sent to Boston, as he should move to that city in a few days.

Accordingly, on the 22d of December, one day before the time agreed upon had expired, I remitted him amount as per agreement; receipt of which, Jan. 2d, 1877, he acknowledged, with the word—"thanks,"—and "have written to W. B. Sherry to fill your order at Stony Brook, where my poultry are."

Signed: THOMAS B. SMITH.

with P. S.—"You will be proud of them."

In due time Sherry wrote informing me that Smith had ordered him to send Ducks and Leghorns, "which I will do first of week."

Signed: W. B. SHERRY,
Stony Brook,

with THOMAS B. SMITH.

I received, Jan. 9, a pair only of Aylesbury ducks, and immediately wrote Sherry informing him as to the agreement between Smith and myself. On the 12th I wrote Smith that I had received a pair of ducks, weight—drake 4 lbs. 10 oz.; Duck 3 lbs. 9 1-2 oz.—only about half what they should have weighed. By this

time I had become convinced that I was victimized, and wrote him expressing surprise and dissatisfaction, and asked why the other fowls paid for were not shipped at same time.

On the 28th, sixteen days afterwards, he, the liar and scoundrel, wrote—"I am surprised to learn you are not pleased with the ducks—are not over size, but perfect; don't look for size in Aylesburys as in Pekins. Mr. C. E. L. Hayward, of Peterboro, N. H., has geese and Leghorns—lent them to him to exhibit—have written him to ship you them." The next day I wrote Mr. Hayward, informing him of the facts as above stated. In response he, Mr. H., states that "he had received no Leghorns from Smith—that he had sent him a pair of geese, but one of them is missing—have not exhibited them at all."

On receipt of Mr. Hayward's letter I thought proper to open up a correspondence with some of the gentlemen to whom, in a circular, this poultry thief had referred; and they, every one of them, in substance, say that he, Smith, has a bad reputation—is not a square man—is said to have been a defaulter to a Long Island society to a large amount—kept part of funds received by him at a fair in Brooklyn, Dec., 1875, and awards of prizes were not paid to them and many others through his defalcation—that he was shown up in the May No. of '76, in the Poultry Bulletin—that his use of their names was not only wholly unauthorized, but totally without their knowledge; and that the fact of Sherry's connection with him is all they should wish to know of him. One of the gentlemen alluded to, with proper caution, says: "Lest I may have done S. and S. injustice, it may be well to state your case to the editor of the Poultry Bulletin."

On receipt of their letters I despaired of getting anything more—was satisfied that I had been worse than robbed, and so wrote Smith, countermanning the order and demanding the return of the balance of my money. In answer, he again resorts to libellous subterfuges, expressing surprise that Mr. Hayward had not sent the fowls; when, in fact, it will be remembered, he, Mr. H., never had them—only a pair of geese.

This letter of Smith's was dated Feb. 10, sixteen days since, and not another word has been received, and I am still minus my six dollars. One more startling fact, and I am done with the trifled impostor. Letters in my possession show that he had actually sold and delivered to Mr. Hayward the identical geese which one month after he sold to me and received the money for the same. Now, if ever a culprit deserved kinaing, this fellow should have his hide taken off from his head to his heels, and be exhibited through the land. If you want the correspondence alluded to, you shall have it in full on demand.

You had better publish the above, and I think it should be in full. But, as to that, of course, you will do as you think proper. Only think of the effect of such a trickster and shyster—impeding the progress, in a measure, destroying the trade, and preventing the success of well-meaning and honest men.

M. HART

U. S. Pension Office, Washington, D. C.

Being in the same office with Mr. Hart, and on the most intimate terms, I am cognizant of all the facts in the above communication.

W. LEE WHITE,

Pension Office, Washington, D. C.

The following lately received at our office from Mr. Smith, may possess an interest:

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

I received an order from Mr. Hart, but was absent from home, and wrote home to have the order filled. I regret to say that they only filled half the order and waited my return to ship the balance. I was unable to fill the order complete, and turned over the order to another party to fill at once, and wrote to Hart to stop this effect. If Mr. Hart had informed me he had not received his order complete, I would have returned his money. I regret that there has been so much delay in this office, but as I have been from home all winter, trust you will pardon my seeming neglect.

Yours,

THOMAS SMITH.

I have written to Mr. Hayward to fill balance of this order at once."



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however magnificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary; whereas the means of "self help" elevates the mind, and the effects are lasting."

GAMES, FROM A PIT POINT OF VIEW.

BY E. X. PITMAN.

In entering upon this series of articles, I will say at the outset that I most emphatically discontinue the use of pit games when the object is to subvert the ends of the gambler or to whet the appetites of the beer-bloated crowd always found in close proximity to the pit. I acknowledge that the sport is not alone for this class, but, when practiced by any other—the rendezvous is generally far from the metropolis, and the proceedings "on the sly"—while the object is more to test the endurance and gameness of their fowls, and a natural fondness for the recreation than from any amount of money that may be at stake.

To secure gameness requires far more skill than the mere breeding for feather, and sometimes years are required to produce the ideal which shall be successful three times out of five in every main. There are many who will say it *cannot* be done. I would ask: If not, why not? We can trace Games to a very early period, and it is yet a matter of dispute exactly where they were originated, but I shall speak further upon this topic in my next. In my opinion they are the creation of man, so far as their gameness is concerned. It is an undisputed fact that with any breed if you are striving to realize your ideal in form, color, size, style, or any peculiarity given, you will approach nearer and nearer to your desire year by year.

The Sebright Bantams are a good example of what breeding for an ideal will accomplish. Why then could not fowls have been taken in whom pugnacity was innate, and by mating the most stubborn and obstinate as well as those having the greatest powers of endurance, have preserved and perpetuated these qualities, until the result is the Game of to-day?

I consider the Game fowl was so bred and bred that death was preferable to defeat. That the instinctive courage, and the feeling of superiority over everything existent made defeat inconceivable. And the name has a signification, so much so that the fowl which will not stand until death is a dunghill. Therefore any fowl that will not take its punishment is not Game but a dunghill.

Two classes of people may be said to breed Games. The one is breeding upward and onward to an ideal. His best recreation is the constant testing of the qualities he aspires to gain. Let us look at such an one. He has been worked mentally through the day. At night he wends his way to his pleasant home. The night is chilly; after donning dressing gown and slippers he draws

closer to the fire. Soon he hears the patter of little feet. Soon a rosy cheeked little fellow is climbing upon the knees of "Parp," hugging, kissing, and tickling to his heart's content, while little sister asks Pa questions about the Sunday-school lesson. "Who was Ahab? who was Jezebel? who was Elijah, etc.?" The happy wife and mother is busily engaged, and at the same time singing merrily, "I would I were a butterfly." And this father of this happy family breeds pit Games. He does not give a stone to the beggar that asks for a crust, as do some of his more pretentious moral neighbors. In the breeding and testing of the courageous Game he finds his recreation from the tedious mental labors of the day. Who would class such a man with the rosy nasal who at night infests the underground pit rendezvous, or gives his loving and undivided attention to the ballet girl or grissette, whose Sunday recreation is not in the "back yard," but in the gambling den, where the constant shuffle of the cards or throwing of the dice is intermingled with curses at some unlucky hit. Can the creative desire of the one be confounded with the low, degrading, debasing sensuality of the other?

The sport as at present practiced is too often disgraceful and demoralizing to any community, and I would most sincerely advise any one who contemplates entering the arena to totally renounce any such intention, even if they propose to breed as a science, for the temptations will be manifold, and a few successful mains will lead them to believe they have successful fowls where-soever pitted, and they "first endure, then emb-ace" in this illegal speculation until their downfall is rapid from the higher caste of society. He who is already addicted to the sport will probably so continue, in spite of any religious excitement, until the dark shadow of death intervenes, and he has gone "whence no traveler returns."

A small pittance of honor do I consider any man—or gentleman if you choose—to possess who deprecates Games from a pit point of view, and then with gun in hand, slaughters pigeons by the dozen, or setting his bounds upon the track of deer or hare, drives the frightened animal to its covert, and then mercilessly knocks it over with his pet rifle.

You may say the associations are different. I would ask if the principle is not the same. Does not a Game stand a better chance for its life when equally matched in the pit than the bird on the wing against the unerring skill of the marksman. Had you rather have a chance to fight for your life, or stand up to be shot at. I think I have shown the ground I take as a lover and breeder of the true bred Game, and I must assert that any one once in love with this noble bird will always retain a regard for their courage and sagacity as well as their pugnacity in winning, or losing their battles.

WHAT DO WE BREED FOR IN GAMES?

I have been an admirer of Games for forty years, and in that time have seen many varieties and breeds. We have had three exhibitions of poultry at Lowell, and I have attended others besides, and the question they have brought to me is, What is, or what constitutes a Game fowl? I see fowls with very nice feathers, beautiful birds, but when I ask "are they game?" the answer will be, "I call them so." They come pretty well up to ninety points according to the *Standard*, but for their gameness I can't say much. You see they are not bred for anything but exhibition purposes. Now this may be all good enough. But when you see one of the very best breed of fowls run out, it looks like something else. I do not believe in giving premiums to Games that are not Games.

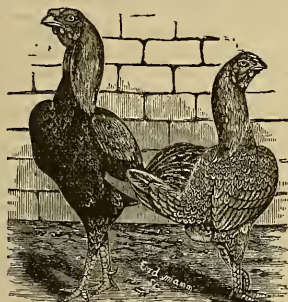
I claim that breeders will find the Game the best of all birds to cross with one larger, as they have more weight to their size than any other kind. I know that a hen or a pullet of the pure game, weighing six pounds will be equal to a five pounder in size of any

other variety. But when I say game I mean a fowl very different from our exhibition birds; the real Simon-pure pit fowl, if you will use it for that purpose, and not bred to feather, but with all the points for symmetry and strength. At nearly all our fairs the true game is counted out, and this counterfeit—this picture—takes the honors. I have not yet seen the book of our friend G. P. Burnham, upon "Games for the Pit and Spit," but I feel sure that he will say the breed that is first best for the pit is likewise first best for the spit. I say let all breeds be admitted to our exhibitions, but in Game, let gaminess, not fine feathers, tell which is the best representative of its class.

NEIL THOMPSON.

STANDARD FOR MALAYS OR ASIATIC GAME FOWLS.

Disqualifications—Color of legs or plumage not matching when shown in pairs, or trios; red eyes; white in ear lobes; single combs; crooked backs; wry tails; knock knees, or any other deformity; artificial coloring, trimming, or plucking feathers; feathers on legs, or legs any other color than yellow, except in Whites, Blacks, or Piles, when willowish yellow is admissible.



THE COCK.

GENERAL APPEARANCE OF HEAD snaky, fierce, and cruel; BEAK thick, strong, and short; COMB rather small, either pea combed or resembling a knob, or strawberry in front, the latter preferred, not falling over, and placed well forward. WATTLES AND DEAF EAR scanty; FACE and THROAT bare of feathers, EYEBROWS heavy, and prominent; NECK long, nearly straight, and upright; HACKLE short and scanty; BODY long and slim, large at shoulders, tapering towards the tail; BACK long and slanting, rather convex in outline; SADDLE narrow and drooping, the feathers short and scanty; WINGS long, strong, bony, and very prominent at the shoulder; BREAST very full and hard; BREASTBONE deep and prominent; THIGHS long, hard and round, the feathering short, leaving the hock distinctly exposed; SHANKS long, bony and thick, well scaled, and without a particle of feathering; TOES long and straight, with large and strong talons, back toe well to the ground, and to lie flat; TAIL moderate in length, rather close, and drooping; SICKLES not much curved; PLUMAGE hard, and glossy; CARRIAGE high and lofty, well up in front, drooping towards the rear; SIZE or weight of cocks 9 to 10 lbs., cockerels 6 to 7 lbs.

THE HEN.

In description similar to, but smaller proportioned than the cock, with the exception of the TAIL, which is straight, and carried a little higher, slightly above the horizontal line, loose and flexible at the point of insertion. Size or weight of hen 6 to 7 lbs., pullet 4 to 6 lbs.

BLACK RED—COCK.

BEAK yellow, or yellow striped with horn; COMB, FACE, DEAF

EAR, WATTLES, AND THROAT, a brilliant red or purplish hue; EYE pearl, yellow, or drab; LEGS bright yellow, and distinctly scaled; BREAST AND UNDERPARTS glossy black; HACKLE, SADDLE, BACK, and WING-BOW glossy dark red, running to a reddish maroon, with a glossy black bar across the wing; SECONDARIES reddish or rich bay; FLIGHTS black in inside web, with a bay or red edging on outside; TAIL, solid glossy green black. The whole coloring resembling a dark, Black Red Game Cock.

BLACK RED—HEN.

COLOR, a uniform shade of reddish brown, or cinnamon, and not unfrequently partridge marked, which latter is preferable; HACKLE, a dark rich purplish brown, or brown striped with black; TAIL solid black.

BROWN RED—COCK.

Similar in all respects to the Black Red, except in plumage, which resembles the Brown Red, or Ginger Game.

BROWN RED—HEN.

COLOR, very dark brown, almost black.

WHITE—COCK.

PLUMAGE, pure white, entirely free from colored or foul feathers; LEGS yellow, or willowish yellow; COMB, FACE, WATTLES, and THROAT a brilliant red.

WHITE—HEN.

Similar in PLUMAGE, and LEG COLORING to cock.

BLACK—COCK.

PLUMAGE, a beautiful glossy metallic black, perfectly free from white, red, or silver feathers, LEGS yellow, or willowish yellow.

BLACK—HEN.

PLUMAGE, a pure black, but not so glossy as the cock's; LEGS to match the cock's in color.

PILES.

Similar in PLUMAGE to the other varieties of Pile Games.

SCORE POINTS FOR MALAYS.

Symmetry,	8
Condition,	6
Size or weight,	10
Color,	10
Head,	8
Comb, wattles, and ear-lobes,	6
Eyes,	6
Neck,	5
Back,	6
Breast and body,	6
Wings,	6
Tail,	6
Legs,	7
Feet,	5
Hardness of feather,	5
Total,	100

MR. EDITOR:

Having been appointed by the American Poultry Association, at their last meeting, one of a committee of three to draft a standard for Malay fowls, and report the same at their next meeting. I give the above as my views and experience of that breed. At the same time I should be pleased to learn the ideas of other parties who are, or have been breeders of Malays.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. DIEHL.

CHOLERA.

It is astonishing how many thousands of chickens die of cholera every year, when a greater part of them could be saved if their owners would only be strict in regard to clean quarters, and a few simple rules of feeding. The following is almost a certain preventive. Give your fowls once a week a feed of corn meal mixed with powdered charcoal, and once a week a feed composed of corn meal, red pepper, and ground allspice. Now as to the water they

drink. It is foolish for any one to tell a farmer "his chickens must not drink manure water," for they will drink it in spite of all you can do; no matter how many pans or fountains of water are scattered about. But that is no reason why these pans with water in which a few rusty nails and a piece of alum has been placed, should not be set around, for the fowls will sometimes drink from these and be benefited. If the cholera has gotten into your yard you can tell by examining the droppings; at first they are soft and of a yellow color, changing before death to a bright green. Shut the hen-house up immediately until you can thoroughly clean it; I mean, take out all the droppings, cover the floor with fresh dirt, sand, or ashes, scrape and whitewash the walls and perches with lime in which has been mixed some carbolic acid, and then spread fresh tar in places on the under side of the perches. Now stop feeding corn *unless it is burnt*; give them wheat, dry bran, or oats; every night give a heavy dose of scorched meal mixed with red pepper and charcoal, and chop the head off of every chicken that has the least appearance of the disease. A good way to find this out is to examine the roost at night with a lantern; the droppings under each fowl will tell the tale; take each one that shows the yellow or green, and if you care to doctor them, pen them up somewhere where none of the other birds can come near; if not, do not be afraid to use the axe. The best medicine I ever used in experimenting with neighbors' (men who were too lazy to follow my rules) chickens, is a cholera medicine gotten up by Joseph Kraft, of New Albany, Ind. This drug has certainly performed some wonderful cures, and is invaluable for feeding young chickens in the spring, mixing it with their food during cold wet spells. I have raised hundreds that would otherwise have died. With a good medicine like this, a varied diet, and the care I advise above, there is no reason why a man should not raise thousands of chickens as safely as any other stock.

O. D. F.

[The medicine must be good or it would not be recommended by Mr. Fouls. But our money dealings with Mr. Kraft have been of so unsatisfactory a nature, we would advise our readers to be careful.—Ed.]

ON CHICKENS.

Chikens iz the darndest kutest members uv the fethurd kreaschun, espeshully ole hens wich iz sharpur'n a stele tar. An ole hen'll sneke up tu a garding pach an maik you beleve she's goin' tu the uther wa' aul the time, an' the solum wa' in wich she'll rase hur ise tu heving, es ef in reproch tu yure suspishuns, ef yu chuk a ston at hur wud tutch the hart uv a konstabel.

I'ts plan tu se an ole ruster ketch a wurm an' kall all the ole hens aroun' u then swallo it hisselph, wich iz like a gud meny men wich givs thare wivs ten sents tu bi a spule uv kotten saturday nite, an' then gese on a tare themselves, an' brags hou saturday the spent.

The moast plun yu evur saw iz a chiken chasin a grasshoppur, wich maiks yure sids aik. The resin wich the grasshoppur gits kot iz becous it craks its sids laphin at the chiken, an' kant fi enny moar.

There's a grait menny kinds uv chikens tu numerus tu menshun, likewise a grait menny aint wurth menshunen. Sum likes the Plimoth Roks best, an sum likes the howdins, an sum likes uther kinds, but ez fer me giv me the gainm cok, wich iz the fitenes kind goin, an maiks the uther kinds stan aroun. I knode a duchmun wich hed sum gainm coks wich fit like plunn, an' and wich the boss burds uv the naburhud, an' wun da a fello kun along with a burd undur hiz arm wich he sade wuz a nu kind uv gainm cok, an kud lik eny 2 uv eny uther brede. This maid the duchman mad ez sin, an he bet the fello 20 dols it koodent, so he brot out 2 uv hiz best burds an the nu burd woked up tu em an noked em owver with its wings, an kot them by thare necks with its

klaws an' puld thare heds oph. Then the duchman wanted the nu burd, an' bot it fur 25 dols, an' then foun it wuz an egle, an' the duchman's hant in the uther fello yet.

Therz a nu kind uv chikens wich haf wun short leg an wun long wun wich kant skrach at aul. Ef they stan on thare short leg the uther wun iz tu long, an ef thay stan on the long wun they kant rech the grownd with the uther, wich iz plun tu se them tri tu skrach an doant kno wats the mattur with thare legs. Iv ben tryin tu brede that kind uv chikens fur a long time by krossin short legged wuns an long legged wuns, but koodent git em. The wa i git em now iz tu put a blu glas lamp chimni on wun leg wich grose fastur'n the uther, an wen the leg's long enuf yu taik it oph—wich iz bulli fur the blu glas.

Owt wets the chikens iz so usd tu muvia that wen they se a kuverd wagin kumin along thay la owver on thare baks an hold up thare feat tu be tide, wich iz cawld instinkt, wich iz aul about chikens at present.

JERRY STUBBS.

IDEAS SUGGESTED ON THE MANAGEMENT OF GAME BANTAM CHICKS.

The hen should be set in a box or nest with two or three inches of pure soil in the bottom, and this covered with an inch of fine straw or hay. Set the hen late in the evening, and be very careful that there are no lice on either the hen or in the nest. A few cents worth of flour of sulphur sprinkled in the nest and through the feathers of the hen, will save the lives of many chicks. Under a good hen the chicks may be looked for about the 19th or 20th day, and often in very warm weather they will hatch a day or two sooner. Remove the chicks from the nest as soon as they are entirely dry, and place them in cotton or wool beside a fire until all that are expected, hatch; then place them with the mother in a coop exposed to the morning sun, and on a grass-plot if possible. This, however, should not be done until the dew is entirely off. The best food for the young chicks is one advised in the *Illustrated Book of Poultry*. "Take one, two, or three eggs, according to the number of chicks, and mix with one cup of milk to each egg, add bread crumbs until a thick mush is made. Hard boiled egg and scalded corn meal are also good, but not so nourishing or wholesome as the other. After a few days, canary seed and cracked wheat may be given with advantage. Fresh water and gravel are indispensable, and bone meal will be found very wholesome." Be careful not to overfeed and force into overgrowth. Four feeds a day are sufficient for the first few weeks. After the chicks become two or three months old, two feeds are sufficient. I will write another letter in a few months, telling how to feed for exhibition, etc.

BARNARD.

ALBION ASSOCIATION.

The exhibition of the Poultry and Fanciers' Association at Village Hall, Albion, N. Y., Jan. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1877, although an experiment, was a success. As an exhibition it surpassed public expectation, and financially, it did not come out in debt. The amount realized from subscriptions, increased by the receipts proper of the exhibition, enabled the managers to meet all expenses and have a small surplus left in the treasury. There were over two hundred and fifty entries.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Land Fowls.—Best collection, John Bidelman; 2d, do. J. Z. Terry. *Turkeys*.—Best Collection, N. T. Latin. *Carrier Pigeons*.—Best Collection, M. J. Miller. *Heaviest Fowl*.—John Bidelman; Hen, Isaac Gould.

Brahmas.—Dark.—Fowls, Geo. Resseguie, 1st, special and 2d; Chicks, J. Bidelman, 1st and special, Geo. Resseguie, Jr., 2d. Light.—Chicks, W. S. Donalds.

Cochins.—Buff.—Fowls, Ed. Van Stone, 2d; Chicks, Ed. Van Stone, 1st and special; M. C. Tanner, 2d. White.—T. C. Stanton, 2d. Partridge.—Fowls, John Bidelman, 1st, and special; A. G. Barlow & Co., 2d. Chicks, A. G. Barlow & Co., 1st and special; John Bidelman, 2d.

Java.—Black—Fowls, N. T. Lattin, 2d. Spangled—Chicks, N. T. Lattin, 1st. *Malay*.—Chicks, John Keeler, 2d, and special. *Polish*.—Golden—Fowls, J. Z. Terry, 1st and special; James Maher, 2d. Chicks, J. Z. Terry, 1st, and special.

Leghorns.—White—Fowls, J. Z. Terry, special. Chicks, A. W. Barnett, 1st, and special; J. F. Hill, 2d. Brown—Fowls, T. C. Stanton, special. Chicks, Thomas Hales, 1st and special; A. G. Barlow, & Co., 2d.

Spanish.—Black—Fowls, J. Z. Terry, 1st and special. Chicks, John Bidelman, 1st and special; Geo. Resseguie, Jr., 2d. *Hamburg*.—Silver Spangled—Fowls, C. D. Elliott, 1st and special; John Bidelman, 2d. Chicks, John Bidelman, 1st, special, and 2d. Gold Pencilled—Fowls, T. Hales, 1st, special and 2d. Chicks, T. Hales, 1st and special; C. J. Day, 2d. Golden Spangled—Fowls, T. Hales, 1st and special. Chicks, T. Hales, 1st, special and 2d. Silver Pencilled—Fowls, T. Hales, 1st and special. Chicks, T. Hales, 2d. Black—Fowls, J. B. Hanington, 1st and special; T. C. Stanton, 2d. Chicks, W. H. & J. G. Lawrence, 1st and special; J. B. Hanington, 2d.

Houdan.—Fowls, J. Z. Terry, 1st and special. Chicks, R. R. Wilkins, 1st and special; J. J. Mustill, 2d.

Plymouth Rock.—Fowls, C. D. Elliott, 1st and special; Isaac Gould, 2d. Chicks, W. H. & J. G. Lawrence, 1st and special; Isaac Gould, 2d.

American Dominique.—Fowls, N. T. Lattin, 2d. Chicks, N. T. Lattin, 1st and special.

Game.—B. B. Red—Fowls, Ward Buel, 2d. Yellow Duck Wing, Elmer C. Huff, 1st; T. C. Stanton, 2d. Blue Chicks, Geo. Resseguie, Jr., special. Brown Red—Fowls, W. J. McGowan, 1st, Eddie Waldron, special. Chicks, W. J. McGowan, 1st; John Alderson, 2d. Ginger Red—Fowls, Charles G. Palmer, 1st; Elmer C. Huff, 2d. Red Pile—Chicks, T. C. Stanton, 2d. *Dorking*.—White—Fowls, H. Harrison, 1st. Chicks, H. Harrison, 2d. *Game Bantams*.—B. B. Red—Fowls, W. J. Hanington, 1st and special. Chicks, T. C. Stanton, 1st and special; Geo. B. Church, 2d. Yellow Duck-wing—Chicks, T. C. Stanton, 1st. Silver Duck-wing—Fowls, J. Z. Terry, special. Silver Duck-wing—Chicks, J. Z. Terry, 1st; T. C. Stanton, 2d.

Bantam.—White—Fowls, T. C. Stanton, 2d. Chicks, Eddie Waldron, 2d. R. Comb—Fowls, B. F. Gates, 2d. Feather Leg—Fowls, T. C. Stanton, dis. Chicks, John Bidelman, dis.; Herbert Radner, dis. *Turkeys*.—Bronze—N. T. Lattin, 2d and special.

Ducks.—Aylesbury—Herbert Radner, 2d. Rouen—A. G. Barlow & Co., 1st and 2d.

Geese.—Toulouse—Geo. Resseguie, Jr., special. Wild—Geo. Resseguie, Jr., dis. China—J. W. Lattin, dis.

Rabbits.—Angora—T. C. Stanton, special.

Carrier Pigeons.—Belgian—C. G. Palmer, 1st. Blue Drag—M. J. Miller, 1st. Black—M. J. Miller, 1st and special. Black and Dun—W. J. Hanington, 1st. Red and Yellow—W. J. Hanington, 1st. Yellow—W. J. Hanington, 1st. Red—M. J. Miller, 1st and special. Blue Checkered—Chas. G. Palmer, 1st. Silver Dun—M. J. Miller, 1st. White—W. J. Hanington, 1st. Blue Antwerp—Charles G. Palmer, 1st. Ring Doves—Elmer C. Huff, 1st.

Goldfinch.—L. Carrie Close, 1st. *Canary*.—David Farnham, Jr., 1st. *Guinea Pig*.—T. C. Stanton, 1st. *Prairie Dogs*.—T. C. Stanton, special. *Domestic Cats*.—George Taylor special.

Dogs.—Setter—George S. Hatchinson, 1st; P. S. Hassett, 2d; Milo Eddy, 3d. Pointer—Alfred Millard, ice pitcher; Wm. Ramsdale, 2d; H. W. Preston, 3d. Water Spaniel—Chas. G. Ashby, 1st; S. McCord, 2d. St. Bernard—Frank Morgan, 1st. Shepherd—Fred. J. Hill, 1st; A. L. Thurston, 2d. Black and Tan Terrier—G. Van Stone, 1st; Chas. G. Palmer, 2d. Spitz—George B. Church, 1st special. Coach—F. O. Dean, 1st; W. B. Dye, 2d; David Hardie, 3d. Poodle—W. S. Donalds, 1st. Beagle Hounds—A. Bullard & Co., 1st; C. D. Elliott, 2d. Fox Hounds—A. Bullard & Co., 1st; do 2d; F. Stimus, 3d. Tan Terrier—Mrs F. H. Ingersoll, 1st. Scotch Bull—N. T. Lattin, 1st. Cuban Bloodhound—A. Bullard & Co., 1st. Scotch Terrier—George Brown, 1st. Setter Bitch—George M. Waterman, 1st. Pointer Bitch—G. F. Gillet, 1st; Joseph Bordwell, 2d. Pointer Pup—R. Campbell, favorable notice.

Mr. David Bruce of Holey had on exhibition and for sale 22 cases of stuffed birds, the latter being of kinds found in this county. The position of these birds, as well as one case of white weasels and another of mice, showed Mr. Bruce to be a taxidermist with few if any superiors. His work attracted general attention.

The managers speak with special commendation of the manner in which their judge, Mr. Calvin S. White, of Elmira, performed his labors. The position of a judge in such an exhibition is a delicate one, and those who fail to secure the coveted prizes are

apt to attribute their failure to the fault of the judge; but the unanimity with which his reports were accepted is very noticeable, and speaks volumes in his behalf.

POULTRY SHOW AT SCRANTON, PA.

The first annual exhibition of the Scranton, Pa., Poultry and Pet Stock Association, was held in the Lackawanna Valley House, from Feb. 20th to 23rd inclusive. Considering that the Association was formed but a few weeks previously, and consequently that but little notice had been given through the *Poultry Press*, the Weekly Exchange of the JOURNAL being the only paper which mentioned it, the show was a very creditable affair, and financially was quite a success. A liberal premium list, open to the competition of the world, called out nearly four hundred entries, most of them from a distance.

The exhibition has had the effect of awakening a hearty interest in our feathered friends throughout a large, thickly populated, and prosperous district, being the anthracite coal field of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. The local enthusiasm displayed since the show, resembling the great Cochon mania of 1852, with it is to be hoped, more permanent results.

Mr. H. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass., judged the entire show, and his awards gave perfect satisfaction.

The principal exhibitors were Messrs. George W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y.; McKeen & Hulick, Easton, Pa.; W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa.; Wm. Cromwell, Hawley, Pa.; David Taggart, Northumberland, Pa.; J. C. Long, Jr., Philadelphia; John Van Opstal, New York; Jas. R. Vanderford, Jermyn, Pa.; Ed. J. Smith, Geo. Redpath, and Dr. J. F. Everhart, Scranton. Col. Taggart's fine display (28 coops), consisting principally of the rarer varieties, such as Silkies, Frizzles, Sultans, Dumpies, Rumpless, and Malays, being entered for exhibition only.

Among the attractive features of the show was Dr. J. F. Everhart's magnificent collection of stuffed birds and animals; Geo. Redpath's large aviary of native and foreign birds, aquarium and collection of minor pets; C. Brinckerhoff's artificial mother in full blast, and our old friends, the celebrated seven Antwerp Carriers, belonging to Messrs. Waefeler & Van Opstal, with whose performances last summer the reader of the JOURNAL has already been made acquainted. The president, D. N. Green, exhibited a fine breeding pen of Light Brahmas, which were much admired, and Ed. J. Smith's two coops of Pit Games were the center of attraction for our cocking friends. Geo. W. Chidsey's exhibit of L. and D. Brahmas, P. Cochins, W. Leghorns, W. F. B. Spanish, W. C. W. Polish, Game and P. Sebright Bantams, besides taking a number of society premiums, carried off the special (first prize) for largest, best, and most varied collection, McKeen & Hulick's grand display, taking the honors and special for best collection of Asiatics, those gentlemen also showing a fine lot of Carriers, Barts, Antwerps, Owls, and Turbits. Wm. Cromwell, besides Hondans, S. P. Polish, Creve Coeurs, S. Sebrights, La Fleche, G. P. Hamburgs, and B. R. Game Bantams, showed one of the finest W. Leghorn cockrels we ever saw; his pullet, however, being far from worthy of him, gave them a second place. J. C. Long, Jr., exhibited twenty-five pairs of Pigeons, consisting of Fanalits, Owls, Turbits, Nuns, Jacobins, Trumpeters, Tumblers, Swallows, and Snells, taking, besides numerous other premiums, the special for largest and best collection. W. G. Tracy exhibited a fine lot of D. Brahmas, P. Cochins, B. Leghorns, C. P. Polish, Tumblers, and Moorcap Pigeons. Chas. M. Pimm, of Homer, N. Y., Dominique Leghorns, Andalusians, and Plymouth Rocks. Jas. R. Vanderford, Jermyn, Pa., showing the best collection White Leghorns, and being awarded 1st on both fowls and chicks.

For next season the Association will be able to offer greater inducements to exhibitors, and we hope to see it supported by breeders and fanciers from all parts of the country. The following is the official list of premiums awarded, and I should add, paid.

VOYAGEUR.

THE SCRANTON, PA., POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.—LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Brahmas. Light—Fowls, 1st and 2d, McKeen & Hulick, Easton, Pa.; 3d, G. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y. Chicks—1st and 3d, McKeen & Hulick; 2d, G. W. Chidsey. *Dark*—Fowls—3d, W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa. Chicks—Ira Tripp, Scranton, Pa.

Cochins. Partridge—Fowls, 1st and 3d, McKeen & Hulick; 2d, G. W. Chidsey. Chicks—1st, W. G. Tracy; 2d, McKeen & Hulick; 3d, G. W. Chidsey. *Buff*—Fowls, 2d, B. H. Throop, Scranton. Chicks—J. G. Sharp, Wilkesbarre. *White*—Fowls,

1st, McKeen & Hulick. Chicks—1st and 2d, McKeen & Hulick. Hamburgs. S. S.—Fowls—2d, Conrad Ward, Scranton; 3d, H. A. Dowd, Scranton. Chicks—1st, Wm. Cromwell, Hawley, Pa. Black—Chicks, 1st, Geo. S. Horn, Scranton.

Leghorns. White—Fowls, 1st, Jas. R. Vanderford, Jermyn, Pa.; 2d, Will. B. Rockwell, Providence, Pa. Chicks—1st, Jas. R. Vanderford; 2d, Wm. Cromwell; 3d, R. McMillan, Scranton. Pa. Down—Chicks, 1st, Chas. M. Himm, Homer, N. Y. W. F. Blk. Spanish. Chicks, 1st, Geo. W. Chidsey, Scranton.

Houdans. Fowls, 1st, Daniel Pinckney, South Onondaga, N. Y.; 2d, Lorenzo G. Flory, Scranton. Chicks, 1st, D. Pinckney; 2d, Martin Carey, Scranton; 3d, L. G. Flory.

Crews Coars. 1st, Wm. Cromwell, Hawley, Pa. Polish S. S.—3d, James Bryden, Danmore, Pa.

Games. Black-B. Red—Fowls, 1st, Jno. Knight, Jermyn, Pa. Chicks, 1st, Geo. Pendered, Jermyn; 2d, J. H. Burns, Scranton; 3d, Jno. Lanning, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Muff Games—Chicks, 1st, Ed. J. Smith, Scranton; 2d, Jno. Lanning. Blue Game—Fowls, 1st, Geo. C. Rembold, Hyde Park, Pa. Yellow Dneckwing—Chicks, Frank H. Jermyn of Jermyn, Pa. Crested Games—Fowls, 1st, Cornelius Miller, Peckville, Pa. Brass-Back Games—Chick, 1st, Ed. J. Smith.

Bantams. Black-B. Red—Fowls, 1st, F. H. Jermyn; 2d, H. P. Richard, Wyoming, Pa. Chicks, 1st, Geo. Pendered; 2d, Jno. Knight; 3d, J. J. Merriam, Pittston, Pa. Red Pile—Fowls, 1st, Geo. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y. Silver Sebright—Chicks, 1st, Wm. Cromwell, Hawley, Pa. Gold-Laced Sebright—Chicks, 2d, G. W. Chidsey.

Turkeys. Bronze—1st, Mrs. M. E. Wight, Waverly, Pa. White—1st, M. C. Carr, Scranton, Pa. Buff—1st, G. E. Stevenson, Clark's Green, Pa.

Pea Flocks. 1st, Thos. Johnson, Milwankeo, Pa.

Ducks. Muscovy—1st, Thos. D. Bevan, Hyde Park, Pa. Rouen—1st, James G. Stevens, Scranton. Pekin—1st, Lemuel Garrison, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Pigeons. Fantails—1st, J. C. Long, Philadelphia. Owls—1st and 3d, J. C. Long; 2d, McKeen & Hulick. Turbits—3d, J. C. Long; 1st and 2d, McKeen & Hulick. Jacobins—1st and 3d, J. C. Long. Tumblers—1st, W. G. Tracy; 2d, J. K. Ferguson, Pittston, Pa.; 3d, J. F. Campbell, Scranton. Nuns—1st, J. C. Long, Jr. Antweps—1st, Louis Waeclaeur, Hoboken, N. J.; 2d and 3d, Jno. Van Opstal, New York. Swallows—1st, J. C. Long, Jr. Ring Doves—John Smellie, Plymouth, Pa.; 2d, Louis N. Kramer, Scranton; 3d, Geo. Redpath, Scranton. Bk. Dragons—1st, Marion C. Smith, Hyde Park, Pa.; 2d, R. MacMillan, Scranton. White Pouters—1st, John Van Opstal. Carriers—1st, John Van Opstal; 2d and 3d, McKeen & Hulick. Truntpeters—1st, J. C. Long, Jr. Barbs—1st, McKeen & Hulick. Parrot—1st, Nellie Potter, Hyde Park, Pa.

Geo. Redpath, Scranton, Pa., took the following premiums on birds, viz:

Best Aviary collection, 1st; Belgian Canary, Female, 1st; German Song bird, 1st and 4th; collection of Canaries, 1st; Thrush, 1st; Bullfinch, 1st; Goldfinch, 1st. Geo. Pinto, Plymouth, Pa., took 1st for Belgian Male Canary, 2d and 3d for German Song-bird. Rabbits. 1st, R. B. Slocum, Scranton.

SPECIALS.

For best case Stuffed Specimens, Dr. J. F. Everhart, Scranton. For largest and best collection of Fowls, G. W. Chidsey. For largest and best collection Asiatics, McKeen & Hulick. For largest and best collection Spanish, Jas. R. Vanderford. For largest and best collection Games, Ed. J. Smith. For largest and best collection Pigeons, J. C. Long, Jr. For largest and best collection Hamburgs, George S. Horn. For largest and best collection French and Polish, Dan'l Pinckney. For best pair S. S. Hamburgs, Conrad Ward. For the pair of birds figuring the highest, Geo. S. Horn. For best exhibition White Leghorn, James R. Vanderford. For best pair Dom. Leghorns, Chas. M. Himm, Homer, N. Y. For best exhibition Partridge Cochins, McKeen & Hulick. For best pair Antwerp Carriers, Louis Waeclaeur. For best exhibition Houdans, Daniel Pinckney. For largest collection Canaries, Geo. Redpath. For best Aviary in one cage, Geo. Redpath. For best collection Antwerp Carriers, John Van Opstal. For best three coops Light Brahmas, McKeen & Hulick. For largest and best cage Canaries, Geo. Yinto. For best Parrot, Nellie Potter. For best pair Brass-back Games, Ed. J. Smith. For best pair White Leghorns, Jas. R. Vanderford. For best exhibition Bantams, G. W. Chidsey. For best exhibition Pouter Pigeons, J. Van Opstal.

For best exhibition Tumbler Pigeons, W. G. Tracy. For best exhibition Runt Pigeons, J. F. Campbell. For best pair Brown Leghorn Chicks, W. G. Tracy. For best exhibition Jacobin Pigeons, J. C. Long, Jr. For best pair Light Brahmas, McKeen & Hulick. For best exhibition Ring Doves, John Smellie. For best pair Guinea Pigs, J. C. Long. For largest Turkey, Mrs. M. E. Wright, Jr.

HOW A BOY MADE MONEY WITH POULTRY.

I have frequently noticed in the FANCIERS' JOURNAL that you ask for experiences in raising poultry, and I can say that I take great interest in reading the experience of those who have bred and raised poultry with a purpose, and can back up their statements by figures, and believe it the most reliable and useful information you can publish, as I believe in the old maxims that "blood will tell," and "figures won't lie." A man may tell what he *can do* or what he *has done*, but if he has not kept a correct account of all the items of cash paid, he is liable to forget many of the smaller amounts for the purpose of showing a large profit, which if added together would make the doctor side considerably larger.

Always myself an admirer of the feathered tribe, it is no wonder that my son should inherit the same admiration of a fine White Leghorn. I wish to give you his experience, a boy who commenced in the business when ten years old, and who has not only kept his hens, but has also kept his books, from which I can give you the amount of profit and loss.

I do this not because his profits were large, for many have made more, but because I consider that it is doing well for one of his years, and too, thinking it may induce other boys to tease their fathers to help them start in this pleasant as well as profitable business, and also to show to the parents that the boys can make a little money, learn to keep books and do business for themselves, which is, or ought to be, the ambition of all live boys.

In February, 1874, I took my son (whose advertisement you will find in the JOURNAL,) to a Poultry Show, where he became very much interested in the fine exhibit of birds. After this I had no peace until I consented to let him keep hens. At first I tried to discourage him, having no convenient place to keep them; but finding he was really in earnest, I consented on the condition that he should tend them himself, keep a strict account of all their feed, set down the number of eggs they laid each day, and keep a ledger account of all moneys paid out and received. This he agreed to do, and he *has done* it faithfully for nearly three years, and can tell every day during that time the number of eggs his hens have laid.

At first I fitted him up a small place in my stable, but as he increased the number of his birds, I built him a hen house, which, although a cheap one, was very convenient.

On his tenth birthday, April 3, 1874, he purchased his first fowls, and started off in this, to him, new business. He first commenced with the common barn yard fowls, but they did not quite fill his eye. He wanted some fancy breed, and, like all new beginners, to try too many kinds at a time, purchased some Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. S. Polands, and L. Brahmas. The Hamburgs proved to be excellent layers, but were too small; when dressed for the market did not amount to much. The Polands eggs did not hatch well, which I have since learned is characteristic of the breed. The Brahmas he thought too large, and cost too much to keep. He raised one cockerel that weighed 14 1/2 pounds when not a year old. I found he was keeping too many kinds, and was not breeding to any purpose, and advised him to keep but one or two kinds, and to breed from them.

I sent for the "Standard of Excellence," "The People's Practical Poultry Book," and a poultry paper. After studying them, and going to another Poultry Show, he concluded to get the

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. I purchased for him a fine trio of the latter of Hayward's strain, and for White Leghorns I sent to A. Pitkin, of Hartford, Conn., procuring the "King of Arragon," No. 2,252, sired by "Lord Palmer, Jr.," No. 7, and two splendid hens, the trio weighing 16 1-2 lbs.

About this time I had a chance to buy a fine lot of Leghorns, raised by H. S. Willis, of Warren, N. H., from a trio of Registered birds which Mr. Willis had purchased of J. Boardman Smith, of New Haven, Conn., sired by the celebrated Sea Foam, No. 111. With these fine blooded birds he commenced anew—selling off all other kinds—keeping these entirely separate the year round, and breeding as near the Standard as possible. He has now as fine and pure a stock of breeding fowls as can be found.

Now for his figures. Dec. 31, 1874, at the end of nine months, he found that after paying for all his fowls and their feed he had \$3.04 in cash, and a stock of twenty-five hens. For the year 1875 he made \$26.43, and in 1876, \$35.00, making in all \$64.47, which he has put in the bank. Jan. 1, 1877, he has on hand 25 fowls all paid for; and if you should add to the amount of cash the value of his present stock, (and when you consider that he has purchased the best stock, and paid a good price for it,) you will see that his profits would not be bad for a new beginner, and one so young.

I would advise parents if they have any room to spare about their buildings, and it needs but little, to get their boys some fowls. Get the best, and only one variety to commence with. Then procure the "Standard of Excellence," and subscribe for THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL, and they will be all right.

J. F. JONES.

CONTOCOOK, N. H., Feb. 27, 1877.

HOW I SPENT WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

A TRIP TO THE HOME OF W. H. DRACKETT.

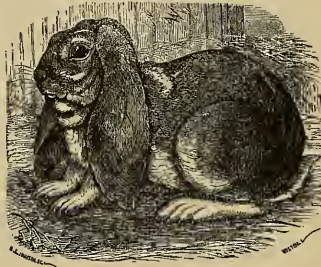
We bondmen eagerly avail ourselves of holidays, but are apt to lose sight of the events which they usually commemorate. "Washington was born on this day." "Yes, of course, but when was he born—what year?" and, will you believe it?—no one in the house could tell. I must beg leave to say that I *guessed*, and chanced to be right. And while in the pigeon coop of N. J. Bacheller, of Lynn, this morning, I thought to catch his somewhat dingy looking friend who was in the coop with us, by the same question. "1732," he promptly answered, "and he died in 1799." I afterwards ascertained that my dingy historian was the chief grammar school-master in the city, disguised in his pigeon-loft suit; so little can be told by outward appearance. If you would catch a man antipodal to his ball-room self, creep stealthily into his pigeon-loft of a holiday!

How crammed with the word "Washington" we United States people are! I challenge you to go anywhere, unless directly *up* or *down*, without getting into a Washington street; and the chances are that you will order dinner at Washington Market, lunch at Washington House or Saloon on Washington pie. You wear a Washington hat, shirt, and collar,—the latter two "done up" by a sable Martha Washington. You read by the light of gas from a Washington burner, write upon paper made by the Washington Mills. You deposit your funds in the Washington Bank; or, if you don't, perhaps such would be the best plan to adopt if Mr. Brackett keeps as good order in his bank as he does among his rabbit-hutches.

Well, I took the cars from Lynn to Boston, and on the way was looking, with an acquaintance, at clam-diggers busily taking muddy advantage of the low tide, when my companion remarked that he thought clam-digging would be preferable to loafing. By "loafing" he meant not working for a support. I answered that

I thought I might be occupied pleasantly for part of the time by a hobby. He inquired further, and I said "Pigeons." I think the matter was quite incomprehensible to him, for he would like to live in the center of Boston, and is a note-shaver, and would never get out of a swamp, or rather would never get into one, a blueberrying.

I arrived at Mr. Brackett's residence near Eggleston square, at Boston Highlands, about half-past two. After a hearty greeting he led the way to the large chamber over the stable. I am not a rabbit-fancier, and as a pigeon-fancier have not had fifty years' experience. I have not been all over the world. My opinion may be worth but little; but the reader may be glad to know what my first impression was. Well, I had expected a good deal, and I was surprised to find so much. The two most remarkable features of the whole barn chamber were the scrupulous neatness and the perfect order. Any one who has had the care even of a single canary bird, has no doubt sometimes found the attention involved monotonous and wearisome. Fancy, then, the perseverance and patience needful for a person having on his hands the care of *one hundred and fifty rabbits and two hundred guinea pigs!* Of



LOP-EARED RABBITS,

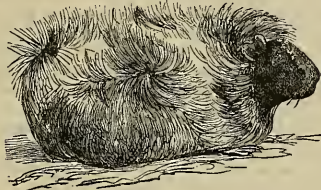
Mr. Brackett showed me different colors, one of which, a black doe, had given birth to a litter of ten, and had successfully reared them all. The collection also embraced the so called Himalayan, with their oddly colored nose, ears, feet, and tails, and other parts white; Silver-Gray, which I think were as handsome as any; the curious Angora, with their long hair giving them such a quaint appearance; common white; the Dutch, some of which forcibly reminded me of the Dutch or Holstein cattle in marking; Belgian hare and Patagonian, the peculiarities of which do not so strike an unsophisticated observer.

Most of the rabbits are disposed singly in small hutches, which contain hay for bedding renewed every week. These hutches are in rows, and piled four or five high, and the appearance of the barn chamber is that of a very good-sized rabbit show just arranged with unwonted care for the inspection of the public; but the hay had one service for four or five days already. The duty of the rabbit-fancier is more than merely to preserve neatness; they must be fed, the backs and does placed together when necessary, and the pregnant does placed in breeding hutches. The sick, if any, call for special care; and the constant watching, feeding, etc., require, of course, brains as well as hands. Some ladies were viewing the pets when I arrived, and with scarcely more danger of soiling their clothing than in the parlor. The front doors of the hutches are composed of wire netting upon frames, neatly hinged, and fastened with an iron spring button which Mr. Brackett also uses upon his pigeon-coop doors, and which he pronounces the most reliable of such appliances.

Besides the hutches, here and there are deep boxes with Guinea pigs; some of the boxes large, containing 30 or 40, all of

one sex; others smaller, with a few of both sexes, pregnant sows, or sows with young. A large number of Guinea pigs, when startled, produce one of the strangest sounds, resembling somewhat the chattering of a distant flock of birds, or the twittering of young barn swallows in the nest among the rafters, heard on a summer afternoon by a person half asleep on the hay. But there is nothing precisely like it which I can call to mind.

Besides the common sort, Mr. Brackett breeds the



ABYSSINIAN GUINEA PIG,

the fur of which looks as if it had been lapped by a cow, and parts all over in spots; in short, these curious creatures are covered with "cowlicks." Their covering somewhat resembles a sort of Astrachan fur used for ladies' cloaks. If there is much other color than white on the fur of a Guinea pig, the eyes are dark; when the pig is white, or nearly so, the eyes are pink, as in all albinos—this color being caused by the blood itself, there being no ordinary coloring matter in the iris. On opening the cover of one box, two ferrets were disclosed snugly curled. I thought I had caught two weasels asleep. These *would* bite, but the Guinea pigs were harmless, and it was very seldom indeed that rabbits would maliciously use their teeth.

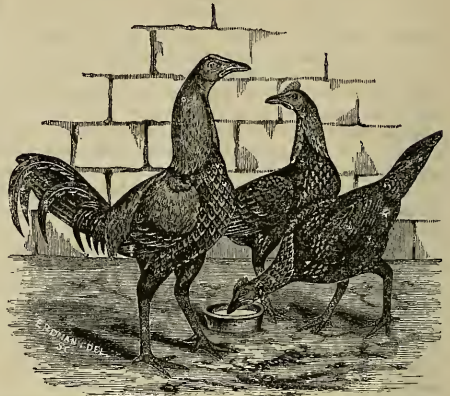
The pigeon loft now claimed my attention, and, though Mr. B. does not make such pretensions in the pigeon as in the rabbit-fancy, there was a goodly show in four coops, two on the same floor with the rabbits, and two in a loft above. I noticed pointers, fantails, tumblers, magpies, archangels, trumpeters, turbits, and some curious barb-like pigeons—I think from India—one of which had remarkable eyes sticking out like those of a crab. I could not resist making a small purchase to satisfy some wants for my own loft. Going below again I was treated to a view of Mr. B's Partridge Cochins, of which he has about a hundred. I never saw such a large flock of Asiatic fowls together, and the effect was quite striking. It has been said of one of Mr. B's Partridges that not a handsomer bird of the sort has ever been exhibited, and I certainly have no reason to doubt it. The pencilling upon these birds is wonderfully beautiful. I will not vouch for their excellence, but a handsomer flock of fowls I never saw.

A black setter was kenneled outside the stable door, and is for sale to make room for a quieter kind of dog. I was introduced to "David," who I mistrust had had a brawny hand in the nestness up stairs, and who was busy washing a harness, but left off to get me a clothes brush, though that usually useful article could not do much towards improving my appearance, excepting in the removal of a little whitewash from my hat, brought from the pigeon loft under the roof. I bid Mr. Brackett good-bye about four o'clock, and started off in the bright spring-like sunshine, accompanied by the cheerful cooing of my pigeons in the borrowed basket, and well pleased with my way of celebrating the birthday of our country's Father, though how my observance was peculiarly fitted for the day, I confess I do not know, except that Mr. W. H. Brackett is cashier of the Washington National Bank of Boston.

P. B.

Canaries are fond of Indian and French millet but will not eat German millet.

BROWN RED GAMES.



Engraved by us expressly for the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, from a photograph of birds owned by E. P. Howlett of Syracuse, N. Y.

A NEW VARIETY.

In No. 27, Vol. 3 of the JOURNAL, I gave a somewhat imperfect description of a variety of fowl which had "come upon me," and which, I think, when inspected, will be pronounced quite unique. They have proved of such quality that I hope a brief description of them as is consistent with a proper understanding, will not be considered cumbering the columns of the JOURNAL.

In the spring of 1874, I obtained of Mr. Richard Kirby, 10 Courtlandt street, New York, a clutch of Brown Leghorn eggs, they being represented as coming from the yards of a gentleman claiming first rank in that variety. Nine chicks hatched, three of which were as black as crows. One of the three soon died; in the fall I killed another, a cockerel, and determined to keep the third, a pullet, more as a curiosity than for any other purpose. She possessed a curious comb: three serrates back from the beak it assumed a circular form, slightly oval, surmounted by flat serrates, and capable of holding a moderate spoonful of water. When she commenced laying, which was in her fifth month, it fell over. She was somewhat larger than her brown sisters, more plump, quiet, and motherly; in fact, finally discarded them, taking up her quarters with some Light Brahmas. Her performance in egg-producing that fall quite surprised me. I did not note just when she commenced or left off, but I find her credited for 22 in November. When she commenced again in the spring I cannot tell, nor how many she laid until she died, which was one very hot day, while she was drinking, I suppose; but I do know that six eggs in six successive days, one day's rest and then six more was her habit.

I raised quite a number of Brown Leghorn chicks from a yard containing three of her sisters, and possibly the cock—a beautiful bird—was her brother. There proved to be a trio, a cockerel and two pullets, quite harmonious in points, except that the cock's legs were yellow, and inclined more to the Brown Leghorn than the hens. However, I have a cockerel from this trio with legs similar to the hens.

I have a record of the eggs laid by these two hens in two months, commencing a few days after I sent you the former communication, from July 21st to Sept. 20th, which gives exactly one hundred! They were taken to our State Fair, 18th September, and I remember I "calculated" if they had been undisturbed

they would most probably have laid 25 apiece the last month. After the Fair they took a rest, or were broken up. On the first day of December they and some pullets commenced again, and if they perform as heretofore I think I may reckon on eggs from them "right straight along" for ten months! One of them lays an egg as large as that of a White Leghorn or Black Spanish. If I succeed in raising chicks this season to my satisfaction, I shall put a trio or more in the possession of some person who will do well by them, and report results. I should not fail to add that they have never given the slightest indication of broodiness. I think they are absolutely non-sitters.

I should state that the original sire was represented to me as an imported Brown Leghorn, and that the indications, or peculiarities, point to the Houdan as from whence the cross.

P. WELCH.

THE JOURNAL FOR APRIL BY SPANGLE.

It is very evident, in this April number, as in every other number of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, that it is the fanciers' interest, and not "only the (ir) money we are after," as your neighbor and contemporary so pertinently puts it in his March number. Your paper is like your advertisements—solid worth—no filigree or blow. I missed the *Ex. and Mart*. It was a little thing, but it filled a big place. I'm willing to pay my own postage and double the subscription price—please make note of it. The extra copies of *Ex. and Mart* is an idea. The parties advertising that send them out, introduce them into a new field, thus making your advertisements reach a great number of readers—readers that will note specially, because it is new. I have received specimen pages of the *New Directory*. Have of course sent in my name and subscription, and advise all others to do likewise. They should add, I think, the variety or fancy of the person whose address is given, as you do in your cards and catalogues received. The *Pacific Life*, an extremely good sporting paper published in San Francisco, had much to say in a late number upon the subject "Barb," suggested in a late FANCIERS' JOURNAL: "Carriers for the Steamships." It is possible that the idea may be developed upon the Pacific coast. Your stock may yet be properly appreciated there. One thing sure, they couldn't start with better. I prophesy, if the idea is once caught, the enthusiasm will be so great that the importers, Grist, Van Opstal, and Waefelaer, will not be able to supply the demand.

Will Mr. Pyle please tell us what he means by "thoroughbred?" If more of the fanciers would follow Mr. Kimball's plan in rearing capons, the market would be supplied with better poultry, the breeders would be saved all the aggravation that young stock causes in the summer, and when clearing-out time came there would be a better quality at better price to put on the market. The gain would be on every side. Friend Wade, we look to you to give us the result of your experience and observation on this subject, before the summer is over.

Did that note after the R. I. C. and R. S. report hit anybody? Who? I'm afraid the reports that must come from the friendly "Flvs" from the "Antwerp stations" you advocate, are going to prove a conspiracy upon our pockets, and divide our poultry interest.

(We are obliged by lack of space to curtail Mr. Spangle's article. Though we have added eight pages of reading matter, we have been obliged to leave over some most interesting articles, and boil down what we have used.—Ed.)

MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Maine is early in the field. She is determined that her State Show for 1878 shall exceed anything ever held in the United States. Everything seems to be combining to this result. They

promise a premium list of \$6,000—premiums to be paid before leaving the hall. We clip the following from a reliable source:

"A LIBERAL OFFER.—We have just been shown a letter to the Secretary of the Maine Poultry Association, from H. Colell, Esq., of New York, one of the largest and most extensive breeders of pigeons, etc., in New York, generously offering specials on pigeons to the value of \$350. This is by far the largest special premium ever offered by any individual in the United States, to any poultry association. The association is indeed fortunate in having the good wishes and better far, the substantial aid of fanciers such as Mr. Colell. We understand the directors and secretary are daily receiving letters from all parts of the country from breeders, stating that they mean to be present, and make the exhibition the best ever held in the United States."

HOMING ANTWERPS AT PROVIDENCE.

As a matter of course, the Antwerp Homing Pigeon was one of the features of our Poultry and Columbarium Exhibition which occurred here on the first of the month. And it was very gratifying to all of us, who exhibited our birds, to see the interest that so very many seemed to take in this variety, people would linger around the cages, and return to them after a short absence; at times a self-appointed herald would "sing their praises," not having a trumpet handy—some wag will say, why did he not take a Trumpeter from the next cage?—would point out the bird that had winged his way homeward, so many times from Newport, would relate to a crowd of interested people, "How that blue bird came from Canton, thirty-two miles away, in a dense fog," and I, a silent listener, would notice an expression on the faces of that same crowd that I liked very much to see, and I believe that many a handful of grain and crumbs has been scattered by this kind-hearted, pleasant-faced woman, and that thoughtful man, to the unknown pigeon that has alighted in the dooryard, during the past cold weather; the kindly donor saying, "Perhaps the poor bird has a long way to go yet, before reaching his home."

Perhaps, if I did not feel my subject so tenderly, I might write more practically, but who could write practically about his sweetheart? Thank you very much, for publishing Mr. Van Opstal's letter in No. 2, Vol. 4, and many thanks to him for writing it. No truer words have ever been written, than those of his, "when once a fancier becomes a Homing-bird fancier, he will be so as long as he lives." Last week, an Englishman, of more than middle age, came into town, bringing a number of his Homing birds in a very ample and convenient coop, nicely arranged under the seat of his buggy, and as he and I rode down the street,—'t was early Sunday morning—the birds commenced to coo, the seraphic smile which illumined his face as he turned to me, saying, "Do you 'ear the music?" could be pictured only by an artist.

Very truly yours,

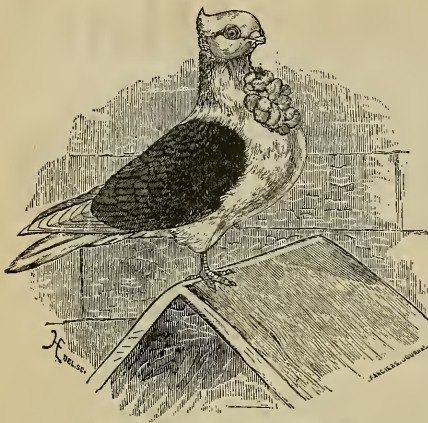
G. W. A.

BLAPS.

Since I wrote my few unpretentious remarks on the meal-worm, in which I stated that the genus *Tenebrio* was closely related to *Blaps*, a fine specimen of the latter genus has been found crawling on the floor of a bank, in Boston, behind the counter. Some entomologists to whom it was shown, at first, thought this beetle was of a certain American genus, which is found in the extreme western part of this country, and which differs but slightly from *Blaps*, though called by another name; but it has been finally decided that the insect in question is a *Blaps*, and that it must have been imported from Europe. It has been suggested that, as a large crockery house is a customer of the bank, the beetle might have been transported in a crate of crockery, which, I believe, has been known to occur; or the messenger may have brought it on his person from a store or office, visited in his daily round. The insect is larger than the common May-beetle, of a jet black, and exhibits much anxiety to keep out of the light. A line is visible on the back where the wing cases usually separate, but there is no division and no wings. Possibly I may be able to give a more minute description of the specimen in future.

Yours,

P. B.



POINTS IN JUDGING TURBITTS.

Beak: shortness, 4; thickness, 3; fullness of wattle, 4; down face, 4;	15
Skull: size and shape,	10
Gullet: depth measured from front to peak,	10
Crest:	10
Mane: (in peak-crested birds,)	6
Frill: shape and quantity,	14
Color: shoulders, 9; bars in blue and silver,	14
Markings: (accurate and free from foul feathers,)	14
Size: smallness,	7
	100

FLYING ANTWERP CLUBS.

SCRANTON, PA., March 22, 1877.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR.—Since the splendid races between the seven birds of Messrs. John Van Opstal, of New York, and L. Waefelaer, of Hoboken, from this city last summer, in one of which Mr. Van Opstal's blue checker cock, "Andrew Jackson," performed the distance of 150 miles in the almost unprecedented time of 140 minutes, quite a lively interest in the voyagers has been developed among the pigeon fanciers in this vicinity, a large number of whom have commenced keeping the Homing bird.

On the 7th inst., a society was formed, to be known as the "Volant Columbarian Club of Scranton," having for its object the breeding, training, and racing of the Antwerp Carrier Pigeon. The following gentlemen being elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John M. Robertson; Secretary, Geo. S. Horn; Treasurer, Chas. R. Smith. The rules and regulations adopted by the Club are strictly the same as those followed by the Belgian societies. In addition to those of the Club, Messrs. Van Opstal, Waefelaer, and Robertson, have offered prizes to be flown for this summer.

At the exhibition of the Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held in this city Feb. 26th to 23d, there were upwards of twenty pairs of Antwerps shown, besides the celebrated seven mentioned above, which were exhibited in a neat round wicker basket, the same as those used in Belgium, where it is customary after the great prize concours, to expose the winning birds for public inspection, the *Avant Courier* being put in a smaller basket, also round, and placed on top of the larger one, both being garlanded with flowers.

The suggestion of Mr. Porter, in your last issue, regarding

"Homing Antwerp Stations," is an idea which if responded to as it ought to be, will supply a want which individual fanciers and societies not caring to incur the expense of a regular conveyer, will duly appreciate. Parties choosing the Scranton route may consign their birds to any of the officers mentioned, by whom they will be well cared for, and tossed under the auspices of the Volant Club. Messrs. W. G. Tracy, of Towanda, Pa., and Geo. W. Chidsey, of Elmira, N. Y., having kindly consented to perform this service for us, will no doubt be equally willing to do so for others. Trusting that fanciers at all points will signify the same intention through your columns,

Yours, &c.,

VOYAGEUR.

PIGEON RACING FOR 1877.

The 5th Annual race of the "Philadelphia No. 1 Homing Pigeon Society" will be flown May 5th, from North East—52 miles. On July 3d, from Baltimore—100 miles. On July 3d from Washington, D. C., 140 miles.

Sept. 1st. Young birds from Baltimore—100 miles.

In each of these races a gold medal will be the award of honor, besides which there will be offered three money prizes.

T. GRIST, President of P. H. P. S. No. 1.

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

To keepers of Flying Birds:

I avail myself of Mr. Wade's very kind offer, and shall be pleased to receive and care for all birds sent to me. Will toss at proper time and in suitable weather, and send postal to owner stating time of tossing and any other information he may desire.

C. R. HODGE, City Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, O.

The suggestion for the training of Antwerps, contained in the last number of the JOURNAL is a good one. I will gladly receive, feed, water, and liberate, any birds sent to me, and will write a message to be sent with the bird, stating the weather and time of liberation.

Respectfully yours,

D. E. NEWELL,

Foot West and 19th Sts., New York City.

WEST CHESTER, 27 MILES WEST OF

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1877.

Having seen in the last edition of your Journal, where a gentleman from Albany, N. Y., speaks of being willing to receive Antwerps from persons wishing to send them off, I would like to do the same as that gentleman speaks of. Any one sending any Antwerps to me to be flown, I will take good care of them, and let the person owning them know when they are let go and anything else needed. I am somewhat interested in Antwerps myself.

Respectfully Yours,

EDW. DEVOE.

I will gladly feed, water, and liberate any pigeons sent to me, &c. I have a good place; a high building in the center of this city. If the parties want any reference as to my character, I can furnish them with it from the best men in the city.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

E. G. FLANDERS.

Providing that I am not too far out of the way (away on the plains of the Granite State), I will gladly agree to receive, feed, and water, release at ROCHESTER (not "ten or fifteen miles farther" nor ten rods farther), early in the day and in pleasant weather only, Homing Antwerp Pigeons. I do not make this agreement because I have an ax, or even hatchet, to grind, for I do not breed Pigeons; I make the offer because I want this variety of Pigeons more extensively cultivated. Any desiring reference

may enclose to me a postal card bearing their address, and I will return reliable references.

I think it would be a good plan to have the list of names published regularly every month, then the casual as well as the constant reader, can have the privilege of choosing in which direction he will send his birds.

Wm. H. DAVIS.

ROCHESTER, N. H.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate according to instructions, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:

D. E. Newell, foot of West 19th St., N. Y. City.

J. Van Opstal, 14 Madison St., N. Y. City.

Fanciers' Journal Office, Hartford, Conn.

C. R. Hodge, 128 Prospect St. Cleveland, Ohio.

G. W. Adams, Providence, R. I. Box 655.

W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa.

G. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y.

W. H. Davis, Rochester, N. H.

Edward Devroe, Westchester, Pa.

Daniel Porter, Albany, N. Y.

Graves & Breed, Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.

E. G. Flanders, Manchester, N. H.

NEW SOCIETY.

We are informed that a new Flying Society was formed in Philadelphia last December, to be known as the "Philadelphia Homing Pigeon Society No. 2." The names of the officers have not been received by us.

HELMETS vs. SNELLS.

As understood by the majority of pigeon fanciers, there are none; but the German Snell is a booted bird, whereas the Helmet, on the authority of old breeders, is plain legged. Whatever difference the names Helmet and Snell formerly signified, they are now used interchangeably, as are also Pouter and Cropper. In the "long ago" the former meant the Scotch bird, while the latter denoted the Dutch Cropper.

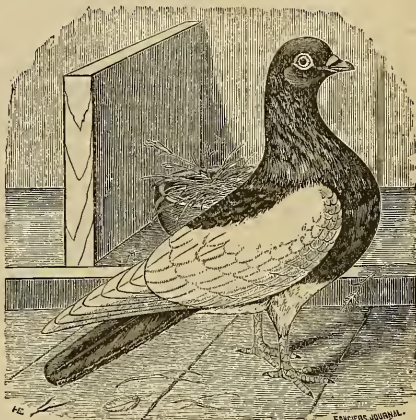
H. IRELAND.

I have been making inquiries about the Helmets among the old fanciers. Have wanted to see Moore before I wrote, but have not been up there yet. I get little satisfaction to the question as to the difference, but those I have talked with seem to think alike on one point, and that is a true Helmet should have a colored head cut like a Bald Tumbler, and not as we see it to-day just above the eyes. Snell means bright and lively, and I reason that the term may have been an old one for this kind of pigeon, that is it may have been accounted very lively, and so termed Snell, and yet retain its name Helmet. Harry is positive that they are two distinct sorts, but if so why do all old writers say Helmet or Snell? It is a question I am not ready to answer until I investigate further. I doubt very much whether any one in this country can answer it satisfactorily.

J. C. LONG, JR.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.—With respect to Sir John Ross' pigeons, as far as I can recollect, he dispatched a young pair on the 6th or 7th of October, 1850, from Assistance Bay, a little to the west of Wellington Sound; and on the 13th of October, a pigeon made its appearance at the dove-cote in Ayrshire, from whence Sir John had the two pairs of pigeons which he took out. The distance direct between the two places is about 2,000 miles. The dove cote was under repair at this time, and the pigeons belonging to it had been removed, but the servants of the house were struck with the appearance and motions of this stranger. After a short stay, it went to the pigeon-house of a neighboring proprietor, where it was caught and sent back to the lady who originally owned it. She at once recognized it as one of those which she had given to Sir John Ross; but to put the matter to

the test, it was carried to the pigeon house, where out of many niches, it directly went to the one in which it had been hatched. No doubt remained in the mind of the lady of the identity of the bird. By what extraordinary power did this interesting bird find its way, and by what route did it come?—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*



POINTS IN JUDGING MAGPIES.

Beak; shape, length, color,	- - -	6
Head; shape of,	- - -	6
Eye; color of 2; of eye-cere 2,	- - -	4
Accuracy of marking,	- - -	18
Color and luster,	- - -	11
Length of flights and tail,	- - -	5
		50

BOOTED FANTAILS.

We, the undersigned, breeders of Fantail Pigeons, desire and appeal to Poultry and Pigeon Associations to recognize *Booted Fantail* Pigeons as a variety by itself, and also ask that said Associations will offer regular society premiums for them as such.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. H. S. BALL, | 6. GEO. F. SEAVY, |
| 2. PHILANDER WILLIAMS, | 7. H. K. OSBORN, |
| 3. W. H. BRACKETT, | 8. JACOB GRAVES, |
| 4. D. FRANK ELLIS, | 9. W. P. CUTLER, |
| 5. D. H. HAYWARD, | 10. W. E. SHREDD. |

ITEMS.

[Translated from the "Pigeon Fancier" of Antwerp, by John Van Opstal.]

CARRIER PIGEONS TO BE USED IN EXPLORING AFRICA.—A German professor, Dr. G. A. Fisher, of Bremen, is about to undertake an exploring expedition into the interior of Eastern Africa, and will make the experiment, which he will be the first of African travelers to adopt, of taking Carrier pigeons along to convey messages and reports of his progress to Germany. The station for sending the birds on their homeward flight is to be at Zanzibar. The pigeons are of the finest quality, and have been trained in flying matches.

AN INTERESTING PRIZE RACE FROM THE CITY OF BERLIN.—Six pigeons belonging to fanciers of the city of Courtrai, (Belgium) were set free at the capital of Prussia, Saturday, August the 12th, 1876, at 6.10 A.M. Thanks to the kind intervention of the mayor of Berlin, all necessary care was taken of these noble

birds. Prior to letting them loose the pigeons were contremarked with the coat of arms of the city of Berlin.

The result obtained has surpassed all expectation, as Tuesday at noon four birds had arrived at Courtrai, and had come home as follows: The first arrived on Sunday, the 13th, at 7 o'clock A. M.; the second on Monday, the 14th, at 7.55 A. M.; the third on Monday, the 14th, at 12.30; the fourth on Tuesday, the 15th. The city of Berlin must be about seven hundred miles from the city of Courtrai.

INTERESTING SALE OF GOOD PIGEONS IN BELGIUM.—The fancy in Antwerp Carriers is gaining steadily in our country. On the 16th of January, 1877, eighty-five birds were sold at public auction at Brussels, and they brought 3,530 francs, which with 10 per cent. for cash, makes 3,883 francs; this is per bird 45 francs 68 centimes, (over \$9 gold.) A single extra good bird brought 192 francs 50 centimes, (\$38.50.)

On the 3d of November, 1872, a more interesting sale yet took place at Ghent: 75 birds were sold for 4,095 francs; this is 54 francs 65 centimes per pigeon, (nearly \$11 per bird.) One bird brought at this sale 261 francs 50 centimes, or over \$52. It is known that since the war in 1871, nearly all the great powers have established the telegraph by pigeons. All great countries have established military columbaries. In France and Germany all the fortified places are in communication by means of this aerial telegraph.

WAR OF THE ROSES.

I have had a circular sent to me issued by a Mr. B. N. Adams, of Quincy, Mass., denouncing all breeders of the Light Brahma fowl who advertise the Duke of York strain as frauds and thieves, except Mr. E. C. Comey, who he claims was the breeder of that bird with the Duke of Norfolk, and the originator of the strain. As this charge of fraud and thievery is made against a majority of the breeders of that variety, I think it would be wise to enquire whether Mr. A. is right or the large number of breeders. In the first place Mr. A. is not well informed in regard to the breeder of the Duke of York and Norwalk, as your readers will find by reference to the *Poultry Bulletin* for March, 1875, page 232. Mr. A. B. Estes, who was then editor, claims breeding the Duke of York, and distinctly states that he sold him to Mr. Comey. So much then for Mr. A.'s claim. The second point I wish to call the attention of your readers to is the fact that Mr. Comey has been selling eggs and fowl from this stock for six or seven years, and that many breeders of that variety, myself among the number, have purchased from him of this strain, and if these purchasers choose to combine this strain with their own to improve both, I am unable to see by what course of reasoning the gentleman arrives at the conclusion that such are frauds and thieves. In 1872 I purchased eggs from Mr. Comey from which I raised some cockerels, one of which I mated with my own stock, and in 1873 and 1874, I gave Mr. Comey credit with the stock I raised; and in 1875 I claimed the stock as my own, as I believe that any breeder can either make a new type of birds in two years, or he can so spoil the old, that the original owner would not care to acknowledge them.

I am aware, however, that most all the local advertisers and calculators of others, prefer this plan of circular advertising, and I think it is high time that they were informed that they must keep within the bounds of truth, or take the consequences. I issued, as you are aware, a challenge to all breeders of that variety, to meet at the Centennial Poultry Exhibition last fall with a flock of their chicks as hatched withouit culling or selection, and none of these great breeders responded. I issued this challenge with the idea that there would be a large response, and that the country at large could see who were the most successful breeders. One was afraid of this class of exhibition, and the others dare not

come forward, so I was left almost alone in this class, and although I have been notified by both Judges and Commissioners that I was awarded two medals, I have not claimed those medals, nor made such note in my circulars, as I believe that good birds will sell on their merits without bombastic circulars. I will however say that I can yet show 60 birds of the 90 I raised last year, all of which I am prepared to swear to being raised, and if the gentleman will show the same number on the same terms, I am still open for competition even with the original Duke of York strain.

I am not envious of the gentleman or his original birds, and shall not in future claim even the name; but shall from this day forth name my strain the Duke of Lancaster, in hopes that we shall have a revival of the war of the roses. Many of your readers are undoubtedly familiar with English History, and will appreciate the contest, and I think I have purchased (not stolen) enough of the Duke of York blood to enable me to claim relationship at least, and I here and now throw down the gauntlet to him with the challenge already issued, and if he cannot produce as many, I will show my flock of breeding hens against the same number of his, or I will show the dingle fowl, and if the stock is really worthy to beat mine I shall be satisfied with the result. But if the Lancaster birds are superior they are in the hands of one who will see justice done them. Hoping that Mr. A. will either toe the mark or take back his offensive language, I remain yours,

JAMES BEST.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

At the call of a number of prominent poultrymen, a meeting was held at Philadelphia, March 9th, to organize a new Poultry Society. The meeting was composed of representatives from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. H. S. Magrane was called to the chair, and Benj. Mann acted as secretary.

Mr. Mann had a number of letters from fanciers in different parts of the Middle States, who heartily approved of the project. After the reading of a number of these letters, and a discussion of the objects and scope of the proposed movement, on motion of Mr. John E. Diehl, the meeting proceeded to effect an organization, resulting as follows:

For President—Thomas L. McKeen, Easton, Pa.

For Vice-Presidents—W. T. Rogers, Doylestown, J. D. Nevins, Philadelphia, Dr. Heckman, Reading, Prof. S. B. Heiges, York, Jas. M. Lambing, Parker's Landing, Chas. Shorner, Tamaqua, Walter Miller, Allentown, A. McLaren, Meadville, all of Pennsylvania. H. S. Magrane, Newark, Thomas White, Ridgewood, Devereux Yennington, Paterson, all of New Jersey. Jas. Best, Astoria, W. H. Rullis, Bay Shore, both of Long Island, N. Y. John Salisbury, Jr., Nyack, Rev. C. W. Bolton, Armonk, Walter F. Taber, Poaghskeepsie, all of New York. Giles Lambert, New Castle, Delaware. Secretary—Dr. A. M. Dickie, Doylestown, Pa. Treasurer—J. C. Long, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

The objects of this association are, briefly, to cultivate acquaintance among, and to promote and protect the interests of fanciers in the Middle States; to have a representative organization that shall entitle us to a share of the recognition and patronage enjoyed by such associations elsewhere; and to let the public know we have not only an *esprit de corps*, but that we mean to be known and recognized as the equal of any other organization in the United States. We have the material, all we need is an association of effort, and a combination of resources, to place us where we belong. We have played second or third fiddle long enough, and now want to be in a better position.

The initiative is now taken, and it is confidently expected that the breeders and fanciers of the Middle States will do their duty in sustaining the movement.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and as soon as the proper action is taken in this matter, and that committee is ready to report, another meeting will be called, when, it is believed, a large attendance will be present, and a cordial support given to the work.

A. M. D., Sec'y M. S. P. A.

A PLEA FOR THE CROWS' (HEADS).

So much has been said and written of the beautiful crow, that I fear I shall find myself on the side of the minority and raise a cawing about my ears. Be that as it may, I wish to ask one or two questions, and I do so in good faith, and also say a few words expressing my own personal opinion. First, I will allow that the crow does some good, but the question I most wish answered by those learned in birdology is this: Do not the crows destroy eggs and young of other birds, that, if let alone, would do far more good than the crows? I have the opinion that they do. I have been a long time in coming to this opinion, but I think it is correct. I have invariably, until within a few years, forbidden my boys to shoot crows or destroy their nests, preferring rather to invest a small sum in twine and labor and thus scare them away. I have always noticed that the black thief kept sneaking around the orchards in the early summer, and I have often been told, through the papers and otherwise, that he was after caterpillars. Just as though any biped of common sense ever ate a caterpillar! A few years since a pair of robins built in a Winthrop greening tree in my garden, very near the back door of the cook room, and from seeing us so often they became tame and quite pets. After the brood hatched and got some growth, the pair were busy in the garden and vicinity from morn till eve. We knew a crow was watching them, but the nest was so near the door that we thought it safe. Fatal delusion! One day, coming in to dinner I heard a frightful scream from Mrs. T., and running through the house found her in the garden and in tears. She had heard an unusual squalling with the birds, run out and saw the crow just leaving with his booty. This served to strengthen my convictions, and since then I have watched closely as I have had opportunity. When you see a crow flying in the orchard up about as high as the center of the tree tops, with a quiet hang-dog air, you may bet your pile he is a thief.

This summer a nest of young robins was taken from near my house, but the robber came back for more fowl, and he won't eat any more birds—not much. I keep a loaded gun constantly at the door opening into the orchard and there is no one about the house but will use it if occasion requires.

This season they came so thick and were so tame that I invested a dollar in strychnine, and with six quarts of corn in addition I have either frightened them off or killed them, for there has scarce been a crow in sight of my place for the summer, since I fed them. Somebody said a weck or two since that a crow would not eat dry corn but I must soak it first—bosh. He knows just as much of crows as do others who defend them. I have known captive crows to eat dry corn as their principal food for months, and plenty of others have known the same thing. I once went to dinner and left corn uncovered in the hill, and on my return two crows flew up, and on going to the place we found that they had picked the corn from two rows, more than fifty hills in each row. I don't know but they buried it as they went along, but I guess not.

Last fall I took up a pasture to plant, and in fencing we run around another piece of several acres, for next year, that we did not plough. This piece is pretty thickly covered with grass and grasshoppers, and I do not know that I have seen a crow fly from it since haying. Right beside this, which is on the back end of the farm, out of sight of any house, there are planted peas and potatoes, and the crows are eating both, digging the potatoes from the hills, eating a portion of them and laying the rest up on the wall and rail fence. I have declared war against the crows and shall prosecute it vigorously, until I am better informed. I had rather have the good of a pair of sparrows or swallows, than a pair of crows, even supposing the latter did no mischief. Small birds are plentier on my farm than they have been for many years. I shall invest in strychnine again, next spring.

D. H. THING, in *The New England Farmer*.

It is very gratifying to see that the poor crow, which only a few years ago everybody's hand was against, turns out to be one of the most valuable birds for the farmer we have. Their only sin is in eating the newly-planted grains of corn; but this can be wholly obviated by taking half a peck of corn for a field, *soaking it well* and scattering it over an adjoining field. Crows never eat any hard grain, but will bury it until it becomes soft, as we have often seen them do. But they at all times prefer worms, beetles, &c., when they can be obtained, and devour immense numbers of them.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

["Their only sin is eating the newly-planted corn!" We thought so too for many years—in fact until we established the Oak Lane poultry yards. Then, not being an early riser, we were often awakened by our neighbor, "Old Daddy Burns," going half-distracted "because a few innocent crows perched on the orchard fence!" We had often noticed that crows were very familiar during their breeding season, but we did not know until our neighbor informed us that it was young chickens they were after. The hint given, we were not slow in learning the ways of the chicks that "came home missing." Observation showed that during the nesting time crows will carry off chickens equal to any chicken hawk, but when their young have left the nest, the danger is past. Our advice to fanciers is, when crows come around your yards in early spring and try to win your favor by familiarity, send a charge of buckshot after them. If they are not killed they will seek quarters where their reception is not as warm.—Ed.]

GAPES AGAIN.

I have an easier, and more successful remedy for gapes than G. L. S., in your March No. I take carbolic acid, (crystallized) and put it in any old tin cup and hold it over a lighted tallow candle, and let my chick inhale the fumes caused by the heated acid, for a short time. This is sure to kill the worms, and all lice the chick may have, without any after effects, such as a quill, horse-hair &c. will produce.

I used this method for a number of years, and cured hundreds of chicks of my own, and of my neighbors.

ROBESONIA, Pa.

F. H. SHWARTZ.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.—Fowls of all kinds are very fond of charcoal, and will eat it with great relish if properly prepared. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them. To please their palate the charcoal should be in pieces the size of grains of corn, and if these are strewn around their quarters, they will readily eat thereof. Corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse (which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and retaining their perfect shape) placed before them, make a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.

A few days since we witnessed a very interesting sight. A common pigeon was trying to evade a large hawk; when first seen they were flying rapidly around our loft, every now and then the hawk uttered a loud scream, the pigeon seeing he could not escape by a straight flight, commenced circling higher and higher until almost out of sight, but at last the hawk gave up the chase, while the pigeon quickly descended to the loft.—C. W. Gunn, in *Fancier and Naturalist*.

AFFECTION IN BIRDS.—At Brymbo, Denbighshire, says an old English paper, during a very heavy shower of hail, a bird resembling a wood-pigeon was observed to fly into a large tree where his mate was sitting on her nest exposed to the storm; the cock-bird immediately spread out his wings as a covering and kept them spread until the shower was over.

THE ST. BERNARD DOG.

LANCASTER, MASS., March 14, 1877.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:—

In response to your request to make an engraving from the photograph of "Monk and Hedwig III," we have, after some hesitation, consented to have it done. One must not expect to get, from the picture of such young dogs, a fair representation of the mature St. Bernard. In giving you the information you desire concerning the breed, I make an extract from a little book on "The Dog," by Henry Webb; I find their history and peculiarities given so much better than I can give them:

"No breed of dogs attracts so much general attention and admiration as the pure bred St. Bernard. This is easily accounted for. The romantic history attached to him; his well-known benevolence of character; his daring courage in emergency; his nobility of appearance and dignity of comportment; all subservient to one end, the salvation of human life, place the St. Bernard so prominently above his canine compeers as to make comparison invidious.

The mission of almost every other dog is to destroy life. The bloodhound, as his name indicates, to track and to shed blood. The stag-hound, the fox-hound, the harrier, the otter-hound, the bull-dog; all mean death to the stag, the fox, the hare, the otter, and the bull, respectively. Pointers, setters, spaniels, and retrievers, are all consenting parties, aiders and abettors in the sacrifice of life for which they are bred and educated, and, as if the work of destruction of life above ground were not sufficient to satisfy canine craving, we have an endless variety of "terriers," as their very name implies, whose mission it is to "go to earth" with the same deadly end in view.

In marked contrast with every other breed of dog then, stands the St. Bernard, whose sole mission it is to save life. The heroic self-denial with which he devotes his life to such a noble purpose, has by universal consent, hallowed by antiquity, entitled him to a prefix given to no other animal, that of "Saint." This breed of dogs was originally established by St. Bernard de Meuthon, who, in the year A. D. 962, founded the well-known monastery on the Alps, between Switzerland and Italy, as a half-way house for wearied travelers between the two countries. In the Hospice Chapel there is still to be seen a painting of the pious monk with his dog by his side.

Since then the monks have never been known to be without their dogs. Accidents involving great fatalities amongst their dogs have, from time to time, amid awful avalanches, occurred; but these casualties were immediately replaced by dogs from the valleys round about, that had been sent out from the Hospice as puppies presented to the neighboring nobility and gentry. In this way the breed has been kept distinct since the tenth century. The St. Bernard dogs are of two kinds, rough and smooth coated, both having the same general characteristics, except in the length of coat. The color is varied, tawny and brindle mostly prevailing; a clearly marked line up the face meeting a collar round the neck, is considered a great point of excellence by the monks. Nothing would induce them to part with a dog of this marking, it being by them supposed to resemble the distinctive badge of their order, the piece of white lace they carry round their neck and down their back to round the waist. Dewclaws, too, are esteemed an advantage, though in judging a St. Bernard undue stress should not be laid upon this point. The average height is about twenty-nine inches. The body should be massive and strong, the legs straight and full of bone and muscle, the head large and with benevolent aspect, the lips and eyelids rather pendulous and full of character, the eye indicating quickness and intelligence. The ears should be larger than the mastiff's, and the head gradually rise from between the ears to a bump on the top in a like position to

the bump of benevolence on the human cranium; the feet should be large and flat; there is a slouching pace when walking, peculiar to the breed; unlike the horse, the near fore and hind legs move simultaneously in the same direction; so also is it with the off fore and hind legs. A St. Bernard, to be perfect, should be twice as long as he is in girth of chest, his chest be twice the girth of head, and girth of head twice his girth of fore-arm. It is a very remarkable circumstance that the largest and best collection of these noble dogs in the world is in England.



THE REV. J. C. MACDONA, OF WEST KIRBY, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND.

who has of late years done so much to make this breed so fashionable, has a much larger kennel and of better quality than the monks themselves; in fact they have written to Mr. Macdonna stating they rely upon him to replenish their present stock, should any mishap occur to it. His well-known champion dog Tell, the winner of a quarter of a hundred first prizes, was never beaten, his length was 72 inches, and girth of chest 36. Tell retired upon his well-earned laurels when he took the champion prize at the Crystal Palace 1870. He died in January, 1871. He has been engraved in Germany, France, England, and America, as the finest type of his class. His place is well followed up by the same gentleman's Meuthon, 80 inches in length and 40 in girth. The following are among the best known of Mr. Macdonna's St. Bernards: Tell, Meuthon, Hedwig, Gessler, Altorf, Hospice, Alp, Bertha, Matteredhorn, Thunder, Jura, Hero, Hermit, and Moltke among the rough-coated; and Monarque, Victor, Sultan, Bernard, Friar, Jungfrau, Swiss, Dranse, Nun, Dido, and Juno, among the smooth-coated.

Mr. Macdonna had the honor of presenting a very fine son of Tell and Hospice to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in the year 1870, which is a great favorite with the royal children at Sandringham.

The number of dogs kept at the Hospice rarely ever exceeds six. In winter only four are used each day, two on the Italian side, and two on the Swiss side. Two monks accompanied by two servants and two dogs, start at eight o'clock every morning down each side of the mountain, on the look-out for lost travelers.

In the winter of 1870, no less than six unfortunate "voyagers"

succumbed to the powerful cold before the dogs reached them. Such a loss of life as this rarely ever occurred.

It would be hard to estimate the number of lives saved every year by these unselfish friends of humanity. Thousands of travelers cross the St. Bernard Pass every winter, out of whom hundreds owe their safety and lives to the guidance and unerring instinct, in tracing the paths, of these dogs.

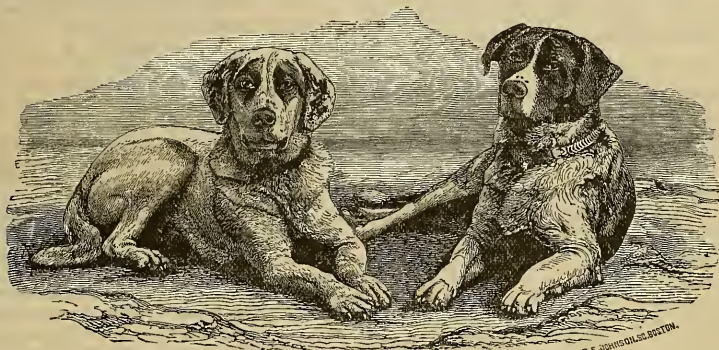
Barry, the noblest of them all, died in the year 1815, having in his time saved over seventy-five lives—what a retrospect at the close of an eventful life. If “the sparrow fall not to the ground without our Father's care,” need we despair of meeting dear old Barry in “the happy hunting grounds,” preserved for all that is noble, exalted, and good in creation!

The following anecdote of “Thunder,” is related by his owner, Miss Hales, of Canterbury. He was imported from the Hospice at the age of three months. She says: “He is so exceedingly good-natured, and has so much of the real Mount St. Bernard disposition, that he has been frequently seen saving little chickens which had fallen into his pan of water (which is very deep,) and instead of taking them in the mouth to lift them out as one would naturally expect, he puts his nose under them and lifts them out most quietly. I have often seen him doing this, and so have

The character of the dog is majestic and important. He has that true nobility possessed by the highest type of Newfoundland; the same thoughtful, observant eye, the wide brow, the muscular neck, the enormous loin, and sinewy arms and thighs, and the large round arched feet and toes, (“pattes enormes,” as the monks called them,) and that general intimation of power and sense and benevolence which no other domesticated animal possesses in the same degree.”

Mr. Burdett Loomis, of Hartford, who has traveled extensively in Europe, and who has in his possession a fine brace of St. Bernards that he bought in Geneva, tells me that the race is extremely rare, even in Switzerland, and from persistent enquiries I am convinced that in America the true breed is confined to a few localities, and owned by gentlemen who have imported their pets at great trouble and expense. There are a large number of dogs called St. Bernard, but which upon examination are found to be of mixed blood, and not a few of them have no St. Bernard blood in their veins. In some cases they are large, powerful, fine-looking animals, and they are without doubt valuable; yet a good judge is not deceived by a misappropriation of name.

There are a few veritable St. Bernards in this part of the country, and, I presume, scattered here and there throughout Amer-



IEDWIG III.

MONK.

G. E. SCHMIDT DEL.

others; and sometimes when I have passed his kennel and stopped to notice him, I have observed him looking at me and then at something on the ground, to attract my attention to it; and I have found it to be a poor little chicken half drowned, which he had just saved from his pan, and that he was anxious I should take up and dry. He always allows the chickens to help themselves to his food before he takes it himself, but when he thinks it is time he also should have some, instead of frightening the chickens away he quietly takes the can by its handle and walks inside his kennel with it.”

The head of a Mount St. Bernard is remarkably fine, majestic, and full of character; the ears small and set low; the eyes deeply set, a crease between them, giving a mastiff character to the whole animal; the lips pendulous, the white above the nose is continued in a blaze or streak up the forehead, and extends in a narrow line down the poll, meeting the white collar round the neck.

The coat, which appears to the casual observer hard and smooth, when closely examined, proves to be very thick and fleecy, and is well suited to repel cold by retaining the animal heat. If rough, the length and gloss should be considered; if smooth, thickness and gloss. The tail is bushy, carried generally down between the hocks, but occasionally gaily; and the gait or carriage of the dog much resembles the march of the lion.

ica. I will mention one or two that have come to my notice, and I hope that owners of this noble breed will let us know something of their dogs. It seems to me that there should be a free intercommunication of ideas among gentlemen interested in the propagation of the pure St. Bernard.

I have before me a picture of the St. Bernard dog “Brunig,” owned by Mr. C. S. Dennis, Melrose, Mass. He is a beautiful animal, tall and massive, having the marks so much appreciated by the monks. He saved the lives of two men at Brunnig Pass, and was purchased at an enormous sum. Mr. Chas. T. Smith, of New York city, is the owner of “Hermit,” a son of the famous champion “Tell” and “Hospice.” He was formerly in possession of Miss Hales, of Canterbury, England. Before coming to America he won a number of prizes, at one time beating the well-known “Monarque,” “Thor,” and “Tell II.” I have written to other gentlemen about their dogs, but I have not yet received the desired information. One gentleman, the happy owner of a beautiful imported bitch, said that he did not care to have it mentioned in print, as his friends were already teasing him for his puppies. Perhaps sometime he will change his mind and acquaint the public with his treasures.

The dogs in the photograph, “Monk and Iedwig III,” are owned by Mr. C. E. Clark, of Rockville, Conn., and myself re-

spectively. Monk is a son of Mr. Maedona's Tiger, the winner of the first prize at Crystal Palace, 1874. His mother was imported from the Alps. "Hedwig III" came from Mr. Maedona's kennel; she is from the purest prize blood, a descendant of "Tell." To show with what vigilance the Maedona strain is guarded, I will make a short extract from a letter received from G. de Landré Maedona, Esq., father of the gentleman whose portrait is given above. He says: "I have been away, just like yourself, and it is now ten weeks since I left. I wanted to see if I could hit upon any St. Bernard dog worth buying and bringing home *at any cost*. I have been before through all Switzerland, and now visited Paris, Brussels, Leige, Antwerp, Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, Mayence, Egar, Hartsbad, Prague, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Weisbaden, Frankfort—in fact, everywhere. I got a pressing invitation from His Highness Prince — of —. He invited me to inspect his kennel. He has 70 dogs of various breeds of the best prize blood in England and Germany. He spared no amount of expense—*thousands* it has cost him—and his brothers say he has "dog on the brain." He has three St. Bernards. One got the first prize at Hamburg as the best dog in the whole exhibition. I think he weighed 250 pounds—larger than the great Tell of blessed memory. I am writing from memory; I do not know if it is German or English pounds. He offered me one of them. * * * * * Upon examining his marks, he has not the fan round and some small points, so I fancied he was not a true and pure St. Bernard, but had a drop of other blood, and I declined, for if I had him I would not breed from him with any of my bitches, as I want the strain pure."

Throughout England and the Continent Mr. Maedona's St. Bernards are so eagerly sought for, that persons wishing to procure them must send their orders to him in advance, and in their turn they will have the same treatment as if present.

I wish you could see a puppy he sent me last summer. I got him when he was only eight weeks old, covered with vermin from the ship, and sick from his voyage across the Atlantic. He is a lion now in color and in size:

Height at shoulder, - - - -	29 inches.
Length, - - - - -	75½ "
Girth of chest, - - - - -	32½ "
Girth of head, - - - - -	20½ "
Length of head, - - - - -	12 "
Girth of fore-arm, - - - - -	9½ "

His mother is a prize winner. His father is the Princess of Wales' Rough-Coated Champion St. Bernard.

I have a notion that our climate is peculiarly adapted to the St. Bernard dog, and that, with proper care, the United States will yet produce the finest specimens in the world.

LE ROY Z. COLLINS.

INSTINCT OF A DOG.

The following, illustrating the power of instinct in the dog came under my own observation:

Some time since I became the owner of a fine coach dog, the mother of which the owner wished to dispose of. A gentleman doing business on Washington street, Boston, hearing of it thought he would like her. Accordingly, upon my first visit to Boston I took her in charge, and taking the stage coach, Spot inside, rode some four miles to the depot, she having no opportunity to look out to retain any idea of the direction in which we were traveling during the ride. Arriving at the depot we took cars for Boston, and upon our arrival I fastened a string to her collar and led her down to the gentleman's place of business on Washington street, where she remained during the day. That night he took her with him to his residence in Somerville, to the great delight of his two boys. Spot seemed very well contented, and was led out to the woodshed and furnished with good quar-

ters. Tying her with a rope they left her for the night. The next morning the first thing with the boys was to go out and see her, but to their surprise, all they found was a piece of the rope. Spot having, it seemed, become discontented, gnawed off the rope and left. The next morning after, the gentleman who previously owned her, going into his shop was somewhat astonished at seeing her back in old quarters, lying beside the stove with a piece of rope dangling from her collar, and apparently all dragged out, having traveled, if she came a straight line, some 40 odd miles to reach home. It is needless to say that after having made such an effort to return to her home, her master at once decided that she should never be sent away again, and there she was kept until she died.

I think this a good illustration of the power of instinct in the dog, as she had never been away from home before more than a short distance, and being confined in a close carriage could certainly not have known what direction she was going in, and even if she had, upon reaching the cars they took an entirely different direction from what the coach did.

F. I. BARDEN.

A STORY OF NATURE.—A little incident related in the "Life of Audubon" forcibly illustrates the patient, persistent, painstaking manner in which men of science, as well as men of letters, prosecute their investigations. It was while he was hunting in the forests of Louisiana that he discovered a tiny little wood bird hitherto unknown to the ornithologist. It was not so big as a wren, and was clad in a coat of such plain, sober gray, that none but practiced eyes would detect it fitting in and out among the similar colored branches of the peculiar species of trees it inhabited. But however humble the bird might be, to Audubon it was one of a charming and curious race of beings that interested him above all other living things, and to ascertain its history and habits was a matter of as much importance as though it were chief of the tribe. He, therefore bent every energy of his intense and eager nature to the study of it. One night he came home with the exciting news that he had found a pair which were evidently preparing to build a nest. Next morning he was off to the woods at daybreak, taking along with him a telescopic microscope. Erecting this under the tree that sheltered the almost invisible little creature he was anxious to observe, he made himself a pillow of moss, and then lay quietly down on the ground, with his eye to the instrument, and remained throughout the live-long hours until night-fall watching the movements of the secret and unsuspecting architects. This course he repeated day after day for three weeks, without respite or intermission, and then he was able to tell, with minute and accurate detail, just what these builders in the heart of the wildwood choose for their dwelling, just how they put it together, and the number of days required to complete the process of incubation.

MOMENTARY EFFECT OF ETHER.—When ether is given in the ordinary way, (a sufficient amount being used to produce complete anaesthesia) there are generally, disagreeable "after effects," which attend its administration, such as nausea, vomiting, and prostration. When it is given for its "momentary effect," as it is called, no such consequences ensue. The patient holds a folded towel to his face, upon which has been poured a small amount of ether, (an ounce or two at the maximum,) and is then directed to inhale it until his head commences to feel dizzy, which fact, he must communicate by a nod, or otherwise, still continuing the inhalation. A moment after, the operator may safely make his incision, feeling confident of giving no pain, although the person may possibly cry out as though he was suffering; but upon inquiring afterwards, they will say that they knew nothing of the cutting.

By the use of ether in this manner, small operations which require but a moment's time, but which are without, exceedingly painful, may be performed, to the great relief of the sufferer; such as, for instance, the opening of a felon, extraction of a splinter, and others of like character.

H. A. S.

THE HOME.



HOW TO FILL THE AQUARIUM.

First cover the bottom of the tank, to the depth of one-half inch, with pure fine sand, on top of which put an equal quantity of fine gravel; over this gravel sprinkle small ornamental stones, shells, coral, &c. Everything put into the tank must be thoroughly washed. Next put in position an ornamental central piece of coral, stone, or anything out of which you can construct an arch through which the fish can readily swim. Now fill the tank one-third full with pure cold water from the lake, river, or well.

PLANTS.

The best aquatic plant for aerating the water in the Aquarium, is *Anacharis Canadensis*, found growing under water on the bottom of nearly all sluggish streams and ponds. The *Valisneria Spiralis* (eel-grass) is the next best, after which comes the *Myriophyllum Spiralis* and the *Myriophyllum Verticellatum*. There is a species of *Conserve* found in rapid streams, attached to stones, that is an excellent aerator, valuable especially during the winter when other plants do not flourish. If you get the *Anacharis*, remove all decayed stems and leaves, wash clean, and arrange in packets of ten to fifteen. Make a hole in the sand, insert the butt-end of the plants, and secure in this position by pressing small stones about them. Insert in this way about six or eight bunches, and be careful to make them secure at the bottom. Roots are not necessary, as the cuttings will soon send out fine, white rootlets. Now you are ready to fill up the tank with water to within one and a half inches of the top. Wait two or three days before introducing the fish, that the plants may have time to commence growing.

THE FISH.

Almost any small species of fish may thrive in the Aquarium, but we think the best for the purpose are the Red-bellied Minnows and

Sticklebacks,* all found in small streams. Select *small* fish; from four to eight for a tank holding from eight to twelve gallons. Such a tank will support four small ones better than one larger. Introduce also ten or twelve water snails. The *Lymnae* are the best; yet the *Planorbis* and the *Physa* are interesting. Better, however, get a few of every kind you can find in the ponds and stagnant pools in your vicinity. They feed on the softer parts of aquatic plants, and do not exhaust the oxygen mixed with the water, for they are air-breathing, and have to come to the surface to take in a supply of air to be used while they go about cleansing the plants and the glass of the tank with their curiously-constructed jaws.

FOOD.

The best food for the fish is Angle-worms and Flies in summer, and fine bits of fresh raw meat in winter. Never give the fish more than they can eat at one time, for whatever is left will injure the water.

POSITION.

The best place for the Aquarium is where it will be exposed to the sun at least one hour each day, in order that the plants may exhale oxygen, which can only take place under the stimulus of light. Too much light, however, is to be avoided, as the fish do not thrive when exposed to the sun, and the glass will be soiled by *conserve*, a green vegetable matter. In summer an out-door position is best, if there be sufficient shade. It is well to cover the Aquarium, both for the shade and to keep the fish from leaping out of the tank.

CLEANSING THE AQUARIUM.

If well balanced with plants, fish and shells, the water will remain sweet for an indefinite time. We have an Aquarium that has been in service for the last twelve years, and which does not require a change of water oftener than once or twice a year, and then only to renew the sand which becomes filled with excrementitious matter.

BENEFITS.

A well-regulated Aquarium is a beautiful ornament of the home, and one which is a perpetual source of amusement and instruction. It has the peculiar advantage of making us acquainted with forms and habits of animated existence which are commonly hid from our inspection. Thus its influence upon the family circle is wholesome and elevating, tending constantly to awaken in all the members, both young and old, an increased love for the contemplation of the wondrous skill and wisdom of the great Creator.

WINDOW CULTURE OF PLANTS.

How often do we hear it remarked by persons who are fond of flowers that, "plants do not do well with me, they never seem to thrive." If these hints will enable a few such persons to succeed, I shall be amply repaid. One of the most essential points is to grow only such plants as are suited to the temperature of the room; thus if we attempt to grow violets or pansies in a room of which the night temperature is 70 degrees, they will either be completely dried up by the heat, or the flowers will be small, light

*STICKLEBACK.—This fish is best known for the care which the males take of the eggs and offspring. Though Aristotle knew 22 centuries ago that some fish make nests for the reception of their spawn, it is only within the last 20 years that the fact has been admitted by Naturalists. The Stickleback breeds in summer, and may be conveniently watched in Aquaria, making and guarding their nests and protecting the young fry. The males are the builders, and at this season have the throat carmine red, and the eyes brilliant bluish green. When eggs have been deposited in the nest, the male remains constantly on guard, driving away intruders with great ferocity, frequently putting in his head to see that all is right, and fanning the water to secure free circulation and ventilation for the eggs. They are frequently seen shaking up the eggs. The young are hatched in two or three weeks. Any of the small fry getting out of the nest are instantly seized in the mouth of the parent and put back. For further particulars, see page 97, of Vol. XV, APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

colored, and have very little perfume. On the other hand, if we attempt to grow colous, poinsettia, or heliotrope, in a night temperature of 40 or 45 degrees, they will either lose all their leaves, and remain dormant until the weather becomes warmer in spring, or perish entirely. As a rule, the best temperature for most plants is from 55 to 60 degrees at night, with about ten degrees higher in daytime. Plants grown in such a temperature will generally flower very freely, and gratify their owner by their bright and healthy appearance. The greatest drawback to growing plants in a living room is the *dry heat* given out by most stoves and furnaces. This is easily remedied by taking the plants to the kitchen sink, (or outside, if the weather is very mild), and giving the leaves a good washing or sprinkling. The pots should be laid on their sides, so that the water will reach the lower or *under* side of the leaves; this will not only keep the plants free from dust, but will also quickly exterminate the red spider.

This insect is probably the greatest pest that infest plants in a living room. It is so very small, that many persons whose plants are almost *eaten up* with them, scarcely suspect their presence. They generally remain on the lower side of the leaves, and can be very easily seen with a small magnifying glass. The *practiced* eye can generally detect their presence by even the first glance at the plant, as the leaves always assume a reddish brown color. The aphid or green fly is another insect that is often very troublesome; it can, however, be very easily destroyed by inverting the pot in the hand, and holding the top of the plant downwards into a pail of water heated to 120 degrees; give it a *single dip*—lifting it out immediately, then sprinkle thoroughly the next day, to wash off the dead insects. Care should be taken to have the water no *hotter* than 120 degrees, or it might injure very tender plants. Another insect which often infests orange trees, camellias, and similar plants, is the brown scale. It is generally found on the stems and upper side of the leaves; the best method of destroying it is by rubbing them off with a rag or soft brush, and washing the plants afterwards with clear water, or a little soap-suds. The mealy bug is an insect often found on fuchsias, and other soft wooded plants; it is not often troublesome except in neglected greenhouses, but is easily removed with a rather stiff brush. One question often asked is: "How often should plants be watered?" Now, some plants require so much more water than others, that it is very difficult to give a rule that will apply in every case. As a general thing, a plant should not be watered unless the soil in the pot is dry on top; this is easily perceived by rubbing the soil lightly with the finger. If it feels dry and dusty the plant should be watered; if, however, the soil feels damp or moist, water should be withheld. A good plan is to *look over* the plants every day; those plants which require water should have plenty, and then no watered again until they require it.

There are so many plants that can be grown in a window that it would be almost impossible to name them. I will simply mention a few that are the most popular, and which require but little care: double white stocks, Chinese primroses, monthly carnations, violets, pansies, geraniums, erica or heath, azaleas, cuphea, abutilons, and fuchsias; these will nearly all do well in a night temperature of 40° to 50°.

Among those which require a higher temperature, say of 55 to 60 degrees at night, are achyranthus, bonrardia, poinsettias, heliotrope, cyclamen, gardenia or rape jes-amine, tuberoses, agapanthus, clerodendron, passiflora, salvia, begonias, colous, &c; all these are good, and to any one who is fond of flowers they will well repay the little care bestowed upon them.

H. W. HALES.

TO CURE DIARRHŒA IN CANARIES.—Give fresh scalded bread and milk, for a few days, and nothing but millet or canary in the way of seed.

WHAT IS SODA?—In some shape or other, all civilized beings are using this material, but how many are there who know what it is? I am led to this paper because the question has just been put to me, and without some thought and time I could not answer it. Others may be in the same state of blissful ignorance, and therefore I am going to tell as best I can what soda is, stating by way of preliminary, that I am aware there are artificial manufactures of soda, with which I have nothing to do, but will confine myself to the original Simon-pure, which formerly bore the name of barilla, and was the crude soda, imported into the United States from the Old World, and which has done so much for us in the shape of glass, to the keeping of clean skins, the bleaching of our clothes, paper, and numerous other uses. Calling it barilla then, its original name, we find it to be an extract from sea-plants of the genus *Salsola*, which is found in great abundance in Spain, Italy, and on the eastern shores of the Mediærranean, in all of which they are planted by the farmers in fields of many acres. To the Saracens of Spain is given the discovery of the properties of these sea-plants which they called kali. This knowledge they presented to the Europeans; and from the Saracens comes the name *alkali* in use at the present day. I do not suppose our farmers will take to growing *Salsolas*, but I will venture to give the process of soda making, for the benefit of those who ask "What is soda?"

When the plants (which are commonly called sea-weeds, but the particular names of which you will please look for under the heads of Algae, Fuens, and Kelp), are full-grown, which is in September, they are cut down and dried like hay, then they are placed in pits dug for the purpose, covered over with earth to exclude air, and the whole set on fire. Thus the plants are reduced to ashes, and the salt juices mixing with the ashes form together a substance so hard after being left a week or two to cool, that heavy blows from hammers are required to break it.

Of course there are impurities, but even these are valuable, being common salt, sulphate of soda, lime, alumina, and a small quantity of sulphur.

About the beginning of the present century, and before artificial or chemical soda was manufactured, our whole supply of the useful material came from Alicant, and Carthagea, Spain, and the Islands of Teneriffe, and Sicily.

HUOX.

FUN WITH A SPIDER.—Spiders, in many respects, are just like other animals, and can be tamed and petted and taught a great many lessons, and which they will learn as readily as a dog or cat. But you must take the trouble to study their ways, and get on the good side of them. One day I had been reading in a book how spiders managed to get their webs across streams and roads, and from the top of one tall tree to another. I went out and caught a large garden spider, one of those blue gray sprawling fellows, and fixed him up for my experiment. I took a stick about eighteen inches in length and fastened a piece of iron to one end of it, so that the stick would stand up that end of itself. Then I put this in the center of a large tub half full of water, and placed the spider on top of the stick. I wanted to see if it could get to the "land," which was the edge of the tub, without any help. He ran down first one side of the stick and then the other; each time he would stop when he touched the water, and shaking his foot as the cat does, run up again. At last he came to the conclusion that he was entirely surrounded by water, on an island, in fact. After remaining perfectly quiet for a long while, during which, I have no doubt, he was arranging his plans, he began running around the top of the stick, and throwing out great coils of web with hind feet. In a few minutes little fine strings of web were floating away in the light breeze that was blowing. After a little, one of these threads touched the edge of the tub and stuck fast, as all spider web will do. This was just what Mr. Spider was looking for, and the next minute he took hold of his web and gave a jerk as a sailor does with a rope when he wishes to see how strong it is or make it fast. Having satisfied himself that it was fast as the other end, he gathered it in till it was tight and straight, and then ran on it to the shore, a rescued castaway.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

Philadelphia, Feb. 1st to April 1st, 1877.

Recent arrivals:—

Fifteen *Triton niger*, and nine *Salamandra bilineata*, captured by keeper; one Weeper Capuchin (*Cebus capucinus*), presented by C. P. Suddell, Georgetown, Del.; three white-haired Porcupines (*Erethryon dorsatus*), four *Menobranchus maculatus*, five Blue Jays (*Cyanus cristatus*), one Sparrow Hawk, (*Falco sparverius*), ones Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), purchased; one Fowl (cross-between Turkey and Guinea-fowl), presented by Hon. S. B. Conover, of Florida; one Red-shouldered Buzzard (*Buteo lineatus*), presented. One Screech Owl (*Scops asio*), presented by J. G. Hand, Phila.; one Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented by H. S. Thompson, Indiana, Pa.; one common Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*), presented by J. H. Barry, Phila.; 1 Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), presented by Sergeant James Spear, Fairmount Park Guard; 1 Virginia Deer (*Cervus virginiensis*), presented by F. G. Thorn, Phila.; 1 Great Horned Owl (*Buteo virginianus*), 1 Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and 1 Red-tailed Hawk (*B. borealis*), presented by Emanuel Spitz, Phila.; 1 (*Pseudemys concinna*), presented by Theo. S. Harrison, Phila.; 3 *Opossums (Didelphus virginiano)*, 1 presented by J. W. Sharp, Jr., Reesville, Pa., 1 by E. S. Power, Phila., and 1 by Jesse L. Johnson, Eddington, Pa.; 4 White Rats (*Mus rattus*), 2 presented by Miss Florence M. Jones, Phila.; 1 pair White Rats and young (*Mus rattus*), presented by James B. Thomas, Phila.; 1 Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), presented by Andrew Bateman, Dover, Del.; 4 English Rabbits (*Lepus cuniculus*), 2 presented by Edw. K. McEwen, Phila., and 2 by Master Edward Hacker, Germantown; 1 Ring Dove (*Turtur risortus*), presented by Miss Tryon, Phila.; 1 Red Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*), presented by George Grim, Phila.; 1 Quail (*Oryz virginianus*), presented by Edw. S. Miles, Phila.; 1 Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), presented by Master Henry Sargent, Phila.; 3 Canadian Lynxes (*Lynx canadensis*); 3 *Menobranchus maculatus*, and 1 Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura*); 1 Lamprey-eel, presented; 1 Albino Squirrel, (*Sciurus Carolinensis*), presented; 1 Wood Duck. (*Aix Spouza*), presented; 3 Small Alligator, (*Alligator Mississippicus*), presented.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l. Sup't.

CHIRP'S ADVENTURES.

A STORY OF BIRD-LIFE.

CHAPTER IV.—CHIRP'S CAGE-LIFE.

It was some time before the broken bone of my leg mended so that I was able to hop around the cage without suffering severe pain.

During my sickness my mistress was as kind to me as I could wish. The Pewees were a family that could not eat seeds, so five or six times a day Miss Ollie would bring me flies which were trapped in a jar of molasses and water. Drink was given to me by dipping a straw into a cup of water and allowing the drops clinging to it to fall into my open mouth.

While I lay in the soft nest of downy cotton unable to move, I observed many things entirely new and strange to me. By listening carefully I soon became familiar with nearly everything used in the house.

I learned to know Miss Ollie's footprint, and would twitter merrily whenever she approached my cage. It gratified me to see that my little act of gratitude pleased her.

As soon as my leg was strong enough to enable me to hop about, my cage was hung in the window of the flower-room, next to the cage of a foreign bird with yellow feathers, called a canary.

The room was filled with strange plants and trees. There were rough, prickly, leafless plants, that bore gaudy red flowers without perfume; and tiny trees filled with bright yellow fruit with a fragrance that was almost overpowering. On a stand below me were two stupid fish colored like the blaze on a blackbird's

shoulder, that were forever swimming around and around in a glass globe.

The canary was in a cage of silver, while mine was of iron wire, painted white and red. Mr. Canary's name, as he told me, was Goldy, and a very vain bird he was. When he sang (which he was forever doing), he tossed back his head, and quivered his wings—the very ideal of a bird dandy.

The day that I was placed in the room I looked around, curiously examining with my eyes everything that appeared strange. Opposite me, I discovered a very plain bird with sober brown-and-white feathers, and a crest on his head. He was in a cage exactly like mine. I watched him for some time, and whatever I did he would do. I grew quite angry at his insolence.

At last, when I could stand it no longer, I said: "Mr. Goldy, who is that insolent fellow opposite? he mocks everything I do."

"What fellow?" asked Goldy, stopping in the midst of a song.

"Why! that fellow, very plain, and very vulgar-looking; in a red-and-white cage, like mine."

"Oh, ho! ho! ho!" laughed the canary, nearly falling off his perch. "Why, you little simpleton, that's you yourself, that you see in the mirror. Ho! ho! ho!"

"What's a mirror?" I asked.

"I don't know," replied Goldy; "it's something that you can see yourself in. Look in the water in the fish globe, and you'll see the same plain, insolent, vulgar fellow. Ho! ho!"

I looked, and, sure enough, there I saw the same bird that had made me so angry. So this was me! Well, I was not at all handsome. A sober fellow in a suit of brown-and-white, with a crest of feathers on the head. And now that I examined him more closely, not so vulgar-looking as I at first supposed. It was evident that in my haste I had mistaken modesty for vulgarity.

I was but partly fledged when I first came to Farmer Smith's. My feathers had grown out during my sickness, and though they were of sober colors, they were soft and sleek.

Sometimes, on very warm days, the windows of the flower-room were opened. The scent of flowers, of grass, of brooks and of woods, would be wafted to me. I could hear the murmur of the brook that rippled through the orchard in which I was born. I could even see the dear old home on the apple-tree. Though I was too far away to see my parents or sisters, I knew that they were there. The moon had grown from a narrow rim to a full bright circle, three times since my accident. My sisters must now be able to sail about through the clear air. I felt that I could use my wings had I a chance.

The longing for freedom sometimes would so overpower me that I would beat my poor little body against the bars of the cage until it was terribly bruised.

The gold-fish looked at me with amazement in their dull eyes, and Goldy would stop in the midst of a song—he was always singing—and cry out:

"Tush, tush! you foolish, ungrateful little goose, stop that, you interrupt my singing!"

At the word ungrateful I would stop, and think how selfish I was to want to escape from the kind friend who had saved my life. Then, perhaps, a swallow or a thistle-bird would wing their way past the window, singing:

"I don't know, and I don't care;
It's mighty pleasant to fly up here;
It's mighty pleasant to light down there,
And all I know is chip, chip, checr."

Then the thoughts of the ecstasy of sailing in the calm blue sky would cause me again to beat myself against the bars.

Once, when I was bewailing my fate, and beating myself against the bars, Ollie came into the room.

"Little birdie," she said, "you want to fly away, poor thing." Then she opened the cage door.

"Now fly away with the other birds and be happy. I don't wish to keep you if you don't want to stay."

But I was so overcome with shame at my ingratitude that I did not attempt to escape, but crouched in a corner of the cage with my head buried in the feathers of my breast.

"Well," said Ollie, after keeping the door open for some time, "if birdie don't want to fly away it needn't."

A look of gladness came over her sweet face as she allowed the door to fall. She was attached to me, I believe, and would have been grieved had I flown away.

An hour afterwards I was so angry with myself for not going, that I could have torn myself to pieces.

PAUL LOGIC.

THE BELGIAN HARE RABBIT.

(Concluded from page 55.)

The Belgian Hare is not a Rabbit that would be selected as a pet so much as several of the other varieties, because in the first place it is not particularly docile, and in the second place because although it is handsome it is not by any means pretty. The breed cannot be said to be very prolific, the litters not being large or frequent. The young are pretty hardy at birth and grow very rapidly, and after a few days become strong and hardy. They are not so much subject to the usual infantile complaints that work such slaughter among young Rabbits in general. The litters will average from three to six, and the doe will breed three or four times a year. They can then only be spoken of as not prolific in a comparative sense, as twenty young ones may be annually reared from each pair; and although double that number can be produced from some does, I think but few will raise a greater number. For a few weeks the young present the appearance of ordinary hutch Rabbits, and it is not till they are a couple of months old that the ear tipping is apparent, and these are the great indicators of the breed.

This Rabbit can scarcely be said to be a fancy Rabbit. It takes but little as a show Rabbit, although it is extremely valuable as a producer of flesh, as the young at three or four months old are quite equal to wild Rabbits full grown, and despite the prejudice prevalent in society against the favor of the flesh of a tame Rabbit, it is much more nutritious and juicy than that of its free brother. The London fancy have not at present given much attention to this breed, preferring the old fashioned and more orthodox Lop, and when they have broken this tradition they have selected for their new field of labor Silver-Gray and Dutch Rabbits, leaving Belgian Hare, Angoras, and Himalayas for the most part out in the cold. Their choice cannot be considered a happy one. Without in any way detracting from the advantages accruing from the cultivation of the smaller varieties, it is to the larger that we must look to advance the breeding of Rabbits and to educate popular feeling in their favor. Classes for Belgian Hares are, however, being provided at our principal Rabbit shows—as for instance, the Manchester Show of the New National Society of Rabbit fanciers, the late Crystal Palace Show, and several of the larger county shows, so that in a few years the position of this variety may be confidently expected to improve. It certainly should do, as it has many claims upon our good opinion, not the least of which are its great value as a flesh-producer and the ease with which it can be reared. Among the minor uses of which it may be made we may mention its extreme value as a parent. The difference in size and appearance can hardly be imagined when a prick-eared doe is paired to a buck of the breed instead of to one of its own size. The difference in the cost of keep is practically nil, and the primary outlay but a few shillings, while the success of the venture will surprise the most sanguine speculator. As the last point in its value, may be mentioned its extreme usefulness for turning down

in warrens. The breed being very hardy can easily find its own living and is very useful in improving the size of the ordinary warren Rabbit. About twenty of both sexes turned into a warren will soon produce appreciable results.—*GETA*; in *Journal of Horticulture*.

CATS.

BY LADY CUST.

The Almighty formed "every creature for the service of man" and with the gift of dominion over every living thing, it became man's duty, as well as his interest, to study and investigate their capacities to serve him; and in return for these services, it was surely meant that he should also study their diseases, attend to their comfort, and not ill use them.

All creatures are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and all ought therefore to be worthy of the study, and interesting to the only one with a mind able to appreciate those wonders—the most noble of all the created beings—man.

Cats appear to have been known in every country from time immemorial; to the Chinese, Persians, and Hindoos. They were domesticated with the Egyptians, Phenicians, Romans, Jews and Greeks.

They are admitted by some of these nations into their mythology; and they are proved to have been regarded in a very different light from what they now are, for we read that in Egypt the cat was held in the greatest veneration; and that when it died a natural death, it was actually mourned for with demonstrations of grief appointed for the event; and that if the death was caused by malice, the murderer was condemned to be given over to the rable to be buffeted to death.

Moneriff mentions, "that an insult offered to a cat by a Roman was once the cause of an insurrection among the Egyptians, even when the fact of their own vanquishment could not excite them to rebel." And it is also recorded "that Cambyse, who succeeded his father, Cyrus, as King of Persia, about the year 530, availing himself of the regard of the people for their favorite animals, when he invaded Egypt, to punish Amasis for an affront, made himself master of Pelasis, which had before successfully resisted his arms. The stratagem he adopted was certainly an ingenious one; he gave a live cat to each of his soldiers instead of a buckler; and the Egyptian soldiers rather than destroy these objects of their veneration, suffered themselves to be conquered." This regard of the Egyptians for cats, was extended even beyond the lives of the animals, for we know that caves have been discovered filled with their bones and skeletons; and that even embalming and making them into mummies, to preserve their remains were resorted to; which process being very tedious and troublesome, and most likely expensive also, proves beyond a doubt the high estimation in which they were held by the natives.

The Turks maintained large establishments of cats at the public expense. Baumgarten, when he visited Damascus, informs us "that he saw there a hospital for cats. The building was very large, and surrounded by a wall, and was said to be filled with inmates." On inquiring into the origin of this strange institution, he was informed "that Mahomed, when he had once lived there, brought with him a favorite cat, which he kept in the sleeve of his garment, and carefully fed with his own hands, taking off his sleeves rather than disturb the repose of his pet; therefore his followers paid superstitious respect to these animals, and supported them in this manner by public alms, which were found adequate to the purpose." They did not allow cats to be destroyed, and they even made it a penal offence to do so. It is to be supposed they did not multiply so rapidly in that country as they do in this, or their numbers could not have been maintained.

There are other records in the history of cats being more generally and highly esteemed in former days than they are at the pres-

ent time, for we read that "Howell the Good," a Prince of Wales, in the year 948 instituted laws respecting them. "That the price of a kitten, before it could see was one penny; until it caught a mouse, two pennies; and when it commenced mousing, four pennies." It was then required to be perfect in its senses of seeing and hearing, and have all its claws perfect, and, if a female to be a good nurse; if the animal failed in any of these specified qualifications, the seller was to forfeit to the purchaser the third part of its value." "If any person stole the cat that guarded the granaries of the Prince, he was to forfeit a milch ewe, with its fleece and lamb; or in lieu of these, as much wheat as when poured up on the cat, suspended by the tail, her head touching the floor, would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of the former."

Cats are recorded to have been used for other purposes than mere catching rats and mice. The Greek monks, in the island of Cyprus, used to teach them (if they do not even now do so) to catch the serpents with which that island is infested.

(To be continued.)

SICK CANARIES.

A lady writer says this of sick canaries: "The following treatment has completely restored a fine singer for me, which I quite despaired about, as he had been sick and silent for months:—Leave off seeds entirely. Make a paste of sweet-milk and bread-crumbs, throwing the crumbs into the milk while boiling, and stir until quite smooth; add a pinch of cayenne pepper, varied occasionally by some finely mingled clove of garlic; dissolve in the drinking water a little black-currant jelly, a bit of fig, or half a potato lozenge. I used all of these, and my bird is well; so to which the preference should be given I know not, though I incline to the jelly. It may take a long time to cure the bird, and if the trouble arises from hardness of the tongue it must be painted daily with strong borax water. If he sneezes, a little olive-oil must be gently put up the nostrils. He should have plenty of tepid water to bathe in; also give him celery, sweet apple, or lettuce. But by no means hang him close to the window; the cold is too severe, even in a moderately warm room, for a bird in delicate health. Paste must be fresh daily."—*Fancier's Gazette.*

THE CROW AS A PET.

I have five pet crows, and it seems to me that they must have been born in sin, they display so many characteristics in their everyday life to bear out this supposition. Thieving, deception, and frequently murder with malice prepense, together with many minor vices, are of constant occurrence. Aod yet they were taken from the nest while still in down and brought up in most exemplary manner by their self-appointed parent. The crow is of an exceedingly affectionate disposition, and becomes as devotedly attached to his master as a dog. He shows his affection in most unequivocal ways. Sometimes perching himself on the arm he will rub his head against your face, making at the same time a low guttural noise signifying in his unmelodious crow voice his trust and confidence in you. I have stroked the head of one of my black* pets for five minutes while *Corvus* held himself in an unmoved statuesque attitude, all the time keeping up the guttural melody, and finally dropping his wings and quivering his tail and body he glides away with a joyful caw, only to return shortly to the same perch. They are exceedingly provident of future wants, and there seems to be no limit to their gastronomic abilities. If a well-filled dish of palatable food is placed in the cage, after having satisfied their hunger, they cram full their capacious mouths, and in a sedate manner start on an inspection tour. As soon as some convenient hole or crevice discovers itself to them they there deposit their *bonne bouche* and cover it carefully with sand, bits of paper, and so forth, then

returning to the dish they repeat the operation till in a few moments the plate is as clean as the traditional dish of Jack Spratt. After having placed a morsel in such a hiding place they eye it circumspectly from its various approaches, and if any part is still exposed they cover it more carefully or becoming provoked drag it forth, and seek another place. In an hour or so they are seen to go systematically to each corner and draw out the food and devour it with evident relish. Query: Do the crows act in a similar way in the wild state? Sometimes the tidbit having been swallowed long before by one of the others who watched its concealment, the rightful owner signifies his rage by lusty cawings. They are inquisitive to a degree, and also show their thieving propensities by seizing any bright or shining article, such as a silver dollar or a knife, which they will conceal with remarkable skill.

ROMAN, in *Forest & Stream.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HUNTING MUSKRATS BY MOONLIGHT.

In by-gone years I attended a Quaker boarding-school in Pennsylvania, perched upon the highest hill in Delaware county (so the catalogue read).

My room-mate, George Debron, and myself were dabsters in natural history, and followers of Nimrod, and on holidays we scoured half the country after game and in search of specimens for our collections.

One moonlight night in February, when a long thaw had freed all the streams from ice, and the weather was so warm that one's fingers hardly tingled with cold, George and I stealthily opened the door of our room and crept cautiously down the old rickety stairs. We were warmly clothed, and had guns in our hands, and we trod very softly for fear of wakening the good old professor, who, had he known it, would have been scandalized at our breaking the rules.

Once out in the moonlight, a long tramp across wheat fields, in the soft soil of which we sank almost knee-deep, through woods and over bridges, brought us to where a narrow stream rippled through a meadow. This "crik," as the rustics called it, abounded in rats, as we had often perceived by their paths and "slides," and the numerous holes in the banks.

Perhaps I should have stated before that so as not to be at the trouble of fishing out every rat killed, we had, during the day, fixed a stout seine across the stream at a point below where we were to locate ourselves.

George had a short rifle, but I, being but an indifferent shot, contented myself with a double barreled shot gun.

I stationed myself at a point where the stream widened into a pool, and a weeping willow on the bank dipped its modest branches into the water, affording me a most excellent "blind." George proceeded to a spot an eighth of a mile or so farther up the stream.

The pool where I was located was undisturbed by a ripple save where the stream leaped noisily into the calm waters and dashed madly out again. The moon which was nearly "full," together with the few stars that had not paled into insignificance, were reflected in its placid waters.

I had hardly established myself satisfactorily in my hiding-place when a dark head appeared above the surface of the pool and moved noiselessly across. I fired and it sank. Three times I shot at different heads before I heard the bark of my companion's rifle. The game appeared so plentiful that I determined to observe their actions before shooting again.

The rodents would gather a quantity of grass and plants in

their mouths, plunge into the pool, swim about for a few minutes sometimes on the surface, and sometimes beneath it, and then land and erect themselves upon their haunches, disgorge the contents of their mouths, and proceed to eat. Whether this operation was to wash the food before eating, I am unable to say, yet at the time of observation such appeared to me to be their object.

While I was watching a number of them playing on the bank opposite, they uttered a sudden squeak and plunged into the water in the wildest dismay. On looking about to discover the object of their alarm, the long slim form of a mink glided through the grass and disappeared in a rat hole on the bank. After several minutes a violent commotion of the water near the bank was followed by the appearance on the surface, of a rat, swimming desperately across. Another rat soon appeared swimming for life with the mink in pursuit. Before the poor rodent had proceeded far his enemy reached him and sank his teeth in the poor creature's neck. To make it a double tragedy, I took rapid aim and fired, while at the report both sank and the other rat disappeared beneath the surface.

The myriads of rats that appeared that night were astounding and I hope the reader will believe me when I tell him that at no time except on the instant of the gun report, was the surface of the pool clear of the rodents. They swam to and fro evidently uneasy about something, and when several years later I was relating this to an old naturalist friend, and also told him of the terrible storm which came the next night and raised the waters of all the streams to height never before known, he suggested that the rats were made uneasy by the fear of being compelled by this minor deluge to abandon their holes.

The moon was going down in the west and the eastern sky was turning from black to gray, from gray to red, before my companion appeared at my "blind." He had shot away all his ammunition, and as I had but little left we trudged painfully school ward, for our joints were stiffened from lying so long on the damp ground.

We snaked unobserved into the school (the hall-door was always unlocked) and feigning an excruciating colic, were excused from the morning lessons. At noon we went down to the scene of our night's sport, and hauling the net ashore, took from it ninety-seven rats, and the mink, the teeth of which were still sunk in the neck of its victim. PAUL LOGIC.

RABBIT HUNTING WITH FERRETS.

Thinking that it would be of interest to your readers to know something in relation to hunting with ferrets, I take pleasure in writing these few lines. My first hunt with a ferret was early last November. A light snow had fallen during the night, and on opening the door in the morning the thought struck me very forcibly of trying a hunt with a ferret. I ate my breakfast, cleaned my gun, fed the pets in general. Next came the muzzling of the ferret. The muzzle was a wire ring to slip over the nose and tie back of the ears. This was easily put on, and very easily scraped off by the ferret's paw. As to the muzzling arrangement, I could not succeed, but as I was determined to have a hunt, I popped him into a small bag and started for the woods. The first rabbit-hole I saw did not look to suit me, and I was afraid that if I let the ferret go in he would stay there. So I kept on until I came to another, which looked a little more favorable. I saw a few tracks around the mouth of it. Now I was determined to try my ferret although I felt almost sure that I would never see him again. I let him down at the mouth, and he walked slowly and cautiously in, he was hardly out of sight when I heard a rumbling noise in the earth. I had hardly time to cock my gun when out popped a rabbit some twenty feet from the place where I put the ferret in. He came out on the double quick, and jumped in the shape of a

rail fence. I suppose he thought the evil spirit was close behind him. I fired in the direction I saw him going. Just then I saw the ferret poking out his head. I tried to catch him, but he went back into the hole. I heard the same rumbling noise again, and shortly after out came another cotton-tail, seemingly in a great hurry. I fired the other barrel at him with no effect. I then turned to see about the ferret. He had crawled out of the hole, and was smelling about on the snow. I had no difficulty in picking him up. I had scarcely got him in the bag when I heard a hound howling. I listened for a few minutes, and heard him coming nearer. Shortly, along came old Brave, a well known hound. When he got to the spot where I lost sight of the rabbit, he run his nose into the ground. I concluded that the rabbit must be in there, so I drove the dog back, and put the ferret in the hole. He had not been out of sight more than half a minute when I heard a rumpus, and out came the rabbit, and away went the dog as if nothing had happened.

I was well pleased with the sport, although I had not yet got a rabbit. I put the ferret in the bag, and started after the dog, when I saw three old hunters I had known for many years. I told them of the sport I had with the ferret, and they asked me to show it to them. I did so, and they asked me why I did not shoot the rabbit. I told them that they (the rabbits) were in too much of a hurry. They all said that they could shoot the swiftest rabbit that ever ran, and wanted me to come with them. Says I "all right," and off we went. By this time the dog had holed the rabbit. We all got ready with guns cocked, when I dropped the ferret in the hole, and as before, out popped a rabbit, jumping seven or eight ways. At the same time the guns commenced firing, and did not cease until the rabbit was at least 15 rods off. I do not think he got even a sprinkle of shot. We then proceeded to the top of a hill about twenty rods distant, where the hound had holed another rabbit. We looked around a little more cautiously than before, determined not to let him escape. This time each man had a hole to guard. So when all was ready, down went the ferret, each man listened very patiently for the well-known sound, which was shortly heard by one of the hunters who cried "here he comes," the words were scarcely out of his mouth before he was tusseling with a rabbit. Through the excitement, all hands forgot to watch the holes, when out popped another rabbit, and he escaped without a shot. The hound was soon on his track, and the music went on. Before the hunt was over all hands had a few rabbits to carry home. It seemed to tickle the old hunters clean out of their boots to see a rabbit persuaded so easily out, after always considering them lost when once in their hole.

JOHN J. WALKER.

A CURIOUS FISH.—Among the many wonders of the deep, is a most exquisite and rare British fish, viz., the boar fish (*Capros aper*) originally classified as having only been found in the Mediterranean. This fish obtains its name from the shape of its snout, which is turned up and capable of being greatly protruded. The spines of its first dorsal fin are stiff and long, like bristles, added to which it exudes a strong and unpleasant smell. If the boar fish mentioned by Pliny as being found in the River Achelous be the same, it will probably be found to utter a grunting sound, all of which peculiarities were supposed to point out a sufficient resemblance to a boar to warrant the appellation. The length of the fish is about four inches. The color of the eye is bright yellow and silvery white; the body is a fine crimson, delicately bright, fading into yellow, and thence to a silvery white as it approaches the belly.

To a friend who asked if he had the courage to lend him a guinea, Douglas Jerrold replied: "Oh, yes, I've got the courage, but I haven't the guinea."

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

THE WONDER OF THE CENTURY.

MY DEAR MR. WADE:

I listed this evening in this city to an exceedingly interesting lecture by Prof. Bell of Boston, upon the Telephone, his recent invention, whereby musical sounds and human speech is transmitted through or over miles of telegraph wire. Tunes played upon an organ, and songs sung in Boston, twenty miles distant, were distinctly heard and recognized all over the hall in Salem, were vigorously applauded, and the applause heard in Boston by the player and singer. Mr. Bell carried on quite a lengthy conversation with his assistant in Boston with the greatest ease. Three gentlemen in the audience communicated with the person in Boston, receiving very distinct answers to inquiries concerning the news, the weather, etc.

Though the songs, organ playing, and a little speech delivered in Boston, could be heard in all parts of the hall, the words could not be understood, except by the person listening at the speaking orifice, or his immediate neighbors. To the former the answers were perfectly intelligible, even when given in a whisper—indeed, a loud tone tends to obscure the articulation. The voice of any speaker with the telephone, retains its individual quality at the other end of the wire, and well-known voices are easily recognized. Messages have been successfully sent by the human voice over ordinary telegraph wires between Boston and North Conway, N. H., a distance, I believe, of about 140 miles.

Prof. A. Graham Bell, the inventor, has no doubt of the immediate utilization of his marvelous invention. To be able to send a message across the Atlantic in an instant of time, is indeed a wonder; but, that a person in N. Y. should hold verbal communication in whispers, with another in London, and recognizing his friend's voice is what would not have been dreamed possible a short time ago, and is marvelous and almost awe-inspiring. Yet, there seems to be no room for a doubt that this will certainly be accomplished at an early day. The voice of the person in Boston heard in Salem, sounded as if proceeding through a long speaking tube. The experiments were all exceedingly interesting and successful. They had never been made before a public audience before, and Prof. Bell highly honored the city of Salem by favoring them with the first public experimental lecture upon this subject. The way in which the message is transmitted, did I understand it fully, would be difficult to describe in a short, hasty note. No battery is used; at each end of the wire is a simple magnet with its poles wound with wire, the two magnets being connected by a wire running from one pole of each, the other poles being connected with the ground. Two boxes about a foot square, one at each end of the wire over which the message passes, contain all the apparatus necessary for the successful working of this last and most wonderful wonder of this wonderful age. Yours truly, P. B.

P. S. I say above that Prof. Bell is the inventor of the telephone, I mean that he is the inventor of the telephone capable of transmitting human speech. An instrument invented by Reis about 1861, transmitting musical tones, reproducing their pitch, was called by the same name and very likely many others similar. P. B.

SALEM, MASS., Feb. 12, 1877.

—INSECTS AS MEDICINE.—Insects in ages past occupied as important a place in the list of sovereign remedies as herbs. In those good old days to take a wood-louse (*Armadillo vulgaris*), or a millepede (*Zephronia impressus*), both of which were found conveniently self-rolled for the occasion, was as common, and as easy to take as a vegetable pill is now. Then fire-gnats were ad-

ministered with the same confidence that three grains of calomel are given now, while in an alarming fit of the colic. No dose of peppermint or jamaica ginger could possibly equal the services of a swallowed ladybird. Fly water, in those days, was eye water, and a hydrophobic dog was made to lap up a dry cock-chaffer, to make him fond of water. All these insect medicines have had their day save two. The Spanish fly, (*Cantbarides*), and the *Meloe chirocei*, or oil beetle, used exclusively by the Chinese, as blisters for drawing off humors.

Though the nasty and useless insect stuff mentioned has gone out of use, some, according to Prof. Wood, may still be found, merely as specimens of by-gone ignorance, we may hope, in the drug stores of the present day. He says "I have often seen a druggist's drawer half filled with them, and I used to convert them into marbles and bullets for toy cross bows, as which they were quite as useful as though they had been used as medicine."

—MOSS SANDSTONE.—Captain H. Blackstone, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has in his possession a magnificent specimen of Moss Sandstone, a rare and beautiful petrification. It was obtained in arching Anthony tunnel, in the Red Bank Valley, on the low grade division of the road. Petrified plants are not unfrequently met with in coal and shale formation, but they are rarely found in sandstone. This interesting geological curiosity is a piece of boulder of Mahoning sand rock, some fifteen inches in length by seven in breadth, and averaging an inch in thickness. The surfaces are smooth and exhibit what seem views of miniature forests. The edges of the stone disclose the fact, that these apparent pictures are petrifications of moss, most delicately and beautifully formed. The petrified growths are in layers, in involved yet regular order, each alignment distinctly preserved, of from a half to an inch in thickness, and from three to five feet in length, through the whole stone.

This fine specimen of Moss Sandstone was produced, it is surmised, in this way: Floating beds of moss stranded and sand settled down among it. In a long period of time the water evaporated, the hydrogen and other gases composing the woody fiber were eliminated, leaving a sufficient quantity of the carbon of the plants to stain the sand, whose molecules had formed into stone. Under the microscope, the sand crystals show as distinctly as if there were no petrified moss present in the stone.—*Pittsburgh Commercial*.

—THE PIPE FISH.—The New York Aquarium has a Pipe fish that is attracting a great deal of attention from its rare and curious habitation. We do not refer to the common Pipe fish, the *Syngnathus pekius* of Storer, but to the common little he mit crab, a specimen of which was recently captured by Mr. Fred Mather while dredging for specimens in Long Island Sound for the Aquarium, and which, instead of inhabiting the shell of a periwinkle, snail, or covering of some other mollusk, was found occupying the bowl of a common clay pipe.

—A WELSH EXHIBITION recently held at Wrexham, displayed the precious pebble of Owen Gwynedd, prince and sovereign of all Wales. This is described as a smooth, translucent ball, like white of egg. Above it was placed a card, with the following inscription: "This pebble has been preserved ever since his (Prince Gwynedd's) time in the families of Rhewadog and Rhiwlas, who are lineally descended from him, and before the death of the head of the family the crack is said to widen imperceptibly."

—DISCONTENT.—It is curious, when one stops to consider, how many discontented moods grow solely, not out of any tangible hardship in our own lot, but out of some comparison of ourselves with our neighbors. If another man's wife is handsomer, another man's children cleverer, or his business more prosperous, it really seems to affect us in a most unreasonable way. The truth is that his gains are not our losses, and, if all that he has were swept away from him to-morrow, it would add nothing to our store; and yet we indulge in an illogical envy which makes our own fate seem a hundred times harder by its contrast with his, as the black onyx behind it brings out the clear lines of some cameo.

—WONDERS.—This world of ours is filled with wonders. The microscope reveals them not less than the telescope, each at either extreme of creation. In the insect creation particularly there is so much to know that has never been known of; wheels within wheels, without computation or number. Let us take a single glance at the proof of this statement. The polypterid it is said, like the future hydrin, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are four thousand and forty-one muscles in the caterpillar. Hooker discovered fourteen thousand mirrors in the eye of a drone,

and to effect the respiration of a carp, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, bones, etc., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread with which the spider spins his web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of four thousand united. Lenzenhock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun threads so fine that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

—A valuable deposit of barytes has been discovered near Fort Littleton, Fulton county. Tens of thousands of tons of this valuable mineral are used annually in the United States in the manufacture of paints, etc., which have been supplied principally from Germany.

[*Barytes*, the oxide of the metal barium, is a greyish white substance earthy in appearance, and of a sharp, caustic taste, very poisonous, with a strong alkaline reaction. *Sulphate of barytes* is the well known mineral, heavy-spar, the principal use of which is to adulterate white lead. Carbonate of barytes is found in considerable quantities in Cumberland, England, in which country it is used as a rat poison.] E. E. H.

—A SNOW RABBIT.—A specimen of a curious rabbit is on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. It is a snow rabbit, found among the pine regions about the head waters of the Wind and Yel owstone Rivers.

It is quite different from the common rabbit of the lowlands in that it has broad feet, nearly as large as the human hand. By these, quite as peculiar and as servicable as the snow-shoes of the Indian or hunter, it runs rapidly over the surface of the snow, and easily eludes its pursuers. Its principal food is juniper berries and the Alpine seed, which abound in the snow regions which it inhabits.

But the most remarkable thing connected with this singular animal is that the male of the species nurse the young. The statement would seem almost incredible if the fact had not been demonstrated by American naturalists.

Quite naturally the question arises, How came that rabbit to have those broad feet, so unlike those of the common rabbit? Could successive generations of common rabbits, by running for thousands of years on the snow, have developed those natural "snow shoes"? If the snow shoes of the Indian are proof of a design to meet an emergency, are not the broad feet of the snow rabbit evidence of a similar design? If they indicate a design, do they not suggest a designer?"

ITEMS.

"What object do you now see?" asked the doctor. The young man hesitated for a few moments, and then replied:

"It appears like a jackass, doctor; but I think it's your shadow."

The dyeing of animals is now quite a common branch of the dyer's art. Some time ago a French lady, of the kind that choose notoriety, drove in Paris four gray horses dyed a brilliant magenta.

An Eastern correspondent mentions a pair of canaries at New Castle, Penn., being fed by a little wren, which comes daily to their side, and, sitting on their cage, drops into it the seed it has managed to gather.—*Pacific Life*.

At a London inquest on the death of a cab driver, who had fallen through a trap door in his stable, the remarkable intelligence of a horse is described. The beast was heard pawing and neighing, and a man offered it water and oats; but it continued its strange actions, endeavoring to attract attention to the door The man comprehended at last and discovered the body.

BOTTLE—WHISKEY—WATER.—A friend, who used to drive a mule team in the State of Texas, from one of the large whiskey distilleries then in operation, informs us that the way they obtained whiskey from the barrels (which was allowed), was to fill a bottle with water, turn the neck of the bottle into the bung hole allowing the neck of the bottle to reach the whiskey when the water would immediately run out into the whiskey. When the bottle was emptied of its contents, the whiskey would run into the empty bottle. Is this really so? If so, why so?

A young woman was seen standing with a very perplexed air at one of the street letter-boxes. She was observed to knock several times on the top of the iron pillar, and obtaining no response she passed round to the opposite side, and raising the cover of the slit in which the letters are placed she applied her mouth to the aperture and called out, (or in:) "Can you let me have a postage stamp, if ye please?"

The *Cambridge Chronicle* says that some two or three hundred canvas-back ducks were caught fast during the late freeze off the Talbot shore of the Choptank river nearly opposite Cambridge, and in that condition were picked up without difficulty. Speculations upon this singular occurrence are various, some supposing that the snow and sleet caked on the ducks' wings, thus preventing their flight, and others that they were caught in the moving ice.

"Dear Bill: Doant kum to see me enny moar for a while enny way. Father has got awfully skeered about burglars and he sets up every night till lait with a dubble-barrelle shot-gunn, watching the backyard. He put moren a pound uv led into Smith's big newfoundland dog wch was kummin over the fens after a bone last nite.

"The rose is red: is the violet's blue.
I wouldn't kum now if I was you."

Edward A. Samuels of Boston, "the friend of New England birds," has been inquiring into the charge that thousands of sparrows and snow-birds are killed and sold in the markets, and finds that the only birds thus sold have been a few Lapland long-spurs, which are neither handsome, sociable, musical, nor of any value agriculturally, and may certainly be eaten, if the reed bird or "rice bird," the finest songster we have, or the quail or shore bird may be devoured without sentimentality. Mr. Samuels agrees, too, with a late correspondent of *The Republican*, that the butcher-bird is a benefactor in that our best birds are driven off by the sparrows, insufferable little tyrants who will be paid for by the head, before long.—*Springfield Republican*.

[Mr. Samuels is right, and we think all who have seen the wheat fields at harvest time, near the cities and large villages of England, will fully agree that the house Sparrow is one of the greatest pests ever brought to this country. The potato Beetle is nowhere in comparison; we ought to be thankful that our severe winters are decidedly against its rapid increase. One thing in their favor they make good pics and we hope every reader of this article will give them a fair trial in this way. Our sentimentalists say nothing against shooting the Reed bird (Bobolink) by the thousand, and yet this is one of the most harmless and interesting of songsters. But the house Sparrow must be protected. If this bird has one redeeming quality (except as above stated) we would like to know it.—Ed.]

SWANS IN LAKE WINNEBAGO.—For several weeks two or three large birds of singular appearance have been seen in Lake Winnebago south of Oshkosh, Wis., attracting the attention of sportsmen and others. Martin Madison, a young man residing in the town of Black Wolf succeeded in shooting one of these birds, and found it to be a swan. Two of the beautiful birds were together at the time, and the other after vainly calling to its dead companion, flew away and was seen no more. The one killed was four feet high, with the magnificent arched neck so characteristic of this fowl, and measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings. Mr. Madison is having it stuffed by a taxidermist for preservation.—*Chicago Field*.

[And we presume Mr. Madison is now "happy" having done his share towards annihilating this grand American bird, which in a few years more will be numbered with the species now extinct. We wish our sportsmen could be taught to confine themselves to legitimate game and thereby keep in harmony with our naturalists, preventing the stringent legislation against sportsmen in general, which will certainly follow in time. Collectors for scientific purposes should also be taught to spare our rare birds as much as possible.—Ed.]

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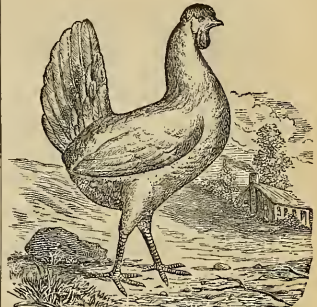
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FOR THE PIT, OR THE SPIT.

HOW TO MATE, FEED, BREED, HANDLE, AND MATCH THEM;

WITH PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO

CURES FOR THEIR PECULIAR ILLS AND AILS.

By **GEO. P. BURNHAM.**

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PARTICULAR NOTICE TO

BREEDERS AND FANCIERS OF

AMERICAN GAME FOWLS.

Several breeders of GAMES, having suggested to us the utility of adding (at the close of the above work) their cards, we have concluded to print in the last pages a brief

GAME BREEDERS' DIRECTORY,

for cultivators of this stock as a specialty who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. We can give but a single full line to each breeder—thus:

GEO. W. SMITH, Black-red and Duck-wing Games, etc., Peabody, Miss.

Those who desire their address thus inserted, (to stand permanently in all the editions of this volume,) may enclose us 25 cents additional, if they order the book—or this sum, alone, if they do not desire a copy of "THE GAME FOWL;" and their address will appear in the "Directory," as above. It will be necessary to send names and kinds of Game bred at once, to secure insertion in first edition, now nearly ready for the press. A printed card will be preferred, for this purpose.

This Book, generously illustrated, will be mailed in March 1877, postpaid, for 50 cents, in paper, to any address, or 75 cents bound in cloth, from this office—or by the author,

GEO. P. BURNHAM,

P. O. Box 131, Melrose, Mass.

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ESTABLISHED 1873.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—25 cents per line; 6 mos., 20 cents, 12 mos., 15 cents per line.

NOTICE.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected communications not returned. Manuscript not preserved.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, MAY 15, 1877.

No. 5.

EDITORIAL

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Only a year or two ago it required some nerve to come out in print as the champion of the Plymouth Rock. The bird was generally regarded as a crossbred or mongrel which would have its day, and die out without causing so much as a ripple upon the placid surface of the deep waters on which the leading fanciers of the country were sailing. Five years ago any one predicting that this new fledgling could ever disturb the equanimity of the breeders of the established varieties would have been laughed at for his pains. But things have changed. Parties who less than five years ago stigmatized the Plymouth Rock as an "adventitious mongrel, introduced into the fancy by sufferance, and admitted into the 'Standard' under the most vigorous protest," now speak of it as "the coming fowl"—credit it with about all the virtues in the calendar. It is the "farmer's fowl" *par excellence*, "the fancier's fowl" *sans pareil*. Well, it is the "COMING FOWL"—that tells it all.

About two years ago, when Dr. Dickie, having discovered their merits, endeavored to make them known to the public through the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, how was he regarded? He was ridiculed as a fanatic, almost his sanity questioned. His honest convictions were stigmatized as "advertising dodges," and "axe-grindings." It is our opinion that the position the bird holds to-day, is owing to that recognition of its merits by Dr. Dickie, and his persistency in determining that merit being there, it should be recognized. "Honor to whom honor is due." The Plymouth Rock must be regarded as but little less than a sensation. Introduced at a time when the Asiatics shared the field of popularity with the Leghorns, it received but little attention. No one seemed to know anything about it, and the majority cared less. The fanciers of that day were in three classes. One, self-centered, could not conceive that anything beyond its one particular fancy could be even worthy of consideration. If that fancy were the Asiatic, then the Plymouth Rock was too small; if the Leghorn, then the new bird was too large or inelegant, and was not an everlasting egg producer. They had chosen their fancy, and could have eyes for nothing else. It has been the zealous unreasoning estimate of this class, claiming

all the virtues under the sun for the birds of their individual fancy, that has made the "Battle of the Rocks" so fierce and stubborn.

The second class felt any innovation to be prejudicial to their individual interests, and did not ignore the newcomer, but abused and fought against it. The pet argument of this class, after determining the bird to be a mongrel and a dunghill—was: "It is only the old-fashioned Dominique revived, and enlarged by the introduction of Asiatic blood." The third class, the pioneers—the real strength—of the fancy, were unprejudiced, and ready to accept any good and avoid any evil.

It is our province as journalist to show that the days of a small selfish competition are about over, and that merit will be appreciated wherever found, whether in old or new classes. As breeders see more of each other, and become better informed, selfish ideas yield to more liberal, prejudices are removed, and narrow views gradually give way to a wider appreciation. They also learn that one breed or variety cannot, and should not, attempt to compete against the field in every excellence. But we can yet find men so foolish and ignorant, and that are impatient when one even hints that there are birds that equal or surpass theirs in particular respects.

Whatever may have been its beginning, the Plymouth Rock has surely and rapidly advanced to the very first rank in point of merit and popularity. It requires no special gift of prophecy to predict that it will remain there. No great tidal wave like the "hen fever" raised it to its place—but its growth in public favor has been steady, healthy, and strong. Might has not made right, but right—*i. e.*, worth,—has asserted its might. The current season has proven this in the development of a trade which must satisfy both the breeders and friends of this variety.

The Plymouth Rock is now introduced into every State of the Union, and in some States into every county. Every point of introduction has proven in turn a point of departure for fresh fields. In our next paper we propose to examine the merits upon which the friends and breeders of this bird base their claim, not of superiority in any one direction or over all classes or breeds, but of its capability of filling the means which the extremes of Asiatics and Leghorns leave vacant.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Don't trust to your memory. Keep a note-book, and use it. Record the common as well as the uncommon occurrences. Don't burden your mind or memory with trifles; keep both free for events. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," so jot down the evils of to-day, to guard against them to-morrow, or next year.

If you make an experiment, keep a record of all that concerns it. If it is a success you can then trace all the steps that led to it. If a failure, when you try again you will know what you have to guard against. If you trust the details to your memory, the one little item that you'll forget, will, maybe, be the hinge upon which the whole matter hung.

Keep also a "thankful book,"—it is so hard to remember favors received. Make the record with pen and ink, that you may always know how much you have to be thankful for; but keep the record of favors done with a lead pencil, that time may blur and finally obliterate the writing.

Before purchasing eggs for hatching, inquire as carefully into the character of the seller as into the merits of the birds he owns. If the eggs come by express, be careful to note how they are packed. If shabbily, make note of it, also of your doubts of their hatching, if you have any. Write also at once the complaint you have to make to the sender. Don't accept, then complain afterwards. If packed as well or even a little better than you would have done them yourself, and you have confidence in the man you purchased them from, make up your mind that he has done his best, and the cause for failure, if you need to find one, may lie in your handling or in the hens' mismanagement. Think of it! You are going to trust these most delicate of fabrications for twenty-one days to a senseless hen, that has nothing but a little instinct to guide her. Is it not wonderful that so many chicks are hatched? Is it not unpardonable audacity that demands or even expects the sitting to be duplicated? Let the seller duplicate the order if he wants to, but don't expect to get two or three sittings for the price of one. Look out for rats! Cats or dogs can be trained to guard young chickens not only against rats, but against stranger dogs and cats.

Feed young chicks often, either with broken grain or with meal scalded. Don't give them meal of any kind wet with cold milk or water. If you buy corn meal for family use, sift it, even if it is of best quality, giving the coarser grains left in the sieve to the chickens. Don't allow the bones from the table to be thrown into the dust-bin, or to uselessly adorn your door yard. When the time comes to throw them away, throw them on the fire, giving the animal charcoal to your chickens. If anything is burned in the cooking, don't fret about it; it's only making the charcoal your poultry are in need of, especially if they have had the range of orchard and meadow, and have been obliged after a fashion to pick up their living where they can and of what they can find. Their eggs and flesh are apt to *taste*. Charcoal in any form will remedy this evil.

At this season while eggs are plentiful and cheap, do not trade them off for groceries or use them extravagantly; lay aside a store for the days of famine. Eggs will not keep if the pores of the shell remain open. If the egg contains the germ of life it will die after a time and the air will act upon it causing putrefaction. If the egg is simply clear, the air will absorb the moisture and time will find it a hardened mass. The secret of preserving eggs is in excluding the air, sealing the pores of the shell. This may be done by dipping the eggs in melted tallow and afterwards packing them in bran—layer upon layer, covering the uppermost well with bran, or salt may be used instead of bran, or water saturated with lime and salt is also good. An English lady—an experienced poultry breeder—has preserved eggs in this solution keeping them for several years without a single failure.

If you have a garden spot, plant sunflower seeds; Mammoth Russian is best—the seeds will prove most excellent food for your poultry next fall. The leaves will do well if saved next fall when dried, for the chicken to scratch among during the winter; while the stalks will, when dried, make the best of light material for starting a fire. If your poultry yard lacks shade, a "grove" of these Mammoths will afford it, but protect the young plants from the poultry by covering with brush or protecting racks.

Don't exercise cruelty in trying to keep a hen from sitting when eggs rather than chicks are in request. Better let her take the nest for a few days, she will lay just as soon again. An excellent plan is to tie a rope to one of her legs, fastening the other end of it to a post or stake out of doors in the shade. She will attempt once or twice to return to her sitting, but will soon give it up and busy herself pecking at the rope. At night, after dark, place her upon the roost if it is not convenient to leave her. With us, three days at the most has been the limit of such treatment to effect a cure. Give a good supply of food and water.

Let us suppose that each day you extract a drop of blood from each chick, and, say, about two from each adult bird; how much laying, or feathering out or growing would you expect them to do? Let us suppose it was done by a thousand, yes, ten thousand little suckers, one at each point of the skin. How quietly would you expect a sitting hen under such treatment to remain upon her nest? You "wouldn't expect it, wouldn't even think of such a thing?" but you do if you harbor lice upon your premises. Don't compromise matters. Don't permit one even. Don't be tempted into receiving as a gift the best bird that was ever hatched if, with it, you must accept vermin, and you don't know how to get rid of them. One day's work a month won't do, keep a guard continually, use kerosene, smoke, whitewash, fumigate, put tansy or tobacco or pennyroyal in the nest-boxes, sprinkle carbolic powder, chloride of lime, lime or ashes freely. When you've gone through the *role*, begin it over again. Too much cannot be said or done upon this subject.

Separate the sexes when the chicks are four or five months old, they will do better apart. Don't feed *too much* bone meal, that is, the raw bone pulverized, or meat to young birds, unless you wish to hasten maturity at the expense of size. Give green feed regularly if your birds are cooped from it; if you have a garden, remembering that your birds will need their salad, next winter, prepare for a supply. A little patch of onions, a few cabbages, turnips, and beets, will save you many a dollar when the snow is on the ground, and will cost you but little of either time or labor.

Don't force your hens to "lay themselves out" by giving too much stimulating egg-producing food, especially if your birds are worth anything. If kept for the eggs for sitting, it would be very nice, with orders coming in for eggs at three or five dollars per dozen, to get all that could be had, but what sort of stock can be raised from such forced producing. Would it not be better if it were of less and of natural growth. Feed according to what you want. Corn will not produce eggs, but heat and flesh instead, while wheat contains the albumen which enters so largely into the composition of the egg.

Lastly, **ADVERTISE**. Nobody is going to hunt you up and find out what you have for sale. The world of to-day needs to have its attention called. If you belong to the black list, we will advertise you freely and free of charge; but otherwise, you will find it to your advantage to pay for it yourself, and in advance.

A coop of a few dozen live California Quail passed through Memphis, March 15th, by express to Col. Jas. Gordon, Pontotoc, Miss., a present from Philip McShane, Esq., of San Francisco.—*Chicago Field.*

NATURAL HISTORY STORE.

A visit to the natural history store of Messrs. Brewster & Knowlton, of 18 Arch St., Boston, will repay you, if you find yourself in the vicinity of Boston. Do not let the simple words "Bird Store" at the entrance mislead you, and do not think the open show-cases and shelves contain all there is to be seen, but show the owners that you are a brother scientist, and the contents of the drawers and cases they will open to you will give you an idea of what enterprise can get together. It is a museum indeed of mineralogy and ornithology.

The store occupies two large rooms in the first story;—the front room being given entirely to birds, their cages, and matters pertaining to their keeping and care. It is a noisy place, as it cannot help but be, with so many mocking birds, canaries, parrots, paroquets, and mino birds, each trying its best to be heard above the rest. Three well-filled aviaries were of great interest to us. The occupants of each differed, but were of the same general character, ranging from the paroquet and red-bird to the tiny beauties from Africa. Upon shelves at one side of this room were specimens of the taxidermist's skill—beast, bird, fish, and reptile; though one specimen, the center of attraction for oddity and ugliness, might be said to represent the whole animal kingdom. It is called the Duck-billed Platypus. This fur-bearing animal is found only in New South Wales. It is shaped much like a large duck; it has a duck's bill and webbed feet, the web extending over the toes. The male has a spur like a rooster on his hind feet; back of the spur is a gland filled with poisonous matter, but the poison is not necessarily fatal. It has the fur and tail of a beaver; small black eyes like a mole; a pouch for carrying the young, like a kangaroo; its tongue is split and forked like a snake's. It lives on vegetable matter, and is amphibious, living, like the beaver, in or out of water. In its anatomy it has a wishbone, like a chicken, and in swimming the motions are the same as those of a bird in flying. Naturalists have been inclined to call it a bird, or at least oviparous, producing its young by eggs, but unfortunately, the accounts of finding the eggs are too conflicting. Some men say they have eaten the eggs, one man strengthening his assertion by saying he had eaten them for his breakfast. The young have been seen when evidently but a few hours old; but no eggs have been found in the runs or holes near the water, in which the platypus lives like a musk rat. Further than this, the natives say that this platypus does not lay eggs, and their habits of observation ought to make them good authorities on this point. A naturalist, who had dissected one of these animals, claims to have found mammary glands, which would strengthen the belief that the platypus is a beast, but sufficient evidence on this point has not yet been obtained. Living as it does under ground, and with eyes so small as to be almost useless, it must depend upon the sense of feeling and smelling for its means of sustenance. Accordingly it is found that throughout the whole back, and more especially at its extremity, there is a tissue which renders it as sensitive as the tongue for taste, the fingers for touch, or the nose for smelling.

BOSTON MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

The second annual reunion of the Boston Microscopical Society was held Friday evening, April 27th, at the Union Hall, Boylston street, and was largely attended. An interesting paper was read by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in which he briefly reviewed the history of the microscope and the progress of microscopic literature. Between the years 1825 and 1830 great improvements were made in this science, and the compound microscope was elevated from a toy to the valuable scientific instrument now in use. The lecturer's experience of more than thirty years of study and experimenting was portrayed in a succinct and entertaining manner,

and the professor exhibited several improvements in microscopic apparatus of his own invention, and alluded with a pardonable pride to the valuable inventions of American devotees of this incomparable and fascinating instrument.

At the close of the lecture a very successful and interesting exhibition of polariscope objects, with an oxy-hydrogen microscope, was given by Rev. E. C. Bolles. Afterward about sixty microscopes were shown by members of the society, exhibiting a list of interesting objects.

INDIANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a recent meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—William H. Fry, Indianapolis.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Mitchell, Princeton; John M. Spann, Indianapolis; I. N. Barker, Thorntown; Dr. O. W. Brownback, Pendleton; Dr. T. F. Holaday, Monrovia; T. E. Ellis, Plainfield.

Secretary—Edw'd G. Bagley, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—W. F. Christian, Indianapolis.

Executive Committee—Gib D. Jay, Kokomo; J. Butterfield, Indianapolis; R. Twells, Montmorency; William H. Fry, ex-officio; Edw'd G. Bagley, ex-officio.

It was also decided to hold the next show at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 8 to 14, inclusive, 1878.

TO THOSE IN OUR DEBT.

During the past month we have sent out many bills of indebtedness of long standing. We would be pleased to hear from the parties receiving them. A little later the day of grace will be at an end, and those unpaid must go into the collector's hands. We return thanks for the ready response we have received from so many.

It will please the friends of THE JOURNAL to know that we have added more names to its subscription list during the past two months, than during the year of 1876. The majority of these names came from THE JOURNAL'S native State, Pennsylvania. The fanciers of Pennsylvania are certainly alive. Two new papers devoted to the fancier's interests have been started there. One, published monthly, at Beaver, Pa., gives promise of worth; the second, the *Fancier's Weekly Bulletin*, takes up the idea of our Exchange and Mart. Both have our sincere wishes for success.

The list of awards at the International Poultry Exhibition, held at Buffalo, Feb. 1877, has been received. Copies may be had of the Secretary, Geo. W. White, Buffalo.

WAN MAPS.—Schedler's Topographical Map of the Dobrudsha (Eastern Bulgaria), Central Roumania, and Bessarabia,—the valley of the lower Danube between the Transylvania Mountains in the North to the great Balkan Mountains in the South, and from Sistova in the West to the mouths of the Danube in the East. Colored Scale, 1:600,000. Size, 23x24 inches. Price, folded and in cover, \$0.40.

This is the best and most complete map of this important section of country, yet issued. It has been prepared with great care and with a view to minute accuracy, giving the location not only of all the cities and towns, but also of almost all the villages; railroads and highways are distinctly shown, while many, even, of the less important roads are also indicated. The lakes, lagoons, swamps, and marshes of this region which will prove of great importance in the military movements, are given,

and the map is also very accurate and reliable in regard to all water-courses, as well as to mountains, hills, etc.

This map is, in fact, so faithful as to detail that it might be safely used by officers in the field. It will, therefore, be of great value to all who desire to trace the movements of the opposing forces understandingly and minutely.

These remarks apply, also, to the following map, viz.:

Schedler's Topographical Map of Western Bulgaria, Western Roumania, and Eastern Servia.—Colored Scale, 1:600,000. Size, 23x24 inches. Price, folded and in cover, \$0.40.

Both these maps are drawn in the same style and on the same scale; they fit into each other so closely that, united, they form one large map of Roumania, Bulgaria, etc., that is, the valley of the Lower Danube from Milanovatz and the "Iron Gate" to the Black Sea. Size, 23x44 inches.—This combined map presents, at one view, the principal scene of the contest between the Russian and the Turkish armies.

Published by E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort street, New York, by whom copies will be promptly mailed upon receipt of price. The same publisher will keep the market fully supplied with all other war maps that may be needed, and which we expect to mention in these columns.

SOMETHING ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

That the Americans are a reading people is manifest by the statistics of the Newspaper Press of the country, as given in the *NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1877*, just issued by S. M. PETERGILL & Co., the well known Advertising Agents of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. There are reported in it the names, character, (political, agricultural, religious, medical, etc.) and names of publishers of no less than 795 dailies, 79 tri-weeklies, 125 semi-weeklies, 6,606 weeklies, 122 semi-monthlies, 771 monthlies, 16 bi-monthlies, and 60 quarterlies, published in the United States and the British American Provinces. The Directory shows the number of each of these editions which are published in each State, Territory, and Province.

The book contains 376 pages, and embraces an immense amount of valuable information, showing great labor and care in its collection and preparation. It gives all necessary facts for an advertiser to know about 8,574 separate publications, while it is also interesting and valuable for the general reader, the student of American periodical literature, and the observer of American institutions. The book is sold at the low price of \$1.00 per copy.

ONE HELP FOR HARD TIMES.—To increase the product of one's labor, or business, and then to make the best use of what is obtained, will certainly be helpful in these hard times, or in any other. The hints and suggestions of half a dozen intelligent, practical men and women, whom, who devote themselves to studying and observation, on just this topic, must certainly be of great utility to every one. We shall, therefore, do our readers a favor by directing their attention to that most valuable practical journal, the *American Agriculturist*, which is just now entering upon its 36th year. It is packed full of useful information, that cannot fail to be very helpful to every family, and to every man whatever his calling, and whether residing in city, village, or country. Each volume gives from 600 to 700 fine original engravings, that are both pleasing and instructive—to housekeepers and children, to farmers, mechanics, merchants, professional men, indeed to all classes. Its house plans and improvements, with full particulars of cost, etc., with engravings, its fearless exposure of humbugs and quackery, indeed its whole make up and its thoroughly reliable character, render it worthy of a place in every household, and we strongly advise every one to have it. An immense circulation

enables the publishers to supply it at the low cost of \$1.60 a year, post paid, or four copies for \$5.40. Take our advice and send now for volume 36, to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

E. A. Lyman, Keene, N. H. High class poultry.
Amos G. Day, Ithaca, N. Y. Fancy poultry and pigeons.
A. Terrill, Wexler, Ont. Fancy poultry.
L. L. Eaton, South Deerfield, Mass. Fancy poultry.
Dr. Horace Enos, Milwaukee, Wis. Extra poultry and pigeons.
Geo. E. Peterson, So. Abington, Mass. Plymouth Rocks.
J. Altman, Hartford, Conn. Spangled Games.
R. Twels, Montmorency, Indiana. High class Games.
W. A. Fuller, Glen, N. Y. High class poultry.
Jas. J. Danson, Beaver, Pa. High class poultry.
E. Steiger. Circular of war maps.
Geo. L. Stillman, Westery, R. I. Thoroughbred poultry.
Wm. H. Spooner, 98 Tremont st., Boston. Illustrated catalogue.
M. A. Pierce, Corning, Iowa. White Leghorns.
George L. Fish, New Bedford, Mass. Game Bantams and fancy pigeons.
W. F. George, Laporte, Indiana. High class poultry.
Austin Vass, Newton, N. J. Poultry and dogs.
O. P. Hollingsworth, Traders Point, Ind., Light Brahms and White Leghorns.
Circular of Scientific Expedition of Butler University.—Prof. John A. Meyer, Irvington, Ind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. M. Hart writes us as follows: "I regret the necessity of again appearing before your readers, and especially in a matter which my communication in the *JOURNAL* of April 16th should have settled. It was carefully and faithfully prepared, setting forth all the material facts *pro* and *con*, and in my judgment amply sufficient for you to have rendered a verdict of guilty. But, instead of doing so, you allowed him to publish a letter—and that without comment—that must have been apparent to the most casual observer as containing nothing but a tissue of lies."

(Mr. Hart mistakes our province. We are not vested in the judicial ermine that we should "render a verdict." Our duty is compassed when we have laid the facts before our readers. It would be slim justice indeed, were we to open our columns to an accusation, and deny the accused a hearing.—Ed.)

The following is received from Mr. Sherry, of Stony Brook, L. I.: "I saw a statement in your valuable paper about Mr. Hart and Mr. Smith, and I will tell you all that I know about it, as my name is mentioned in it. Last fall Mr. Thos. B. Smith went away from home and left his poultry in my care; and while he was away from home I received a letter from him telling me to send to Mr. Hart, of Washington, D. C., a pair of Aylesbury ducks and a pair of White Leghorn hens, and that he had written Mr. Hayward to send a pair of geese, which I thought was all right. I do not live with Mr. Smith. I have a poultry and pigeon yard of my own, and I am with Mr. Smith a great deal of my idle time; so he put his poultry in my charge, as we are on the very best of terms. I went to Mr. Smith's yard and found a pair of Aylesbury ducks, but could not find my White Leghorn pullets; so I put the ducks in a box and sent them, and he, Mr. Smith, said in his letter that he would be home in a few days, so I did not get any Leghorn hens, and waited until he came home, and then I told him about it, and he said that he would attend to it. I got a letter from Mr. Hart, wanting to know why I did not send the whole order, and as Mr. Smith was coming home in a day or so I did not answer it. I am the express agent here, and I sent the ducks by Westcott's L. I. Express.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. SHERRY."

STONY BROOK, L. I.

W. I. Pyle writes:—I have 50 White Leghorn pullets, all of last summer's hatch, and none of them as early as April. Most of them are July birds, but they laid during the winter remarkably well, but when the snow left us, they commenced in earnest, and since the 15th of February to the 15th of March, they have laid 870 eggs, or 72 doz. and 6 eggs in twenty-nine days. I think this is doing very well for young birds, as there is yet but little of their natural food in the way of foraging for themselves; but the shells of their eggs are as white as ever.

M. V. K. asks: "Will you please inform me, or some of your readers, through the column of your valuable paper, the reason for the non-hatching of the following named lots of eggs. The hens were all set in the same place and under the same circumstances, and the eggs were all laid by hens in the yards, and none of them more than three or four days old.

No. 1—Was set Feb. 12; waited until March 8, (9 eggs under her,) then broke eggs and found a half-formed chicken in one, the rest all bad.

No. 2—Was set Feb. 26, on seven eggs; on March 19 she came off with one chicken, the rest of the eggs were bad.

No. 3—Re-set the hen No. 1, March 8, on six eggs; on March 29, she came off with four chickens, one dead in shell, and one egg rotten.

No. 4—Was set March 22, on nine eggs; on April 12 she came off with two chicks, one of which I had to assist out of the shell, one chick was dead in the shell, and the rest of the eggs bad.

No. 5—Was set March 22, on seven eggs; on April 12 she came off with five chicks, one dead in shell, and one egg bad.

The hens that are sitting are kept penned up, so that they are unable to come off of themselves, and are let off once a day for feed and water and are then put up again."

W. P. T. of N. C., writes:—

"I see your notice in the *American Agriculturist* of 1870. I'll write you in regard to poultry.

What chickens are the best to raise?

Which lays the most, and the longest?

What is the full Brahma? White or Black?

What is the best food to feed hens?

How many hens to one rooster?

Young chickens in this country are subject to the gapes, do you know any cure for it? Also we have what's called cholera among chickens. Is there any cure for it? Is there any particular food to give hens to make them lay?

By giving me the above information, you will greatly oblige, or write me how to find out all about raising poultry etc., price for chickens and eggs. I enclose 3 cent stamp."

[Subscribe for the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, and read it carefully, and you will be able to answer your questions yourself. Ed.)

E. W. ROLFE, Wilmarth, Penn., writes: "The valuable number of your JOURNAL for April, came to hand yesterday, and has afforded me a great treat to-day. Having seen by it that others intrude on your valuable time, I take the same liberty, which I think I owe to all honest breeders and readers of your paper. I received over two hundred answers to an "exchange" in your *Exchange and Mart*, and amongst others one from S. D. R. Smith, of Williamsport, Pa., offering six Black Leghorns of the best strains for my scroll saw, which I paid \$30.00 for, as I can show by receipt. After thinking it over, I concluded to exchange. He also told me to send my black walnut I had along with the saw, and he would send its value in some other variety of fowl. I shipped the saw and walnut in good faith, and was very much surprised and mortified to find six of the "scrubbiest," "scrawnniest" featherless chickens, dubbed Leghorns, sent to me soon after, the charges on which were ten times the value of them. The second day after their arrival one of the pullets died of some disease, and about one week after, the cock died of the same thing.

Some of them had straight combs and some lopped. To cap the whole swindle, he kept the walnut and never sent anything therefor. I wrote him and offered him \$15.00 to re-exchange, and I would pay all charges, but he would not. Enough of this man. I hope the foregoing will warn others. I have purchased Toulouse Geese and White Leghorns of W. H. Todd, Esq., and am very much pleased with them. Also, Pekin Ducks and Java Games of Jas. E. Palmer, with which I am delighted.

B. A. Whitney writes:—"I would like to know if any one can beat my experience in taking three pairs of Jacobins (each pair with young ones two weeks old), and changing their mates. I separated them ten days ago, have changed them all around, and have them all back in the coop together, and each pair are yet feeding their own young. Have been in the coop together two days, and show no disposition to go back to their old mates. If any one can beat that in ten days time, I would like to know it."

J. E. M. of Albany, writes:—"I have a Blue Pied Pouter cock that measures 19 inches in height.

Phelps, the druggist, of Scranton, Pa., writes: "Our society were much pleased with your full and correct report of our show, and will exert themselves to build up the circulation of THE JOURNAL."

Oliver D. Schock writes: "I have seventy-five W. F. B. Spanish chicks (fine ones), and 160 eggs hatching now."

W. W. ELLIOTT, "Do all varieties of Trumpeters have feathered legs? I have a pair of these birds imported from Germany last summer that are perfectly clean on legs."

The feathered legs are a distinguishing mark of this breed. The Germans breed more for color or marking than other points. We would not term clean legged birds pure Trumpeters.

N. S. Cornwall says:—"Please do not let that exchange of mine appear again, as I have spent most of my time in answering offers lately. I have now a full supply of both breeds I offered to exchange for, and am in receipt of offers from all parts of the United States, or at least within the bounds of Vermont and Maryland. I believe I could make more sales from an Exchange advertisement with you, than a \$3 advertisement in other papers.

Fred. T. Jencks, ornithologist of Providence, writes:—"I do not agree with Mr. Sugden. I think the Butcher bird is a Godsend just at this time. It will be time enough for man to turn his hand against him when he has exterminated those pests, the sparrows. It were better that man should lend a hand with poison, snare, and powder, to hasten the end. "'Twere done quickly!" You will fail to find an ornithologist a friend of these pests. How can they be when these foreigners are the tyrants over our native birds, the usurpers of their haunts?"

H. P. S. asks:—"Will you, or some of your subscribers tell me why many of my pigeon's eggs have soft ends? I constantly keep gravel, pounded plaster, burned bone, and pulverized egg shells in my loft, and still I am often troubled with soft-end eggs."

HORACE P. SINCLAIR.

MIDDLESEX POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this association held March 29th, it was voted to hold the next exhibition in Huntington Hall, Lowell, Dec. 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, 1877. D. FRANK ELLIS, Sec'y, North Cambridge, Mass.

A writer in the *London Times* urges the strengthening of meteorology by the study of ornithology. Long experience has taught him that all great atmospheric changes are to be preceded by unwonted appearances among birds. When the late terrible gales were approaching he saw large flocks of starlings in a locality where they had never appeared before, the next day wood pigeons, and on the next large flocks of wild geese took their flight southward.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary; whereas the means of 'self help' elevates the mind, and the effects are lasting."

LINES ON A ROAST DUCK.

A duck has been immortalized by Bryant,
A wild one, too;
Sweetly he hymned the creature litho and buoyant,
Cleaving the blue.
But whoso says the duck through ether flying
Seen by the bard
Equals the canvas-back before me lying,
Tells a canard.
Done to a turn, the flesh a dark carnation,
The gravy red,
Four slices from the breast, on such a ration
Gods might have fed.
Bryant, go to, to think that thy rare ghost duck
Trauced 'gainst the sky,
Could e'er at all compare with this rare roast duck,
Is all my eye.

—Field.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

There is a complaint among the purchasers of eggs for hatching from this breed, that, of both sexes hatched from pens made up of exhibition birds, if one sex is within the Standard the other is disqualified, and there is truth and reason in it.

A hen to breed male birds with the required black breast and fluff, with hackle and saddle feathers deeply marked, and the tail feathers without white, must be darker than even the Grouse Cochin, not now recognized by the Standard. Instead of the penciling required in the show bird, her feathers must be closely marked with brown so dark as to be scarcely distinguishable from black, this, particularly in the feathers of the breast, fluff, and back. The wing secondaries must be rather mottled than penciled, and the hackle be of a deep bright orange, with rich greenish black center, the shaft being sometimes light; in fact, in the feathers of back and breast the feather shaft will be clearly discernible. The male bird must also be dark. The breast, fluff, and leg feathering, black; the hackle and saddle of deep orange, with black stripe extending through the center, and feather shaft black. The orange of the hackle should be of the same shade from quill to tip, or varying but slightly; though the shade about the throat will be lighter than at the back of the neck.

For breeding exhibition pullets, both cock and hen must be of the lighter order. The breast and fluff of the former may be even penciled with a reddish brown; the hackle and saddle feathers may shade from the deep orange at the quill end to a bright yellow at the tip. The hen must be of a light golden brown, and each feather distinctly penciled with semi-circles of

dark brown, if not black. The hackle must be of bright orange, with broad black center; though we have been most successful with hens having every feather of head, hackle, fluff, cushion, and wings well and distinctly penciled.

Most breeders declare that they do not make up their pens to breed for color in the sexes respectively. A prominent breeder asserted to us not many days since, that it was not necessary. He "had won prizes upon both sexes hatched from eggs from the same pens. The male bird of the pen was well marked with black breast and fluff; the hackle of deep orange, not varying in shade; the black of the hackle being very distinct, and the shaft black. The hens were of rich brown, deeply and distinctly penciled, free from unpenciled feathers about the head and throat." *We would be pleased to hear from other breeders in this matter.*

The *London Illustrated News* of 1844, contained a paper descriptive and illustrative of the Cochins, that being the first mention of the breed. But the illustration and description were more nearly of the Malay pictured in the April *JOURNAL* than of the Partridge Cochins of this number. It was not until 1847 that the Cochin characteristics as recognized to-day, appeared.

Possibly, in the entire list of birds acknowledged by the Standard, not one has at the same time, so many friends and enemies as the Partridge Cochin. It is a most difficult bird to breed, but bred successfully is one of the most satisfactory and beautiful. If understood and rightly cared for it is one of the most inexpensive to keep and will return profits with the best; but misunderstood, it can be one of the most expensive and profitless.

It is a flesh producer, and to have it a profitable layer, it must be lightly fed, and allowed, or rather compelled, to take much exercise. It is a good winter layer if not kept in artificially warmed quarters. If kept in warmed situations it should be fed sparingly. Exercise of searching for food will, in a degree, counteract the tendency to broodiness, so marked a feature in all the Asiatics.

The Partridge Cochin is emphatically the bird for the close quarters of city poultry-keeping, in its disinclination to roam, its inability to pass over even a low fence, and above all, in the color of its plumage. The eggs of this bird are dark in color and rich in flavor. It is a little curious that though the eggs of Brahma and Leghorn are larger, hatching, the Partridge chick is the heavier; and at a week older is the larger.

A characteristic of the Cochin family is the heavy leg and foot feathering, often tending to the unsightly vulture hook. But, of the family, the Partridge has this tendency in the least degree. The Standard of 1871 recognized the Grouse or very dark and the Partridge or light varieties; but the American Standard discards the former, recognizing besides the latter variety, the pea-combed. Of this latter we would be pleased to hear from those who have bred and studied them.

THE STANDARD FOR PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Birds not matching in the show-pen; cocks with mottled breasts; hens with pale buff or clay-colored breasts, or without penciling; twisted combs, or combs falling to either side; primary feathers twisted in the wings; crooked backs; wry tails; vulture hooks; absence of leg-feathering; white in the tail of cockerels; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven and a half pounds; cockerels not weighing seven and a half pounds; pullets not weighing six pounds.

THE COCK.

HEAD: Bright red, rather short and small for the size of the bird.—Eyes bright, clear and mild in expression.—Beak, curved, stout at the base, rather short, and yellow or horn color.

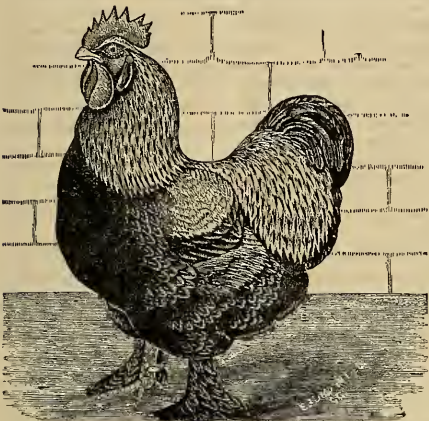
COMB: Rich, brilliant red, single, firm, rather small, perfectly straight and upright, with well defined serrations, and free from side-sprigs.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: Wattles, of medium length, fine in

texture, and well rounded:—Ear-lobes, large, pendant, and fine in texture.

NECK: Short, and well curved:—Hackle, full, abundant, and flowing well over the shoulders; in color, rich red, or orange-red, with a distinct black stripe down the middle of each feather.

BACK: Broad, with a gentle rise from the middle thereof to the



tail, with saddle-feathers very abundant, rich red, or orange-red in color, with a black stripe down the middle of each feather.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, deep, broad and full, and, in color, rich, deep black:—Body, broad, deep and round, and the under-plumage deep black.

WINGS: Small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries, so as to be entirely concealed when the wings are closed,—the primaries have a bay edging on the outside web, and dark on the inside web—the secondaries a rich bay on the outside web, black on the inside web, with a greenish-black end to each feather,—wing-coverts, greenish-black, forming a wide bar across the wing.

TAIL: Broad, short, soft and full, the coverts, being numerous, and carried more horizontally than upright:—the color should be glossy black, without any white at the base of the feathers; such development, however, though highly objectionable, is not a disqualification:—the greater tail-coverts are bronzy-black, the lesser coverts black, or black edged with red.

FLUFF: Very abundant and soft, covering the posterior portions of the fowl, standing out about the thighs, and in color, black.

LEGS: Thighs, very large and strong, and plentifully covered with perfectly soft feathers, which on the lower part should curve inward around the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint:—Shanks, yellow, or dusky-yellow, short, stout, wide apart, and heavily feathered down the outsides, with black feathers:—Toes, straight, strong and well spread, the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

CARRIAGE: Upright and stately.

THE HEN.

HEAD: Small and neat in shape, and, in color, rich brown:—Eyes, mild, clear and bright:—Beak, yellow or horn-color, stout and nicely curved.

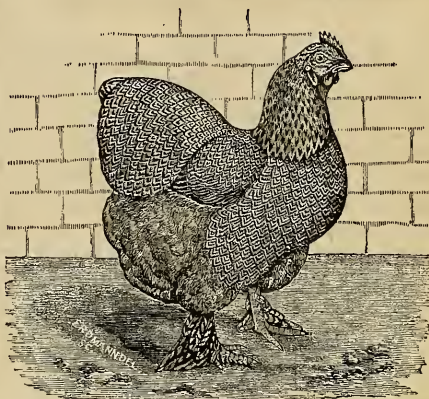
COMB: Single, small, fine, low in front, erect, perfectly straight, with small and well defined serrations, free from side sprigs, and, in color, brilliant red.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: Wattles, small, neatly rounded and fine in texture:—Ear-lobes, well developed, fine in texture, and in color, brilliant red.

NECK: Short, carried forward, the lower part full and broad, the hackle reaching well over the shoulders, and in color, a rich reddish gold, with a broad black stripe down the middle of the feathers.

BACK: Broad, flat and short, with the cushion rising from the middle thereof, and partially covering the tail.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, broad and full, and carried rather



low, the plumage a rich brown and distinctly and handsomely pencilled with dark brown, the penciling being well developed over the breast, and reaching well up towards the throat:—Body, broad and deep behind, the general plumage of which is brown, and distinctly pencilled with a deeper brown.

WINGS: Small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries, so as to be concealed when the wings are closed, the wing-bows nearly covered by the breast-feathers and the points well concealed in the fluff:—primaries, a very dark brown or blackish-brown,—secondaries, the inner-web a blackish-brown, and the outer web a blackish-brown, pencilled with a lighter brown,—the color and penciling of the wing-coverts quite similar to the same characteristics of the breast.

TAIL: Short, small, carried horizontally, and almost hidden in the cushion:—the main tail feathers black.

FLUFF: Very abundant and soft, standing out about the thighs, giving the bird a very deep and broad appearance behind, and in color, brown.

LEGS: Thighs, large, abundantly covered with soft, fluffy feathers, curving inward around the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint:—Shanks, yellow, or dusky-yellow, short, stout, wide apart, and well feathered down the outside, the feathers being of the same color as those of the body, and distinctly pencilled: Toes, straight, strong and well spread, the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

CARRIAGE: Low, with a contented and matronly appearance.

POINTS IN PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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Condition,	7
Head,	4
Comb,	7
Wattles and Ear-lobes,	3
Neck,	10
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Wings,	7
Tail,	8
Pluff,	5
Legs,	7

100

Comparisons, in Size and Weight, 2 points to the pound.

GAMES FROM A PIT POINT OF VIEW.

BY E. X. FITMAN.

The word Game has many significations. We play a *game* of chess. The sportsman seeks his game, and the game fowl is the possessor of a courage which never flinches.

History tells us of the games of the ancients. Wild beast combats in the circus and amphitheater coming after the grand processions in which images of the gods upon wooden platforms were paraded, were given in honor to their gods. Men, gladiators, were pitted against wild beasts, and fought *sine missione*; it was death to the conquered. To show the immense number of animals slaughtered in the amphitheaters may be cited the one hundred and forty-two elephants of L. Metullus, B. C., 257. The lions and panthers of M. Fulvius, B. C., 186. In B. C. 168 there is record of sixty-three African panthers and forty bears and elephants. From this time combats were frequent. One hundred lions were exhibited by Sulla, and Scaurus first exhibited a hippopotamus and five rhinoceroses in a trench. In 55 B. C., at the dedication of Venus Victrix, six hundred lions and many elephants were slaughtered.

In the time of Julius Caesar, camelopards were first seen in Italy, and the games lasted five days. There was a "venatio" given by Probus, in which one thousand of each, ostriches, stags, boars, and deer, besides many goats, and wild animals participated. Under the empire knights, senators and even women fought in the arena. Chariot and foot-races, wrestling, boxing, tumbling in which the somersaults were over knives and swords, were among the amusements. In the games of wrestling and boxing, the participants were naked and the fighting was continued until death ensued or a finger was lifted as a sign of submission. The institutors of these games had higher and nobler objects than the veneration of the mighty dead, or the gratification of ambition or vanity. Their design was to prepare the youth for the profession of arms, to improve their health, and strength, vigor, and activity, inure them to fatigue, and to render them intrepid in close fights, where in the infancy of the art of war, muscular force commonly decided the victory. Themistocles thus inspired his army when witnessing two cocks fighting: "these animals fight not for the gods of their country, nor for the monuments of their ancestors, nor for glory, nor for freedom, nor for their children, but for the sake of victory, that one may not yield to the other." Thus, cock-fighting would instil the idea of a dogged courage, into the minds of their youth. Now comes the question upon which authors disagree—"the origin of the Game." Having read all the arguments that have been advanced as well as the History of the East, I am more than ever convinced, (right or wrong), that the Pit Game was imbued with its wickedness from a desire on the part of those who fought them, to have a fowl that could *defeat* its opponent; at first in a religious sense, but afterwards perverted to a pastime, and by a gradual ascent, through artificial means, it has reached its perfection of to-day. The Phœnicians were the great commercial people of antiquity, possessing many islands in the Mediterranean, and the coast of the South of Spain; wherever you can trace footprints, you will find cock-fighting in vogue. They were prone to serpey, not only in their possessions, and methods of obtaining merchandise, but in other things. It seems evident that cock-fighting first came from Eastern Asia. The great caravan trade of the country was from east

to west, and when it reached Phœnicia was borne further westward by her commerce, and it is a striking fact that from the Mediterranean locality sprang the Barge that pushed to the Eastern shores of our own country, and the cry has been since our first settlement, "go west young man."

It would also seem evident that the Briton learned the pastime from the Phœnicians, for they were noted coast cruisers and adventurers. History also tells us that the early Persians had their fighting birds; that the Romans borrowed the diversion from the Greeks; that the Greeks caught the spirit from the Phœnicians. Cæsar found Games in use as a pastime when he invaded Britain. In all Spanish possessions, you will find Games, and in the pit the people are "on a level," the chief potentate of no more consequence than the mch in that came on a lare-backed mule with a cock under each arm.

America obtained her fresh blood Games for the most part from England, and the Spanish possessions.

I must maintain that there are different varieties of the game fowl, and that they existed ages ago, else whence originated the various colors, style, build, and general peculiarities. I cannot at present believe, that games were created, spontaneously, in different countries; my conviction is, that there were different *varieties* of game, *created in one spot*, so constituted as to exist in any country; that a pair of each were taken into the ark, and when placed on "dry ground," sought the locality best adapted to their nature.

Let us take into consideration the wise dispensation of Providence, in his manifold works, and we will ascertain or be convinced of a reason for the existence of every living thing, be it lovely, or horrible, wild or domestic, gentle or savage.

It has been proved that plants in a sleeping room absorb the impurities of the atmosphere; that water-growing plants in an aquarium supply food for fishes, and snails, clams, etc., act as scavengers, so that under such a regimen fishes will live for years without change of water. In summer the verdant landscape derives its beauty from impurities of the air; and even the troublesome fly and mosquito were made to fill a vacancy; don't drive the flies from your kitchen, if they are there in large numbers, it is right they should, acting as airy scavengers. It would therefore not seem improbable that, in the beginning, "the acid Game should have its alkali:—Dunghill." Many birds and animals are provided by nature with a coloring, harmonious to the locality which they inhabit, serving in a great degree as a protection against their enemies. Some animals instinctively select a tree the color of which is in sympathy with theirs, and from which, unobserved, they suddenly spring upon their prey. In games we notice that when slightly frightened, some will fly high in air while others will "hug the ground," and so strong is this characteristic that it is noticeable in small chicks. From this fact as well as color, I deduce the theory, that the darkest colored are the natural inhabitants of the forest or mountainous regions, while the lightest colored are the descendants of those bordering the seashore or open land. The Pheasant game theory is demolished by the statement of Marshall Wheeler, Esq.: "Some authors ascribe the origin of games to a cross between a pheasant and a dunghill. Unfortunately for this theory, that experiment has been tried effectually, and it has been shown that the cross is as unable to breed, as is a mule or a hinny—in other words the cross is barren."

There is a wide variation between a successful strain of pit fowls and exhibition birds; the latter of which have by a course of breeding been brought to a beauty of plumage, symmetry, and station unexcelled by the modern pit bird; while the former has been brought to that style in the use of his legs, has been improved in plumage and proportion, stubbornness and hardness as yet unattained by the exhibition game of modern type.

"Five feathers make fine birds," but they will not make the

exhibition game of to day be what its name represents. "Exhibition Game," means "Shanghai Game," though undoubtedly many good birds are entered at our shows which will acquit themselves honorably under the ordeal, but they are the exception not the rule.

JOURNAL FOR APRIL.

BY SPANGLE.

Five different papers devoted to poultry and the like are laid upon my table each month. In each one I am interested as subscriber, advertiser, and contributor, but I must confess the Fancier is worth the balance, and could I not get it otherwise, I would pay the price of the five for it. Your April number gave me two evenings' steady reading. To be sure you had no flaming chromos to attract, but your illustrations were worthy of an artist's attention, and would bear study and criticism. You gave us in the Seasonable Hints of your first page, the advice and instruction that would fill an ordinary paper.

You do well to notice those Patent Feeders of Fowls. I ordered a dozen of them; they are tip top. There are a few fathers as wise as your correspondent, Mr. Jones; they believe in making business habits not something to be taken up after the character is formed, but in youth when they shall grow with their growth. Parents have a duty to their children beyond food and clothes. Some fail to recognize it, and others delay the performing of it. Accustom a child early to having something of his own to care for. Give him or her something animate that shall be a demand upon their time as well as interest, and that shall also be an appeal to their superior strength and wisdom for protection and care. Instead of giving children money, allow them a chance to earn it, and then show them how to take care of it, thereby raising them from dependents upon your bounty and demands upon your power to the rank of companionship.

I am afraid Mr. Best will awaken somebody. There are a few of us that know, and more that think we do. But he has started on a track of his own. If he fails, he evidently means to fail for himself. I wish you good luck, Best, but look out.

Taken from cover to cover, the April number is a good one, and I find myself impatient for the arrival of the next issue.

ALDANY, N. Y.

SITTING HENS.

At this season of the year it is a source of trouble and anxiety as to how to get sitting hens, where and how to set them, and what care and management they require during the time of incubation. To the beginner it is very discouraging to have choice eggs on hand waiting for sitters, and especially so is it to have a hen sit for a week or two and then leave her nest. It is rather a difficult matter to make a hen sit unless she is so inclined, but so inclined, there is little or no trouble in making her sit just where you want her to. I have often brought sitting hens two or three miles from their home, going after them in the evening, taking them quietly from their nest and moving them in a covered basket. I did not tie their legs together, and was careful not to frighten them. Choose only quiet hens. If they stick to their nest and peck at your hand, they will, as a rule, make good sitters. If possible, sitting hens should have a house or shed to themselves. If with a yard attached, so much the better, but they should be free from the annoyance of layers. The nest-boxes for large hens should not be less than fourteen inches square, covered over the top and open on one side. A barrel turned upon its side, and blocked so it cannot roll makes a splendid place for a nest. Do not have the nest high from the ground; let it be so the hen can walk into it, thereby saving the breakage of the eggs. The best material for a nest is soft hay or straw.

Later in the season it can be made upon the bare earth with a light covering of hay or straw. A sod cut to fit a nest-box, and used grass side up, is better still.

Having made the nest ready, give the hen at first five or six porcelain eggs. Cover the front of the nest-box with carpet or matting, to exclude the light, but to allow air for ventilation. Leave her until the afternoon of the next day. Then remove the covering; lift her gently from the nest, placing feed and water before her. Leave her alone for half an hour. If she has not returned to her nest in that time, place her upon it as quietly as possible and leave her until the next day. Then remove her as before. Continue to replace her until she will return of her own accord, when the cover may be left off and she may be entrusted with the eggs. Of these, eleven is enough for any ordinary hen, but a large Brahma, or Cochin hen will cover thirteen. It is useless to give a hen more than she can cover and keep warm. When she has fairly settled down to her work, a hen is best left alone. She understands her business, and will attend to it. Give fresh water daily, and whole corn or oats for feed. If they cannot get out of doors, provide a shallow box filled with dry earth or ashes for them to wallow in. It will assist in the removal of vermin. A little fine cut tobacco sprinkled in and around the nests will drive off lice, so will flour of sulphur. Do not remove the chicks when hatched until they are twenty-four hours old, then place in a dry, warm coop. Feed every few hours with hard boiled eggs, bread and milk, etc.

WM. E. FLOWER.

GALLINACEOUS FOWLS.

It is interesting to read old books, to know how the interests so common to-day were regarded in times past. In an old work published in 1834, we find the following upon poultry:

"We have no history so ancient as the domestication of the common cock and hen. The cock was supposed to be of Persian origin, but the species has been since propagated and introduced into general use, throughout the whole world, from east to west, from the burning climate of India to the frozen zone. Although fowls used for the table are by nature graminivorous, yet all the various species, the goose, perhaps, excepted, are carnivorous likewise, and great devourers of fish.

The principal varieties in use of the common species of fowls, are Dughill fowls, Game, Dorking, Poland, Bantam, Chittagong, or Malay, Shake bag, Spanish, and their endless sub-varieties.

The common Dughill fowl needs no description; of middling size, every variety of color, and to be found in every part of the country.

Bantam.—This well-known small breed, originally from India, is valued chiefly for its grotesque figure and delicate flesh. There has been lately obtained a variety of Bantams, extremely small, and as smooth legged as a Game fowl. From their size and delicacy, they are very convenient, as they may always stand in the place of chickens, when small ones are not otherwise to be had. They are a good substitute for Partridges. They are also particularly useful for sitting upon the eggs of Partridges and Pheasants, being good nurses as well as good layers. Sir John Sebright, M. P., from Herts, is one of the chief amateurs of this breed. Sir John's breed are beautifully striped and variegated. I have been informed that, at present the honorable Baronet is raising a breed of large fowls. In addition, there is a South American variety, either from Brazil, or Buenos Ayres, which will roost in trees. They are very beautiful, partridge spotted and streaked; the eggs small and colored like those of the Pheasant; both the eggs and the flesh are fine flavored and delicate.

The Chittagong, or Malay, is an Indian variety, and is, as a

contrast to the Bantam, probably the largest of the gallinaceous tribe. They are in color, streaked yellow and dark brown, long-necked, serpent-hooded, and high upon the leg; their flesh dark, coarse, and chiefly adapted to soup. They are good layers, and being well fed, produce the largest of hen's eggs, and of the most substantial nutriment. Being, too, long-legged they are not, generally, steady sitters; they are large birds, coarse meat, and not worth breeding from. Buffon introduces several foreign varieties, of which I have no practical knowledge; the *Hamburgh cock*, the wonderful *Indian cock*, and the *Muscovite Black Game hen*. I have heard of a *West India* breed which are everlasting layers. The wonderful *Indian cock* is described as a bird of most beautiful plumage, consisting of five colors; black, white, green, red, and blue. The back part of the head has a sort of fleshy substance, of pyramidal figure, scaly, and of a blood-red color; the bill thick and strong, and the breast mottled beautifully with red and green. The tail consists of twelve large flaming feathers, resembling those of the peacock. The comb upon the head is double, with a single wattle hanging beneath the lower mandible an inch and a half long; the beak and legs yellow. It is a wild fowl, but easily domesticated. Nothing is said of the quality of its flesh.

To be Continued.

HOW SHOULD YOU JUDGE THEM?

I would like to ask friend Thompson *how* he would judge Games when on exhibition from his standpoint, that no premiums should be awarded on games but to a simon pure pit bird? Any one acquainted with his Heathwoods would know *them* to be game; but if I, an entire stranger, should exhibit a good pit bird, and his was two pounds heavier, would he put the steel on to his and say, "go and do likewise," and the best fighter shall have the premium? Suppose he should exhibit his old breeding cock at a show where he was unknown, would he want that cock cut down in order to satisfy the judge that it was game?

No, no, friend Thompson, "fine feathers" must make the game (dunghill) for the show pen, otherwise you must be aware that it would be a hard matter to judge them; for many might fight a long while, and then skulk into a corner, and you wouldn't want your best bird "cut up" simply to satisfy a strange judge, neither would I. "So say we all of us," and keep our "pit" birds out of the exhibition pen, and let them win their premiums in their proper sphere.

AMICUS.

DOUBTFUL PREMIUMS.

BY G. O. BROWN.

The awarding of premiums—at county fairs, and agricultural shows, should not be countenanced by poultry fanciers. In a former article in the *JOURNAL* I mentioned some of the evil results of such premiums, and I notice that several prominent fanciers since, have endorsed what I said. There should some way be speedily devised, to remedy this evil, for it is certainly a serious drawback, on improving pure bred poultry, or more properly speaking, on introducing it to the unposted public. If some of the "first premium," agricultural poultry show stock could be seen by fanciers—they, perhaps, would wonder how a cock, one hen, and a pullet, with three styles of combs, and as many shades of legs could come in at all—yet such things have been and I have seen them, and which were loudly advertised as "first premium stock, &c." Hence the necessity of some action being taken, which would secure the proper judging of poultry at these places.

Could we not—the A. P. A. could do it—issue a circular informing the committees of fairs, agricultural shows, &c., that awards

made at fairs, &c., unless judged by a competent fancier—if issued by A. P. A. they could say, unless judged by a judge commissioned by A. P. A., &c., and give a list of appointed judges with the P. O. address embodied in the circular. These circulars could then be furnished to at least one member in each state, whose business it should be to see that the committees of all these local shows be furnished with copies, &c. I should be pleased to hear from Messrs. Williams, Bicknell, Todd, Seamans, and other eminent fanciers. Let them give us their ideas on this, and let us agitate the subject, and if possible, put in shape in time for next fall's exhibitions.

ONE EXPERIENCE.

I occasionally see statements in the different poultry papers of the time required for incubation. My experience with pigeons has been from 16 to 18 days, owing to the close sitting of the pair. On April 12th, a red Jacobin hen laid an egg and immediately began to sit close. I waited four days for her to lay the other egg, without success, and not wanting her to sit on one egg, I took it from her, and placed it under a pair of Carriers that laid the same day, April 12th. On the 30th of April, both Carriers' eggs hatched, and after waiting until May 3d, I took the Jacobin egg and placed it under another hen, and last evening, May 7th, it hatched, or in other words, it took 25 days to hatch that egg, or nearly as long as it requires for a turkey egg to hatch. There can be no mistake about it for the egg was marked, and the marks were on the hatched shell.

Another freak in pigeons occurred to me this spring. A pair of Blue English Owls hatched two squabs, one perfect in markings and color, the other defective only in having a well defined crest. She is very pretty, and exceedingly gentle, and one of my greatest pets. I never knew of an Owl with a crest until now, and the old birds have always bred perfect Owls before, and since that hatch.

Out West we are having considerable trouble with our Turbit squabs. They do well until two to four weeks old, and then die of canker or thumps. Can our Eastern fanciers assist us out of our trouble?

Before closing, allow me to offer a few words in praise of your excellent *Journal*. It is to me the *Journal* of the country, and I take five papers entirely devoted to fanciers' interests, Brother Ward's being of the number. Your items are always short, well written, and to the point, and for good common sense and practical information, cap the climax. The Exchange and Mart feature of your *Journal*, though it cannot be pennywise beneficial to you, owing to the extremely low price of advertising, is the cheapest and best assistant and advertiser to the fancier in existence, and shows the wide-awake and progressive spirit of your paper. It alone should procure you thousands of subscribers, and I hope it may.

With best wishes for the success of yourself and *Journal*—I am,

Very truly yours,
SAM. CASSEDAY, JR.

APPENDIX TO THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

At the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at Chicago, January 24th, 1876, the following standard weights were adopted, and judges are requested to be governed by them in applying the Standard:

LIGHT BRAHMA.			
Cock,	12 lbs.	Hen,	10 lbs.
Cockerel,	10 lbs.	Pullet,	8 lbs.

Allowing one point per pound for any excess, and deducting two points per pound for any deficit from above weights.

DARK BRAHMA.			
Cock,	11 lbs.	Hen,	9 lbs.
Cockerel,	9 lbs.	Pullet,	7½ lbs.
Allowance same as for Light Brahma.			

PARTRIDGE COCHIN.			
Cock,	11 lbs.	Hen,	9 lbs.
Cockerel,	9 lbs.	Pullet,	7½ lbs.
Allowance same as for Light Brahma.			

BUFF COCHIN.			
Cock,	11 lbs.	Hen,	9 lbs.
Cockerel,	9 lbs.	Pullet,	7½ lbs.
Allowance same as for Light Brahma.			

WHITE COCHIN.			
Cock,	11 lbs.	Hen,	9 lbs.
Cockerel,	9 lbs.	Pullet,	7½ lbs.
Allowance same as for Light Brahma.			

BLACK COCHIN.			
Cock,	10½ lbs.	Hen,	8½ lbs.
Cockerel,	8½ lbs.	Pullet,	7 lbs.
Allowance same as for Light Brahma.			

PLYMOUTH ROCK.			
Cock,	10½ lbs.	Hen,	8½ lbs.
Cockerel,	9 lbs.	Pullet,	7 lbs.
Allowance same as for Light Brahma.			

GAME BANTAM.			
Cock,	22 ozs.	Hen,	20 ozs.
Cockerel,	20 ozs.	Pullet,	18 ozs.

Allowing one-half (½) point for every ounce a bird weighs less than above weights, and deducting one-half (½) point for every ounce a bird weighs over above weights.

BANTAMS OTHER THAN GAME.			
Cock,	26 ozs.	Hen,	24 ozs.
Cockerel,	24 ozs.	Pullet,	22 ozs.
Allowance same as for Game Bantams.			

The above instructions to govern in place of former instructions or suggestions to judges.

EDMUND S. RALPH,
Sec'y American Poultry Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

At an adjourned meeting of the American Poultry Association, held in Buffalo, February 5th, 1877, the following amendments to the Standard were adopted, viz. :

WHITE HAMBURGS.
Resolved, That that portion of the Standard relating to White Hamburgs, be amended so that the shanks and beak shall be flesh color, instead of blue, or leaden blue, as it now reads.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.
Resolved, That that portion of the Standard relating to Golden Spangled Hamburgs, be amended so that the outer webs of primaries and secondaries be golden bay, and the inner webs black, instead of as it now reads.

RED PILE GAME.
Resolved, That that portion of the Standard relating to Red Pile Games, be amended so that the words "slightly penciled with chestnut red," be inserted after the word "white," in description of breast and body.

BANTAMS.
Resolved, That the disqualifying weights for all varieties of Bantams be uniform, viz. :
Cocks, 28 ozs. Cockerels, 24 ozs.
Hens, 24 ozs. Pullets, 22 ozs.

The above was adopted after much discussion between breeders of Game Bantams and Bantams other than Game.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Resolved, That the word "station," in the Scale of Points for Plymouth Rocks, should read "back."

BUFF COCHINS.

Resolved, That "vulture hocks" be considered a disqualification in Buff Cochins, as it was evidently omitted by mistake.

J. Y. BICKNELL,

Sec'y American Poultry Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

SEBRIGHT COCHINS

In size compare with the Plymouth Rocks, but in shape are like no other one variety; their bodies being deep and wide, and carrying a great amount of the very best quality of flesh. In color the hen very much resembles the silver-laced Sebright Bantam, except that the lacing is broader. In hackle and tail the resemblance is to the Brahma hen, and the weight at maturity is from six to eight pounds. The cock in color has the breast of the silver-laced Sebright Bantam, with the remaining plumage of the Dark Brahma. In form he resembles the Dorking; comb, rose; weight, eight to eleven pounds. Legs of both cock and hen should be clear, bright yellow, free from feathers. Sebright Cochins are very quiet, social birds, good layers, and, though excellent mothers, are free from the inveterate sitting propensities which mark the Asiatics. The chicks feather early, are plump at six weeks old—in prime condition for the table at eight.

M. L. KIDDER.

DISCORDANT STRAINS AND NAMES.

The recent controversy on the right to advertise the "Duke of York" strain of Light Brahmas, amusingly illustrates the folly of inquiring too closely into the ancestry of any strain of fowls, particularly Brahmas, whose early history to say the least, is somewhat mixed.

Here is a Mr. Adams, who claims to have the only real, genuine, simon-pure, original Duke of York's. Mr. Dunbar disputes the claim in a very gentlemanly manner; and from the facts developed we learn that this strain of noble lineage takes its departure from a nameless cock, bred by the Lord knows who, and from the Lord knows what, which was picked up in Fulton Market, N. Y., a few years ago by Mr. Estes.

And now comes a Mr. Best, vengeful and defiant. He indignantly repels all imputations. He disdainfully discards the former title, and having no doubt obtained a patent of nobility, his will henceforth be called the "Duke of Lancaster" strain.

His fowls we learn were exhibited at the Centennial where it seems they were honored with only two medals (I was laboring under the impression that every fowl exhibited there, got a medal). He has them yet—a grand array of Dukes and Dachessees—whole broods of them—and he defiantly throws down the gauntlet and boldly challenges any body and everybody—but Mr. Adams especially, to single combat, or a pitched battle.

Mr. B. very forcibly reminds me of a little nondescript bantam cock in a neighbor's yard who almost daily flies to the top of the fence that separates him from several pens of Brahmas and Cochins on the adjoining property; there,—the very embodiment of conceit—he will strut and swell, "throw down the gauntlet," and challenge every cock in sight to deadly combat. The Brahmas, or Cochins seldom notice him even with a wink, but the self-satisfied air which he assumes, as he flies back to his place, shows the exalted opinion he has of himself.

The thought suggests itself here, that there ought to be a reform in the nomenclature of fowls; breeders might with better taste select less pretentious titles, titles more in keeping with our republican tastes and ideas. They might select significant names

—suggestive of some peculiarity or circumstance connected with the bird,—adopt in fact the system in vogue among our Indians in the far West, many of whose long and expressive titles were made familiar to us during the late campaign. Such names—from their great length—might be objectionable to the publisher of the American Pedigree Register, but no doubt he would insert them in that "roll of honor," at a very slight advance on the regular rate, should the owners desire to perpetuate their memories.

GROS VENTRE.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.

The following is the official list of awards made by the respective committees of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, for the exhibition closed January 18th, 1877.

S. H. Cook—1st and 3d for Light Brahma Fowls; 1st and 2d for Light Brahma Chicks; 1st and 2d for Dark Brahma Fowls; 1st and 2d for Dark Brahma Chicks; 1st and 2d for Bronze Turkeys; 1st for White, 1st for Black, 2d for Buff; 1st for Wild Turkeys; 2d for Toulouse Geese and Muscovy Ducks, and an extra special premium of a silver medal (value \$35) for the best pair Light Brahmas.

Charles Floding, Leetonia, O.—2d and 3d premium for Light Brahmas; 1st for Golden Polish Fowls and Chicks; 1st for Houdan Chicks; 1st for Crevecoeur Fowls and Chicks.

Nichols & Stocker, Ravenna, O.—1st and 2d premiums for Buff Cochins Fowls; 1st and 2d for Buff Cochins Chicks; 2d for Partridge Fowls; 1st and 2d for Partridge Chicks.

R. H. Peck, Earlville, Ohio—3d premium, Buff Cochins Chicks; 3d for Partridge Fowls and Chicks; 1st for White Cochins Fowls, and Chick; 1st and 2d for Black Cochins Fowls and Chicks; 1st for Colored Dorking Fowls and Chicks; 2d Silver Gray Dorking Fowls and Chicks; 2d for B. B. Red Game Chicks; 1st for White Crested White Polish Fowls; 2d for B. B. Red Game Bantam Chicks; 1st for Golden Sebright Bantam Chicks; 1st for Embden, Toulouse and Brown China Geese; 2d for White China Geese; 1st for Wild Geese; 1st for Rouen and Cayuga Ducks; 3d for Muscovy Ducks, best colored Asiatics, Bissell's Triumph Portable Range.

D. B. McLean, Mansfield Valley—3d premium, Dark Brahma Fowls; 2d, Dark Brahma Chicks; 3d, Pekin Ducks.

D. E. Moore, Rochester, Pa.—1st premium, Partridge Cochins Fowls; 1st and 2d, Pea Comb Partridge Cochins Fowls.

Messrs. Streeter, Son & Co., Youngstown, O.—1st premium colored Dorking Fowls; 2d; Leghorn Fowls; 1st, Black Leghorn Chicks; 2d, White Crested White Polish Fowls; 2d, Embden Geese; 3d, White China Geese; 2d, Wild Geese; 1st, Aylesbury Ducks; 2d, Cayuga Ducks; 1st, colored Muscovy Ducks; 2d, Blue Carrier Pigeons; 2d, Plain Black Magpie Pigeons; 1st, Black Long Faced Tumblers; 2d, Red Pied Pouters; 1st, White Pouters; 1st, Blue Tumblers; 1st, Long Faced B. B. and Splashed Tumblers; 1st, Silver Pied Fantail and Black Tumblers; 2d, Yellow Barb; 1st, Dun Antwerp.

E. M. Hively, Youngstown, O.—1st premium, White Dorking Fowls and Chicks; 3d, White Crested White Polish Fowls; 1st, White China Geese, Angora Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, and White Mice.

D. C. Elkin, Allegheny—1st premium B. B. Red Game Fowls.

John D. Davis—1st premium, Owl.

Geo. F. McLean—2d premium, B. B. Red Game Fowls; 1st, B. B. Red Game Chicks.

W. H. Jeffries, Irwin Station, Westmoreland county—3d premium, B. B. Red Game Fowls; 2d, Gold Duckwing Game Chick; 1st, White and Brown Leghorn Chicks; 2d, Houdan Fowls; 3d, Houdan Chicks; 1st, Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Fowls and Chicks; 1st, Golden Sebright Fowls; 2d, Chicks; 1st and 2d, Silkies Chicks; 1st, Black Jacobin Pigeon; extra silver basket, best Brown Leghorn Cockerel.

J. M. Hunter—3d premium, B. B. Red Game Chicks.

Robert Davis—2d premium, Gold Duckwing Game Fowl; 2d, Red Pile Game Chick.

Samuel Cameron, Beaver, Pa.—1st premium, Gold Duckwing Game Fowl, White Pile Game Fowl and Chick, Silver Duckwing Game Chick and Brown Red Game Chick; 2d, Brown Red Chick; 1st, Red Pile Game Chick; 1st, White Game Fowl and Chick; 1st, Irish Gray and Ginger Red Game Chick; 1st and 2d, Spangled Game Fowls; 1st, Spangled Game Chicks; 1st, Black Game Fowls and Chicks; 1st, Rumpless Game Chick; 2d, Blue Game Fowls and Chicks; 1st, Foxhound Bitch; extra special

best collection of Game Fowls and Chicks and Game Cock figuring most points.

J. S. Beamer, Rochester, Pa.—2d premium, White Cochins Fowls; 1st, Brown Leghorn Fowls.

H. H. Chigan Hubbard, O.—3d premium, Brown Red Game Chicks; 1st, Silver penciled Hamburg Fowls; 1st, Black Spanish Fowls and Chicks; 1st and 2d, Silver Polish Fowls; 1st and 2d, Silver Polish Chicks; 2d, Crevecoeur Chicks; 3d, Black Red Bantam Fowls.

W. H. Wright, Baltimore, Md.—1st premium, Golden Spangled Hamburg Chicks.

John Bittner & Bros., Allegheny—1st premium, Silver Spangled Hamburg Fowls.

James Mc Masters, Sewickley—2d premium, Pekin Ducks; 2d, Taxidermy; 2d, Yellow and Red Tumblers; 2d, Black Moorcocks; 1st and 2d, White Fantails; 1st, Red Barbs.

J. B. & S. J. Foster, Sharpsburg, Pa.—1st premium, Silver Hamburg Chicks.

Henry H. Phillips—2d premium, White Leghorn Chicks.

A. C. Hays, Pittsburgh—3d premium, White Leghorn Chicks; 1st, Houdan Fowls; 2d, Newfoundland Dog; 1st, Maltese Cat.

M. K. Gregg, North Star Post-office—3d premium on Brown Leghorn Fowls; 2d, on Brown Leghorn Chicks.

Mary Gregg, North Star Post-office—2d premium, Plymouth Rocks.

Edward Gregg, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Andalusian Chicks.

A. A. Miller, Oakdale, Pa.—3d premium, Brown Leghorn Chicks; 1st, Pekin Ducks; 2d, Rouen Ducks; 2d, Foxhound Bitch and Pups.

Pittsburgh Zoological Garden—3d premium, Golden Spangled Poland Fowls; 2d, Houdan Chicks; 3d, White Turkey; 1st, German Boar Hound.

Will Brown, Kittanning—1st premium, Plymouth Rock Fowls.

C. B. Elben, Pittsburgh—1st and 2d premiums, Black African Bantam Fowls; 1st, 2d, and 3d, Black African Bantam Chicks.

J. J. Thomas, Pittsburgh—1st premium, B. B. Red Game Bantam Fowls; 2d, Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Chick; 3d, Golden Sebright Bantam Chick.

W. H. Barnes, Allegheny City—1st premium, B. B. Red Game Bantam Chick.

E. M. Marshall, Pittsburgh—2d premium, B. B. Red Game Bantam Fowls; 1st, Blue and Yellow Cap Magpie Pigeons; 1st, Black Capless Magpie; 1st, Silver Black Bar Pouters; 1st, Blue Checkered Pouters; 1st, Yellow White Tail Pouters; 1st, Splashed Pouters; 1st, Yellow Snail; 1st, Black Cap Snail; 2d, White Tail, Yellow Cap Fantails; 1st, Yellow Tumbler; 1st, Yellow Booted Tumbler; 1st, Red Tumbler; 1st, Splashed Short faced Tumbler; 1st, Black Bald Head Tumbler; 1st, Blue Highflyer Tumbler; 1st, Almond Tumbler; 1st, Black Moorcock; 1st, Silver Wing Turbit; 1st and 2d, Yellow Jacobin; 1st, White Jacobin; 2d, Splashed Jacobin; 1st, White Blue and Smoked Carrier Pigeons; 1st, Blue Antwerp; 1st, White Crested Fantail; 1st, Black Barb; 1st, Red, White Tail Tumbler; 1st, Red Jacobin; 2d, Irish Setter Bitch; extra special, best collection of Pigeons.

Maud and Mattie Wotrung, Mansfield Valley—3d premium, B. B. Red Game Bantam Chicks.

H. S. Thompson, Oakdale, Pa.—3d premium, Plymouth Rock Fowls and Chicks.

John C. Young, Ewing's Mills, Allegheny county—1st and 2d premiums, Plymouth Rock Chicks.

John Morrow, Allegheny City—2d premium, White Turkeys.

C. B. McLean, Pittsburgh—3d premium, Rouen Ducks.

Wm. Grove, Pittsburgh—1st and 2d premiums, Lop-eared Rabbits.

E. Bourne, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Taxidermy,

Wm. C. Ford, Pittsburgh—1st premium, two Coons and one Fox in one cage.

C. C. Park, Allegheny City—2d premium, Blue Antwerps; 1st, Red Wing Turbit; 1st and 2d, Silver Dun Pointer; 1st, Yellow Pigeons.

James M. Skiles, Jr., Allegheny City—2d premium, Blue Cap Magpie; 2d, Blue Smooth-head Fantail; 1st, Blue Wing, Black Bar, Smooth Head Turbit; 1st, Black Wing, Smooth Head Turbit; 1st, Yellow Wing Cap Turbit; 1st, Black Quaker; 1st, Archangel; 1st, Blue Crested Fantail; 1st, Black Sinker Head Booted Fantail; 1st, Black Crested Booted Fantail; 2d, Long-faced Tumbler; 1st and 2d, Long-faced Mottled Tumbler; 1st and 2d, Black Mottled Trumpeter.

George Shiras, Jr., Allegheny City—2d premium, Yellow Snells; 1st, Black Tumblers.

Thomas G. Boyl, Allegheny—1st premium, Solid Blue Pointer, 1st, Red Saddleback Fantail; 1st, Smoked Capless Fantail.

F. L. Evans, Allegheny City—1st premium Splashed Jacobin; 2d, Short faced Almond Tumbler; 1st, Smooth-faced Black Tumbler; 2d, Blue Bald-head Tumbler; 2d, Crested Fantail; 1st, White Bars; 1st, Blue Swallows; 2d, Splashed Tumblers.

R. T. Shannon, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Blue Owls Pigeon; 1st, Fantails; 1st, Balbs.

R. Teldner, Allegheny City—1st premium, Black Carrier Pigeons.

William Balmer, Pittsburgh—2d premium, Blue Swallow Bars; 1st, Red Pied Pouters; 2d, Black Bars; 1st, Dun Tumblers; 1st, Starling.

George Evans, Allegheny City—1st premium, English Sheep Dog; extra special, Black Breasted Baltimore Top Knot Game. Jacob Drake, Mansfield, Pa.—1st premium, English Sheep Bitch and Pups.

J. W. Knox, Pittsburgh—1st premium, English Imported Setter Dog; 1st, English Imported Setter Bitch; 1st, Native English Setter Dog.

J. S. Margarum, Washington, Pa.—2d premium, Native English Setter Dog; 1st, Native English Setter Bitch; 2d, Native Irish Setter Dog; 1st, English Greyhound Dog.

Theo. Gray, Allegheny City—2d premium, Setter Bitch; 1st, Gordon Setter Dog.

Jno. K. Duncan, Allegheny City—2d premium, Gordon Setter Dog; 2d, Gordon Setter Bitch; 2d, Native English Pointer Bitch.

Thos. C. Perine, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Native Irish Setter Bitch.

John S. Spear, Allegheny City—Extra special premium, Pair Irish Setter Pups.

J. P. O'Neil, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Red Irish Setter Dog. Wm. Martin, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Gordon Setter Bitch.

Daniel Arenheim, Allegheny City—2d premium, Setter Bitch and Dog Pup.

Charles Richardson, Allegheny City—Extra special premium, best collection Pointer Dogs.

E. Dyer, M. D.—1st premium, Pointer Dog. Joseph J. Snellenburg, New Brighton—2d premium, Pointer Dog.

Jos. Watson, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Native Pointer Bitch. Edward H. Ackley, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Pointer Bitch Pup.

John Hall, Allegheny City—1st premium, Italian Greyhound. J. Jewett Parks, Blairsville, Pa.—2d premium, Coach Dog; 2d, Coach Bitch and Pups.

John McKee, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Coach Bitch and Pups. Samuel Davison, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Bull Terrier Dog. G. W. Moore—1st premium, Bull Terrier Bitch and Pups.

Wm. Herring, city—1st premium, Newfoundland Dog. Paul Hacke, city—1st and 2d premiums, Dandy Dinmont Dogs; 1st, Dandy Dinmont Bitch; 1st, Skye Terrier Dog.

William Scott, city—1st premium, Black and Tan Terrier Dog and Bitch; first, Black and Tan Terrier Bitch under ten pounds. John Carpenter, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Black and Tan Terrier Bitch.

Nelson Wood, Uniontown, Pa.—1st premium, White Terrier Dog.

A. W. Smith, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Skye Terrier Bitch; 1st, Scotch Terrier Bitch; 1st, Scotch Terrier Bitch and Pups.

Henry C. Robinson, city—1st premium, King Charles Spaniel. R. H. Dalzell, Pittsburgh—1st premium, Cocker Spaniel Dog; 1st, Cocker Spaniel Bitch.

Jacob Slagle, Esq., Allegheny City—1st premium, Spitz Dog. Charles H. Liedel, Pittsburgh—2d premium, Spitz Dog; 1st, Spitz Bitch.

THE NEW LONDON, CT., POULTRY SHOW.

The judges were H. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass., and Abel F. Stevens, of Natick, Mass.

Following is the premium list:

CLASS 1—ASIATICS—Light Brahma Fowls, 1st, B. H. Lee, New London; 2d, F. W. Miner, New London; 3d, Roswell Brown, Mystic Bridge. Light Brahma chicks, 1st, Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich; 2d, B. H. Lee, New London; 3d, Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich. Dark Brahma Fowls, 3d, W. H. Rathbone, Uncasville. Dark Brahma chicks, 2d, C. C. Corbett, New London; 3d, W. H. Rathbone, Uncasville. Black Cochlin chicks, 1st, R. R. Congdon, New London; 2d, Roswell Brown, Mystic Bridge. White Cochlin chicks, 3d, C. C. Corbett, New London. Buff Cochins, 3d, C. G. Bacon, New London. Partridge Cochlin chicks, 1st, Ricardo R. Morgan, New London; 2d, Nathaniel Chapman, Waterford; 3d, E. A. Peckham.

CLASS 2—DORKINGS—Colored Dorkings, 1st, F. H. Woodworth, Norwich; 2d, Edwin C. Johnson, Uncasville.

CLASS 3—AMERICAN—Plymouth Rock chicks, 1st, Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich; 2d, 3d, C. C. Corbett. Plymouth Rock fowls, 1st, 2d, Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich; 3d, C. C. Corbett, New London. American Dominique chicks, 1st, 2d, E. H. Smith, Wolcottville; 3d, E. C. Johnson.

CLASS 4—HAMBURGS—Golden Spangled Hamburgs, 1st, 2d, Alvah Brown Waterford; 3d, R. R. Congdon, New London. Silver Spangled chicks, 1st, G. L. Stillman, Wctery; 2d, E. A. Peckham, Danielsonville; 3d, Daniel Leahy, New London. Black Hamburg chicks, 1st, 2d, W. H. Rathbone.

CLASS 5—SPANISH—White Leghorn fowls, 1st, 2d, E. B. Pendleton, Wctery. White Leghorn chicks, 1st, E. B. Pendleton; 2d, Albert Leeds, New London; 3d, J. A. Prentis, New London. Dominique Lechorn chicks, 3d, E. H. Smith. Brown Leghorn chicks, 2d, C. E. Rogers, Uncasville; 3d, Gates, Tweedy & Co. Black Spanish, 3d, Thomas Murray, New London.

CLASS 6—FRENCH—Houdan chicks, 2d, E. A. Peckham.

CLASS 7—POLISH—Silver Spangled Polish chicks, 1st, C. H. Walden, New London.

CLASS 8—GAMES—Black Breasted Red fowls, 1st, 2d, 3d, C. G. Bacon, New London. Black Breasted Red chicks, 1st, 2d, 3d, C. D. Boss, Jr., New London. Golden Duckwing chicks, 1st, 2d, C. D. Boss, Jr., New London; 3d, W. B. Tate, New London. Ginger Red, 3d, C. H. O'Donnell, New London. Spanish Game, 3d, J. P. C. Mather, New London. White Pyle, 3d, Elisha Phillips, New London. Black Java, 3d, J. E. Palmer, Stonington. Black Sumatra, 1st, J. J. Conner, New London. Earl Derby Spangled, 2d, John Graham, New London.

CLASS 9—BANTAMS—Golden Schright fowls, 1st, 2d, Geo. R. Williams, New London; 3d, James H. Hutchinson, New London. Golden Schright chicks, 2d, L. B. Denison, Norwich. Black Breasted Red Game fowls, 1st, Starr & Walker; 2d, Roswell Brown. Black Breasted Red Game chicks, 1st, 2d, Starr & Walker; 3d, Roswell Brown. Golden Duckwing fowls, 1st, Roswell Brown. Silver Duckwing chicks, 2d, Roswell Brown; 3d, G. G. Hammond, New London. White Rose Comb fowls, 1st, A. F. Stevens, Natick. White Rose Comb chicks, 1st, A. F. Stevens, Natick. Black Base Comb chicks, 1st, A. F. Stevens, Natick.

CLASS 10—MISCELLANEOUS—Creeper, Frank C. Walden, New London.

CLASS 11—TURKEYS AND GUINEAS—Bronze Turkeys, 2d, J. A. Gallup, Mystic. White Guineas, 1st, Robert Brown.

CLASS 13—DUCKS—Pekin Ducks, 1st, J. E. Palmer, Stonington; 2d, C. C. Corbett; 3d, H. E. West, New London. Pekin Ducklings, 1st, Wilson Mason, New London; 2d, 3d, Roswell Brown.

CLASS 14—COLUMBARIAN, Joseph S. Boss, New London, 2d on Jacobins and Red Bars, and 1st on Black Bars. Wm. W. Billings, New London, on White Fantails. Charles A. Corbett, New London, 1st on Black Pied and Red Pied Pouters, and 2d on Blue Pied Pouters; 2d on Dun Carriers; and 1st on Blue Antwerps, Checker Antwerps, and Black Mouthed Tumblers.

CLASS 15—BIRDS—Parrot, 1st, C. G. Bacon. Great American Shrike or Butcher bird—3d, Brad Chester, Groton.

CLASS 16—Dressed Poultry, 1st, Clark & Smith.

CLASS 17—Habbits, 1st, Robert Crocker, New London. Lop-Eared, 2d, C. A. Corbett. Long-Haired, Fred C. Newbury.

CLASS 18—Minor Pests—Gray Squirrels, 1st, William B. Tate. Guinea Pigs, 1st, A. F. Stevens, Natick.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS—By C. C. Corbett, New London, for best pair of Light Brahma chicks raised in New London, 1 pair Blue Pied Pouter pigeons, worth \$6; awarded to B. H. Lee, New London. By C. C. Corbett, for best pair of Dark Brahma chicks, 1 pair of Pekin ducklings, \$5; awarded to W. H. Rathbone, Uncasville. By Roswell Brown, Mystic River, for best pair of Partridge Cochlin chicks, 1 pair Black-red Game Bantams, \$5; awarded to R. R. Morgan, New London. By Frank Chappell, New London, for best pair of white cochlin chicks, \$3; awarded to C. C. Corbett, New London. By R. R. Congdon, New London, for best pair of Plymouth Rock fowls, \$2; awarded to Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich. By S. O. Chase, Killingly, for best pair of Plymouth Rock chicks, 2 lbs. Oolong tea, \$2; awarded to Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich. By W. H. Rathbone, Uncasville, for best pair American Dominique chicks, 1 setting Dark Brahma eggs, \$2; awarded to E. C. Johnson. By B. H. Lee, New London, for best pair Black Hamburg chicks, 1 setting of Light Brahma eggs, \$2; awarded to W. H. Rathbone. By W. H. Rathbone, Uncasville, for best pair of Black Spanish chicks, 1 setting White Leghorn eggs, \$2; awarded to James Pitch. By R. R. Congdon, New London, for best pair of White Leghorn chicks, \$1; awarded to E. J. Pendleton. By Starr &

Walker, New London, for best pair of White Leghorn fowls, 1 Black-red Game Bantam cockerel; awarded to E. J. Pendleton. By Anson Brown, for best pair of Brown Leghorn chicks, 1 pair sleeve buttons, \$1; awarded to Gates, Tweedy & Co. By C. C. Corbett, New London, for best pair of Black-red Game chicks, 1 pair Silver Dun Antwerp, \$3; awarded to C. D. Boss, Jr. By C. C. Corbett, New London, for best pair Black-red Game Bantam chicks, 1 setting Plymouth Rock eggs, \$2; awarded to Starr & Walker. By C. C. Corbett, for best pair of Silver Duckwing Bantam chicks, 1 setting Plymouth Rock eggs, \$2; awarded to G. G. Hammond. By H. E. Honey, Marlow, N. H., for best pair of White Rose-Comb Bantam chicks, 1 setting Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$2; awarded to A. F. Stevens. By Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich, for best exhibit of Black-red Game Bantams, not less than five pairs, 1 pair White Leghorn chicks, \$6; awarded to Starr & Walker. By Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich, for best collection of fowls entered by any one party, 1 pair of Brown Leghorn chicks, \$6; awarded to C. C. Corbett. By Gates, Tweedy & Co., Norwich, for best brood of chicks (with mother) hatched in 1877, 1 setting of Brown Leghorn eggs, \$3; awarded to C. H. Walden.

STODDARD AND W. BILLINGS' SPECIALS. Best Hondan cockerel, Poultry World and Fanciers' Journal; to E. A. Peckham. Best Plymouth Rock cockerel, Poultry World and Journal; to Gates, Tweedy & Co. Best Golden Spangled Hamburg cockerel, copies of Poultry World and Fanciers' Journal; to R. R. Congdon. Best Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerel, Poultry World and Fanciers' Journal; to G. L. Sillman. Best Partridge Cochon cockerel, Poultry World and Fanciers' Journal; to Ricardo R. Morgan. Best colored Dorking cockerel, Poultry World and Fanciers' Journal; to Edwin C. Johnson, Uncasville.

LIST OF AWARDS OF THE SOUTHERN TIER POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

List of awards at the exhibition of the Southern Tier Poultry Society, at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 10 to 13, 1877.

Brahmas—Light Fowls, 1st and special, W. W. Albro, Elmira; 2d, G. W. Chidsey, Elmira; 3d, F. F. Preston, Candor. Chicks, 1st, 3d and special, F. F. Preston; 2d, G. W. Chidsey. **Durk-Fowls**, 1st, J. S. Giles, Apalachin, N. Y.; 2d, Odell Steele, Owego; 3d, Frank P. Butts, Havana. Chicks, 1st, Frank P. Butts; 2d, J. S. Giles; 3d, W. W. Albro, Elmira.

Buff Cochins—Fowls, 1st and special, F. F. Preston; 2d, D. G. Eacker, Havana. Chicks, 1st, F. F. Preston.

Partridge—Fowls, 1st and 3d, G. W. Chidsey; 2d, Wm. H. Peters. Chicks, 1st and 2d, G. W. Chidsey; 3d, H. B. Battersson, Elmira. White Fowls, 1st, M. J. Emhoff, Elmira. Chicks, 1st, M. J. Emhoff; 2d, D. G. Eacker.

Dorkings—Silver Gray and Colored, Fowls and Chicks, 1st and special, H. L. Pelton.

Plymouth Rocks—Fowls, 1st, Chicks, 2d, Newton Adams, Utica.

Spanish—Fowls, 1st, H. B. Battersson. Chicks, 1st and 2d, H. B. Battersson; 3d, Jas. J. Tolcs, Elmira.

Leghorns—White Fowls, 1st, Newton Adams; 2d, H. B. Battersson. Chicks, 1st and 3d, H. B. Battersson; 2d, G. W. Chidsey.

Hamburys—S. P. Chicks, 1st, Newton Adams; 2d, Henry Erisman, Elmira. G. S., 1st, Newton Adams; 2d, H. L. Pelton, Penn Yan. S. S. Fowls, 2d, Newton Adams. Chicks, 1st and 3d, Benj. Blampied, Elmira; 2d, Newton Adams.

LaFleche—Fowls, 1st, Wm. T. Bowly, North Heeter.

Polish—White, 1st, 2d and special, G. W. Chidsey. Chicks, 1st and 2d, G. W. Chidsey; 3d, R. D. Horton, Blossburgh, Pa. Golden Fowls, heard, 1st, Leroy Emhoff, Elmira. Chicks, plain, 1st and special, H. L. Pelton. Silver Fowls, 1st and special, C. D. Brooks, Addison. Chicks, 1st, H. L. Pelton; 2d, C. D. Brooks.

Games—B. B. R. Fowls, 1st and special, Curtis & Whiton, Buffalo; 2d, Lockwood & Wheeler, Binghamton; 3d, Daniel Boyle, Chemung. Chicks, 1st and special, Curtis & Whiton; 2d, Lockwood & Wheeler; 3d, Geo. Smith, Elmira. Brown Red, 1st, S. H. Laney, Elmira. Chicks, 1st and special, Curtis & Whiton; 2d, S. H. Laney. Ginger Red Fowls and Chicks, 1st, Curtis & Whiton; 2d, S. H. Laney. Y. Duckwing Fowls, 1st and special, Curtis & Whiton. S. Duckwing Fowls and Chicks, 1st and special, Curtis & Whiton. Red Pile Fowls and Chicks, 1st and special, Curtis & Whiton. Blue Red, 1st, Curtis & Whiton; 2d, P. Murphy, Elmira. Chicks, 1st, M. King, Elmira. White Pile, 1st, M. Wilson, Elmira; 2d, R. C. Havens, Elmira. Spangled, 1st, Curtis & Whiton; 2d, M. King, Chicks, 1st, L. C. Clark, Elmira. White Games, 1st, Henry Erisman.

Bantams—G. Sebricht, 1st and special—F. F. Preston, Candor. Chicks—1st and 2d, G. W. Chidsey.

B. B. R. G.—Chicks, 1st, W. W. Albro, Elmira; 2d and 3d, W. T. Bowly. Brown Red—1st, 2d and special, C. S. White, Elmira. Yellow Duckwing—1st, C. S. White. Chicks—1st, 2d and special, W. Bowly. Silver Duckwing Fowls—1st, C. S. White. Red Pile Fowls—1st, W. H. Peters, Elmira; 2d, G. W. Chidsey. Red Chicks—1st, W. H. Peters. White Chicks—1st, G. W. Chidsey. Sicilians—Fowls, 1st, R. D. Horton.

Turkeys—Bronze, 1st and special, G. W. Chidsey; 2d, Odell Steele, Owego. White—1st, Jake Miller, Elmira; 2d, H. L. Pelton.

Ducks—Aylesbury, 1st, W. W. Albro. Rouen—1st and special, H. L. Pelton; 2d, Willie Lormore. Muscovy—1st, S. H. Laney.

Pigeons—Red Pouters, 1st, C. S. White. White Pouters—1st and 2d, G. W. Chidsey. White Fan Pigeon, Smooth Head—1st, S. H. Laney. Crested White Fans—1st, H. B. Battersson; 2d, G. W. Chidsey. Black Tumbler—1st, A. P. Hall, Elmira; 2d, C. S. White. Mottled and Yellow Tumblers—1st, C. S. White. Splashed Tumblers—1st, C. S. White; 2d, A. P. Hall. Red Tumblers—1st, H. B. Battersson; 2d, A. P. Hall. Red Jacobins—1st, A. P. Hall; 2d, G. W. Chidsey. White Trumpeters—1st, S. H. Laney. Yellow Wing Turbets—1st, C. W. Chidsey. Red Wing Turbets—1st and special, G. W. Chidsey; 2d, F. F. Preston. Silver Wing Turbets—1st and 2d, G. W. Chidsey. Blue Owls—1st, C. S. White. Black Bars—1st and special, C. S. White. Red Bars—1st and 2d, C. S. White. Red Swallows, Silver Dun Antwerp, Blue, Runts, Dutchess, Moor Heads, Snells—1st and special, C. S. White.

Singing Canaries—1st, Geo. C. Leonard, Elmira.

C. G. WHITE, Secretary.

THE POULTRY BREEDERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CONGRESS.

The annual meeting of the New England Poultry Congress was held at the Lincoln House, Worcester. President A. D. Warren of Worcester, in the chair, and Laurin Martin of Lowell, secretary.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Hon. W. C. Gilman, Nashua, N. H.; Vice-Presidents, I. K. Felch, Natick; H. T. Sperry, Hartford, Ct.; P. Williams, Taunton; C. A. Johnson, Newburyport; A. D. Warren, Worcester; Treasurer, H. T. Root, Providence, R. I.; Auditors, A. F. Stevens, Natick; Secretary, Laurin Martin, Lowell.

Mr. Felch, of the committee appointed at the last meeting to devise some plan to be followed in the arrangement of premium lists, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:—In compliance with the vote of this congress at Boston, I submit the following, the spirit of which to govern the local New England societies in making up their premium lists for the exhibitions for the coming season:

WHEREAS, The exhibition of poultry is important in fostering the interest, and necessary to keep the breeds up to a high standard of excellence; and believing the soliciting of special prizes wrong in principle, statistics showing that the receipts at the door are ample to pay the rent of hall and all running expenses, and as the exhibitor as well as society are alike interested, the responsibilities should be mutual; therefore, be it

Resolved, That each breed should stand upon its own merits, and be exhibited, and receive as prizes the following percentage of all entry fees received for the variety: 1st prize, 40 per cent.; 2d prize, 30 per cent.; 3d prize, 20 per cent.; and that only three prizes be awarded, and that all specimens not receiving a prize, but scaling 85 points, be reported in the list of awards as (H. C.) highly commended; this course will serve to increase the number of entries for the time has come when specimens are being sold on their merits which are ascertained by the number of points they scale.

Secondly, That the expense of printing, and judges' fees and postage, are very large, is well known, therefore we recommend the ten per cent. not accounted for be applied to this use, leaving

it optional with such societies as are blessed with funds to give the same as a fourth prize.

Thirdly, That all entries in the regular class be for single specimens, male and female. The entry fee to be one dollar for each specimen.

Fourthly, That a breeders' class be inaugurated, at which six females and one male compete. This class is destined to be the breeders' advertising medium, as it will furnish the means of procuring a record for them, and purchasers will purchase more readily from such. This class will be a growing class, for breeders cannot afford to keep out of it. The entry fee to be five dollars.

Fifthly, That specimens shall score 88 points to receive a first prize, 85 points to receive a second prize, and 80 points to receive a third prize. All pens not winning and scoring 85, H. C.

Sixthly, Breeding pens shall average 85 points to secure a first prize, 80 points for second prize, and 78 points to be entitled to a third, and all other pens averaging 80 points or more be reported H. C.

Seventhly, Pigeons to be shown in pairs.

Eighthly, Coop rent. While the amount cannot be stated, it is recommended that societies charge no more than will actually cover the cost.

Ninthly, Rules and regulations, in these we report no change, only that the one requiring the exhibitor to be the owner be stricken out, as it is invariably violated.

Tenthly, So far as relates to plucking and trimming, when detected to be enforced to the letter, no matter on whom it may fall.

Yours truly, I. K. FELCH.

Notice was given by Mr. A. D. Warren that at the next meeting he should offer an amendment to the constitution to bring the annual meeting at a time when the interest in poultry breeding is greater than in the spring, say at the time when some of the exhibitions are held.

The Natick Poultry club gave notice that they would hold their exhibition October 2d and 3d. The Middlesex gave notice to hold their exhibition December 18th to 22d, inclusive; and the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society, January 28th to February 2d, 1878, inclusive.

The following gentlemen were endorsed as judges: Jas. L. Bullock, on Lt. Brahmas; C. G. Sanford, Dark Brahmas, and Jas. Demis, Jr., Cochins and Plymouth Rocks.

Adjourned. LAURIN MARTIN, Secretary.

MALAYS OR ASIATIC GAME.

In the article upon Malays, in the April JOURNAL, I think our friend Mr. Diehl has left out a point of as much importance to the Malay as it is in the Pouter—height.

The English Standard, which I think should, in a measure, guide us in regard to these birds, gives height, hardness of feather, color and symmetry, each 3 points; head, 1; condition, 2—making a total of 15. Size is not mentioned, being included in height. Wright makes height very important, saying that thirty inches may be considered as the standard for the cock; and points must be taken off as the birds come under this measurement. Now I would give height the largest number of points, and include size or weight under it. Color, symmetry, condition, and hardness and shortness of feather, I would give also an important place. The lesser points being head, wings, comb, wattles, and tail.

I would not give any points to eyes, as they almost always come about one color, and were they any color but bay, the bird would be disqualified in my opinion. Neither would I scale the neck, back, breast, and body, as they come under symmetry or color, according to the general description. Nor would I figure legs or feet for the same reason; and also, if they are not the right color, the birds are at once disqualified. Now, I would propose the fol-

lowing score: Height, 20; color, 20; symmetry, 20; condition, 10; hardness and shortness of feather, 10; head, 5; wings, 3; comb and wattles, 6; tail, 6.

I shall have to "give a reason for the faith that is in me." Height, color, and symmetry include everything in a general way. The English make height include size, and the English should guide us in this matter as the Malays have not been recognized in our Standard, and have been almost unknown for years. Malays were the first Asiatic birds imported; but when the Shanghai fever broke out they were rejected—almost sufficed to die out in this country, and were only kept to their present state by the careful breeding of a few English fanciers. They are a handsomer bird now than ever before, but have not the size of the early importations, owing possibly to their being in so few hands. I think, then, that the men who have saved them for us should guide us somewhat as to their characteristics. The lesser points, still of considerable importance, seem to be condition, shortness and hardness of feather (this last being a particular point in the breed), head, wings, comb, wattles, and tail.

I should give head 5, as it is important to have the coarse, cruel look, characteristic of Malays, also including the short, thick beak. Birds not having these last points, in some degree, are evidently crosses. Wings, 3. The wings should be carried slightly out from the body and the points of flights well over the back. This, I believe, is another peculiarity of the breed. Comb and wattles claim considerable attention, as it is very desirable to have the comb small and wattles scanty. Tail, I think, should be given 6. We seldom see a good "whip-tail," and one carried low enough. I shall be glad to hear from others about this bird.

EDWARD HARRIS.

MAINE CENTRAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting in Fairfield, Dr. G. M. Twitchell was unanimously re-elected president of the Association, F. E. McFadden was chosen secretary, and C. D. Miller, assistant secretary, F. H. Foss, treasurer, G. M. Twitchell, E. A. Ciley, and E. R. Mayo, Fairfield, C. D. Miller, G. H. Flagg, Skowhegan, and A. L. McFadden, Waterville, directors. The place of holding the next meeting was not decided upon, but the opinion seemed to prevail that Fairfield or Waterville would be the place to realize the largest receipts. The following gentlemen were made vice-presidents: W. S. Tilton, Togus; A. E. Shurtleff, Paris; Harrison Piper, Lincoln; J. W. Jones, Deering; Dr. N. R. Bontelle, Waterville; W. Vosmus, Dr. H. Leavitt, Skowhegan; O. W. Lawry, S. Merrill, Fairfield. Dr. Twitchell, in the excellent address before the association, after giving the results of the last show held at Fairfield, said:

"One of the most satisfactory thoughts in connection with the December exhibition is, that in nearly every case the winning birds were both hatched and raised by the owners, from their own stock. I have thus attempted to show by figures what we who are members of this association, and others living in these three adjoining towns have accomplished in the past. There is a lesson for us to draw for future usefulness. We see the defects in our own stock, we realize our own shortcomings, and now that we have seen the estimate others put upon our stock, we ought to be prepared to apply the lessons in our future operations. We have these specimen birds in our breeding-pens, let us exercise care that we so mate and breed that another year will find us prepared to show a growth equal to that of the past. What we all need and must exercise, if we succeed, is thoroughness. We must fix in our mind an ideal bird and breed for that ideal, breed for perfection, and though we shall never reach it, yet the earnest striving will each year fill our yards with better birds, and soon the merit of the stock we raise will bring us purchasers that will make our work profitable as well as pleasant. So let us work. Let us apply

our best judgment and skill, give of our time and care, and the result will be growth toward a higher standard. Let us make our breeding practical. Let it not be entirely a fancy feather, but let us combine the beauties of well-barred or penciled or spangled or hackled feathers with the more substantial beauties of well-filled egg boxes, and let us seek to breed for one as earnestly as for the other. Then shall we find that true beauty is embraced in the old adage, "handsome is that handsome does," and though we shall not find the golden egg, yet the yearly balance of our account will prove the fact that there is no branch of industry that will pay so large a per cent. as a well-cared-for poultry-yard. The dressing from the roosting benches, if cleaned off every day, will yield from fifty to sixty cents a year for every bird kept, while the expense of feed does not exceed three mills a day. Thus the dressing will pay from one-half to two-thirds the expense for feed. By leaving the dressing upon the roosting shelves its value soon departs and its bulk is very much diminished. *I have found the keeping of an accurate expense account in connection with my poultry yards a great help and pleasure, and by so doing am able each year to know just the ratio of profit or loss.*"

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

WILMARTH, ELK CO., PENN.

I have taken quite an interest in the Homing Antwerps, and should be very much pleased to receive any birds, and take care of them, that may be consigned to my care. I am 109 miles from Erie, eastward. Can furnish any references wished. Do not breed Antwerps or flyers of any kind. Am postmaster and express agent here. E. W. ROLFE.

Mr. Porter's suggestions in reference to the proper training of Antwerp Carriers were read with pleasure. Please inform your readers that I would be pleased to have them make this place, (Hamburg), one of the foremost stations for sending Carriers "on trial trips." Scores of birds from Philadelphia have already been liberated here, and this locality is unsurpassed for the purpose. I will gladly feed, water, and liberate birds that may be sent to my address, and inform the owner as to time when tossed, and full particulars of the start. Hoping I may have the pleasure of seeing them "come along." I remain fraternally yours,

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Pa.

P. S.—Philadelphia is distant 75 miles. Can give any amount of references.

As I wish to train my pigeons to Harrisburg, I would inquire through the columns of your paper, if there is not a farmer between Easton and Harrisburg, who would charge himself with the tossing of my birds. The city of Reading, about half way between the two cities would be a desirable place.

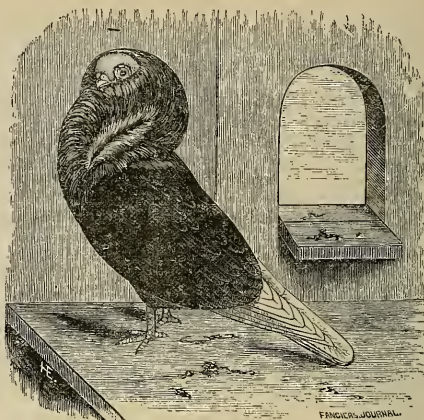
I also would like to have the address of a fancier living about half way between Philadelphia and Baltimore, as I intend to fly some of my birds from Baltimore.

Yours truly,
JOHN VAN OPSTAL,
4 Lewis St., New York.

I should like to receive Homing Antwerps to fly from Worcester. Can have the use of the new Union Depot tower for that purpose. References exchanged. GEO. F. LAWRENCE,
No. 28 Mulberry St., Worcester, Mass.

I am much pleased with the idea of establishing stations for Antwerps by friends of the fancy. I am located 12 miles from Providence, and 30 miles from Boston. Should be pleased at any time to take charge of birds; although I have none in my loft, I am anxious to see the good work go on.

Very respectfully,
FRANK I. BARDEN,
North Attleborough, Mass.



POINTS IN JUDGING JACOBINS.

Beak: shortness, 2; thickness, 2, - - - -	4
Down face, - - - - -	2
Head: size, 4; roundness, 3, - - - -	7
Hood: size or length, 5; shape and close-fitting (without trimming), 9, - - - -	14
Mane: shape and depth, - - - - -	11
Chain: closeness, length and regularity, - - - -	5
Rose: size, closeness and regularity, - - - -	11
Head marking: high cut, - - - - -	7
Flights: correct number and sameness of, - - - -	9
Thighs and vent: dark, - - - - -	5
Body: color of, - - - - -	9
Eye: color of, - - - - -	5
Flights and tail: length of, - - - - -	2
Size (smallness), - - - - -	4
Carriage: upright and strutting, - - - - -	5

100

HOMING PIGEON FANCY IN HOLLAND.

Translated by John Van Opstal, for the FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

The Antwerp newspaper, the *Pigeon Fancier*, of December 23d, contains the following:

"As the flying pigeon fancy in Holland, as well as in other countries, has taken lately such great development, and as we have written in our former numbers about the performances of our Belgian Societies, we have thought it advisable to let our readers know the progress the sport has made in Holland.

Holland has already numerous pigeon flying societies, and among those we must particularly mention the Society of the Hague, which has taken the lead by arranging numerous courses.

We must also not forget to mention that one of our oldest and best friends, Mr. C. Orents, who is cashier of said society, is making yearly purchases in Antwerp, of good carrier pigeons. Dr. Winkler writes us as follows from Haarlem: "It would be strange if I did not write you a few words about the pigeon club, which is in existence here in this city, and which is established in the Hotel, called the Corn Exchange. In March 1871, the first flying society was established here, under the patronage of Baron Von Heemsta. The society was started by only four members, and, as in a short time the number of members was increased, prize flights were arranged, and in July 1871, a race from Ant-

werp to Haarlem, a distance of 170 kilometers, (127 miles), took place. Later, the members of the club decided to have another prize flight from Rosendaal to Haarlem, on September 3d, and also another one from Antwerp to Haarlem. On the 9th, 13th, 19th, and 27th, of August, the preliminary exercises took place, first, from Voorsehote twenty-six miles, from Gravenhaige thirty-three miles, from Rotterdam forty-eight miles, and from Moerdijk seventy-three miles.

On September the 3d, 1871, the birds were set free at 12.15. At 3.09, the first bird arrived home, and at 3.22, the eighth pigeon had already alighted on their lofts. At the Sunday following, the birds flew from Antwerp to Haarlem, and with this last race the prize flights ceased for the year 1871.

On Sunday June the 30th, 1872, the birds flew from Amiens, (France), to Haarlem, a distance of two hundred and ninety-seven miles, and on Sunday, the 15th of September, they flew again from Brussels to Haarlem. The Royal Zoological Society, offered six prizes for a race course from the Hague to Haarlem, to which the society also added six other prizes. On Sunday, August the 25th, the birds were set free at 1.35 p. m., at Gravenhaige, distance thirty-three miles, the first prize was won by the Society of the Hague, at 2.20 p. m., and all the prizes were won by 2.45 p. m."

"From these experiences, it shows," says Dr. Winkler, "that the Holland pigeon carriers fly as quick as the renowned Belgian birds, but we must acknowledge that these swift messengers are bred from the best imported Antwerp pigeons."

As the racing of the flying Antwerps is coming more and more in use, the editor of the Belgian pigeon paper, the *Duירתield* of Ghent has also lately made experiments which we described in one of our former numbers, and which has had the best results and we expect to see that pigeon clubs will come in general use, that races will come off before long from the city of Paris, and which makes us foresee that shortly the Belgian races will be international ones, in which our societies of Gravenhaige, Rosendaal, Arnhem, and Haarlem, as also those of Rotterdam, and that a multitude of clubs or other cities and towns will be able to join the Belgian Societies.

A PHYSICIAN USING THE CARRIER PIGEONS.—A doctor of the Isle of Wight, England, utilizes his Carrier pigeons in a very ingenious way.

In each village after his visits to his patients, the doctor writes a list of prescriptions, attaches them to the feathers of the tail of a pigeon, which when set free, brings them to the house of his master. In this way the medicines are prepared, and sent to the patients long before the doctor comes home.

A CONCERT IN THE AIR BY CARRIER PIGEONS.—They are making now at the military columbarium of the Jardin of Acclimation, (Zoological garden,) at Paris, some curious experiments. It happens frequently that a Carrier pigeon tired out by flying, is troubled by birds of prey, who often succeed in taken the messenger. Bird and message are then lost. The Chinese from immemorial times, have used these birds as messengers, and as the distances which they have to cross are frequented by birds of prey, they protect their birds in a very fantastical manner, by attaching at their tail a small ball of extreme lightness, and of extraordinary sonorosity, and which is producing sounds stronger in proportion as the flight is swiftest.

Since several days, the Carrier pigeons of the military columbarium, have been provided with these balls which are of the size of a small orange, and of a surprising lightness. As the birds travel generally in flocks, all these sounds are making a true orchestra, which resembles a great deal the harmonious sounds produced by the telegraph wires during a great storm.

PIGEON LORE.

I think something might be done to trace back the introduction of some of our varieties of Pigeons if elderly (no offence intended) fanciers would exercise their memories on the subject, for several new varieties, even putting aside German Tuys, have been introduced in the memory of, say, the oldest Pigeon fanciers. These new names arise in books. No writer before Dixon, who wrote the "Dovecote" in 1851, had mentioned the Archangel. Then, the Maggie is a new pigeon. Can any fancier fix the date of that bird's introduction to the fancy? At first they were said to be Tumblers, but now they are certainly dovehouse not Tumbler shaped. African Owls, we know all about their introduction, so also of Russian Trumpeters; but can any one tell me about White Pouters? The older books are silent as to them, mentioning only the Pied varieties. It may be replied that they are also silent about Meales and Checkers, and they are very old colors. The latter were years ago frequently bred from Blues, and though not allowed to live, yet from many a Blue strain came the objectionable Checker. Meales—that is, the mealy proper, the barred, were bred as a distinct race by many old fanciers who admired, and deservedly so, their color and the fine shape which so often went with the color, whereas Checkers were almost always dumpy and bad-shaped. Had White Pouters existed I think they would have been mentioned, because their appearance is so very attractive. I saw the first pair in the year 1842. Can any fancier go further back than that date? I went on purpose to see them when a school-boy and an ardent fancier. They were tall and slender, and not large-cropped; in fact, very much as so many are now.

If we take the Pigeon books in course from Moore to Fulton, we find each new one mentions fresh varieties of birds. The "Treatise" some in addition to Moore, Girton, still another or two, and so on, showing us that new "sports," to use a gardener's phrase, now and then arose, or quite new sorts were imported from other and distant countries.

In regard to the Pouter, Mr. Ure of Dundee, a very accurate and thoughtful fancier, remarks: "This bird, Moore says, was originally bred by crossing the old or Dutch Cropper and Horseman together. He is, no doubt, a good authority, but I must confess I never could see how such a cross could produce a bird like the English Pouter. There does not appear to be a trace of the Horseman left in the modern bird, though there might have been when Moore wrote his excellent work in 1735. The Horseman could not add to the length of limb or feather, and in place of adding to the crop would tend to do away with it. The same may be said of slenderness of girth round the shoulders; but it is possible he might assist in the marking, as we frequently read of Pied Horsemen." This last is a very 'cute remark, and I have no doubt of its correctness. In confirmation of it my eye fell upon an oil painting at Hampton Court Palace bearing the date 1700, of a Horseman, probably black, with a correct half moon on his crop. Here would be one marking, and a very important and characteristic one, of the Pied Pouter, as we all know.

Thus we may by the aid of an old picture sometimes come at a correct idea. I would ask fanciers to keep their eyes open when an old picture of poultry comes in their way.—WILTSHIRE RECTOR, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

FACTS.

They were a pair of Fautails. She laid her eggs as usual, and began to sit April 17th. April 25th. I found an egg in the next nest to her's, but did not know which hen had laid it. April 27th. I went into the room towards evening and found

her sitting on the new nest with two eggs, and the cock on the old nest.

The next morning I found them on the same nests; upon my approach both left the nests, and the hen went on to the old nest. I waited to see if she would change again, which she did in about five minutes, and she kept it up, staying on each nest long enough to fix the eggs, and sit a minute. I then took the eggs from one nest away, and she went back to the old nest, and is now sitting—
May 1. She seemed bound to sit on both nests.

WILLIE C. HAMMOND.

SPOTS AND HELMETS.

The question is not unfrequently asked, "What is the difference between Spots and Helmets?" Both are old varieties that have met with undeserved neglect in the rage for new breeds. In country places, where white pigeons can be kept clean, and show their purity of plumage, strutting about on a closely shaven lawn, few breeds can be kept with more advantage as regards appearance, the white of the birds' bodies being prettily set off by the color of their heads and tails. The history of the Spot is soon told. Willoughby mentions it in the following terms: "Spots, because they have each in their forehead above their bill, a spot. Their tail is of the same color with the spot, the rest of the body being white." Moore in "The Columbarium," says: "This pigeon is about the size of a small runt, and was transmitted to us from Holland, but from whence the original of this bird came, I cannot as yet learn. They have a spot upon their heads, just above their beak, and from thence take their name; the feathers of the tail are of the same color with the spot and the rest of the body is white. The spot and tail in some of these pigeons is black, in others red, in others yellow, and I have been informed that there are some blue. They look pretty when they spread their tails and fly, and always breed their young ones of the same color."

The first description of the Helmets with which we are acquainted is that of Moore: "This pigeon is much about the size of a nun or somewhat bigger. The breast, tail, and flight feathers of the wings are always of one color, as black, red, yellow; and I have been informed there are some blue, and all the rest of the body white, so that the chief difference between them and the nun is that they have no hood on the hinder part of the head, and are generally gravel-eyed."

"They are called Helmets, from their heads being covered with a plumage, which is distinct in color from the body, and appears somewhat like a helmet to cover the head." As far as we are aware, little or no further information has been given by subsequent authors. One point, however, is to be noticed, that the Helmets shown at the present time, differ from those described by the old writer Moore, in having their flight feathers white, and not of the same color as the crown and tail. At the present time, Helmets are much more frequently seen in our competition shows, than Spots, and the German variety of the latter is still less frequently seen in England.—*Chronicle.*

ITEMS.

A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it, says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to love, something to do, and something to hope for."

A horse-chestnut tree is mentioned in science gossip by S. A. Brennan, at Ardara Palace, County Meath, Ireland, that covers nearly a quarter of an acre, having the peculiarity of the Banyan tree, the branches falling and taking root again.

They were husband and wife, and as they stood before the Guards' Monument in Waterloo Place, she asked, "What's that figure on top?" "That's a goddess," he answered. "And what's

a goddess?" "A woman who holds her tongue," he replied. She looked at him sideways, and then began planning how to make a peach pie with the stones in it for the benefit of his sore tooth.

A CURIOUS FISH.—A very curious fish was taken by some fishermen last week in Long Island Sound. In general appearance it resembles a small sea-serpent. It has a long, graceful, slender body, compressed and scaleless. The head has a savage bull-dog front. In color it is a reddish brown, with still darker reddish blotches forming two longitudinal series on the sides. The dorsal fin extends the entire length of the body, and at intervals is marked with fiery red spots, which when the creature moves its fin, assume bright colors. The month opens obliquely, and even the vomer and palatines are covered with sharp teeth. The Aquarium has secured this monstrosity, and it now besports itself in a tank in that institution.

"I LOVE, YOU LOVE."

Oh! Jones, the village pedagogue,
The grammar lesson called one day;
Young Bess, a maid of sweet sixteen,
Began the well-known words to say;
"First person, I love," first she said,
"Sly Tom beside her whispered, 'me?'"
"Second person, you love," Bess went on,
"Aye, that I do," said Tom—"love thee!"
"Third person, he loves," still said Bess,
"Tom whispers, 'Who the deuce is he?'"
"Oh, Tom!" said Bessie, pleading low,
"Do hold your peace, and let me be?"
"No whispering!" calls the master loud,
And frowned upon the forward youth.
"First person, you love," Bessie said,
"By George!" whispered Tom, "that's the truth."

The lesson o'er at last, poor Bess,
With cheeks all crimson, took her seat,
While Tom, sly fellow, tried in vain
The maiden's soft blue eyes to meet.
But when the recess hour was come,
Tom begged a walk, with coaxing tone,
And 'neath the tree Bessie said again
The lesson o'er—for him alone.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

FURS, AND THEIR WEARERS.

BY HUON.

Ever since humanity began to wear garments, (and that, for decency's sake, we hope was a long time ago,) furs have been fashionable, and, we may suppose, will be until the end of time. It was not, however, until the early part of the 6th century, that we bear of any especial trade in them, previous to which time, it is presumed, all such wares were, as a rule, home-made manufacture. At this period we find the patrician Romans getting sable skins from the distant shores of the Arctic Ocean. In the 12th century, furs had become of common wear for the wealthy English, but so expensive were they, that Edward III, in 1337, made an order that none of his subjects should wear furs unless they had an income of £100 per annum. In 1670 so great had the demand for furs become, that a company was formed called the Hudson's Bay Company, to which Charles II, by charter, granted territories truly enormous, as they extended from the Canadian frontier to the shores of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, including lands on the one hand which owe allegiance to Russia, and on the other to the United States, an area of country 4,500,000 square miles in extent! The total value of the furs which have been collected by this company since its formation is something over £100,000,000, and we now propose to note the various kinds, from whence obtained, with a word or two about skin, wool, and feather wear.

Foremost on the company's list stands the fur of the pine-marten, so-called because of the owner inhabiting the gloomy depths of the pine forests, but known to the fashionable world as the "Sable," not at all equal in value to the Russian sable, but so nearly resembling that article as to be sold to the uninitiated by one of the tricks of the trade, as the genuine, simon-pure, without their being in the least aware of the deception! The favorite haunts of the marten are the pine forests, loving best the localities where hurst timber abounds, feeding on anything he can gobble up by craft or cunning, from eggs and young birds to marmots and hares. The trap used to catch the little robber is generally that known as the fall-trap set by a "figury-four," by which, when caught, he is instantly killed without in the least damaging his valuable pelt.

The farther north the marten is caught, the darker and consequently more valuable is his fur, the best being worth, trade price, about \$3. You will please remember that this animal is so very small it requires quite a number of skins to make a small-sized muff. About 120,000 marten skins are collected every year, a majority of which go to Europe. Next in value to the pine marten ranks the fisher, an animal very similar to the marten, but much larger. Its name is a misnomer, as it will not catch fish or even enter the water except to wash, or when obliged to swim a stream, nor will it eat fish, but lives altogether on birds and rodents. Several of these animals have had a home in the Zoological Garden, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. They are closely related to the marten, the two being the only species of the genus found in North America. The general color of the fisher is blackish, with a tinge of gray on the head and shoulders, and sometimes a white spot on the throat. The fisher's tail is very long, bushy, and quite black, and at one period every Jewish merchant in Poland wore one in his hat by way of ornament. Of these skins there are collected from 15,000 to 20,000 annually, most of which go to Europe, very few of them being used in the United States.

Next on the list comes the Mink, the fur of which is vastly inferior to that of the marten and fisher. In habit and mode of life the mink resembles the otter, and like it exists on fish, mollusks, and crabs, not refusing a duck, sea-bird, or anything of that kind that may fall in its way. Along the river-banks the little heaps of cray-fish shells tell the Indian hunter where to set his trap baited with fish, into which the greedy animal is sure to put his neck and be caught. It was an unfortunate day for the poor mink when the ladies took it into their heads to envelop their delicate hands in his fur, and in consequence at least 400,000 of the poor fellows must be slaughtered every year to serve their turn! Seventy-five dollars was the lowest price of any mink muff on exhibition at the Centennial show, which muff was not much larger than a ten cent loaf of bread!

We now come to the Ermine. This is a little weasel about eleven inches long, with a tail 6 or 7 inches; in color olive brown in summer, and white in winter, tail black tipped all the time. Ermine fur is not very valuable, and hardly worth importation. Some Indian tribes use it for ornamental purposes, and that people often wear the skin as a great medicine or charm. In the time of Edward III, of England, ermine tails were worn as an ornament, and that king forbid by special act, any one wearing them save members of the royal family.

Somehow ermine skins always suggest to our minds royalty, judges, popes, peers, and cardinals. Yet, after all, we see that "ermine" is hardly but weasel skin! We have all heard of minevar; do we know what minevar is? It is simply ermine thickly studded with patches of Astrachan-lamb-skin. Queen Victoria's robes, in which she the other day opened parliament, are thus spotted all over, a spot to about every square inch. The English judges' ermine is made in the same manner, but in place

of the lamb-skin is dotted with the black tail of the animal. There is hardly any fur so much imitated as the ermine. Muffs, collars, and capes, are sold by the dealers as genuine, while, in fact, not even the tails are real, but merely dyed swindles, fabricated to entrap the credulous.

We pass now to our friend the "Coon." His fur is not very valuable, and is principally used in making carriage rugs, and lining certain kinds of coats, at home as well as abroad. About 600,000 skins are sent to Europe every year, and large numbers elsewhere.

The foxes, too, in all their varieties, cunning as they are, must yield their precious hides to the fur-dealer. Of these animals the black and silver varieties are the most valuable in the way of fur. Either of them, first-class, will bring trade price from \$40 to \$50. A single skin of the silver fox has been sold in London for £100! The greatest number of both black and silver fox-skins, find their way to Russia to furnish linings for the cloaks of the nobility, and \$3,000 is not thought too much for a single cloak lining in St. Petersburg. The imperial pelisse of the late Emperor Nicholas, lined with the black necks of the silver fox, was valued at \$17,500! The skins of the red and cross fox are not so valuable, but 75,000 of the former, and 50,000 of the latter are annually imported into Europe. Specimens of all the foxes, even down to the cunning little Arctic fellow, may be seen in the Zoological Garden, Philadelphia.

The bear is, perhaps, both in structure and habit, by far the most interesting animal hunted and killed for the sake of his skin. About 75,000 of this kind are collected every year, most of which go to Europe, where the fur is principally used in the manufacture of bonnets and cloaks.

That cunning, clever, cleanly little fellow, the musk-rat, is very like the beaver in habit, though its fur is not of much value. Many hundred thousand of them find sale every year in the bazaars of Constantinople and Stamboul, the Turks buying them for the tails, which they use to perfume their clothing—that people being dear lovers of musk, to our way of thinking, the most abominable natural perfume.

The Lynx, Gray Wolf, and Otter combined, furnish about 75,000 skins to the collectors per year. Of the three the lynx skin is most valuable, as the fur is soft, and quite prettily marked. The wolverines, or gullows, furnish only about 2,000 skins per year. The wolverine is a most voracious rascal, somewhat larger than a badger, and it is well it is no larger, if size would add to its ferocity or cunning, for there does not walk on the earth a more crafty and blood-thirsty quadruped. With it the beavers, muskrat, squirrels, and other such rodents stand no manner of chance for their lives. Even a wounded deer, the wolverine, so great is its strength, courage, and appetite, will not hesitate to attack. It appears to be the connecting link between the bears and the weasels. Its fur is coarse, and is mostly used for muffs and linings.

That delightful animal, the skunk, furnishes some 1,500 or 2,000 skins per annum. His sweet-scented highness is generally captured by powder and hall, and always flayed under water. His skin is worth from 75 cts. to \$1.00—much depends, however, upon fashion. Bearskins, black, brown, grizzly, and cinnamon, are always in demand for various uses. The number killed each year cannot easily be obtained, but the Hudson's Bay Co. send about 15,000.

The skin of the black bear has the greatest commercial value, varying from \$25 to \$100 per skin. A few years ago the cinnamon color stood highest. It suddenly became fashionable for trimming to ladies' dresses, and then a good cinnamon was worth \$200. The grizzly's hide may be of much value to him, but of comparatively little to the hunter, as his hair will not take dye very well; besides, it is too coarse for general use, so off it is packed to Russia, where it is useful for sledge robes, rugs, and

linings. Of rabbit and hare-skins there are an immense number collected, and at least a million and a half are sold in the London markets to mix, in a manner known only to furriers, with various other furs. Of all the furs that of the sea-otter is the most expensive, because of its being so difficult to obtain. A first-class skin is worth, trade price about \$200. The sea-otter is found in the North Pacific from Alaska to California, and is caught in nets, or speared some distance from land by the coast Indians. After the sea otter in value ranks the fur of the sea-bear; his hide has been for a long time in demand for sailor's sacks, one of which was shown me at the Centennial (Canadian department,) valued at \$300.

(To be continued)

THE AQUARIUM.

A retrospective review of the history of the aquarium in the United States, is not a gratifying one to the enthusiast in this particular science. In fact it is discouraging that so little progress should have been made in popularizing this absorbingly interesting and instructive ornament.

According to Mr. Hughes, F. L. S.—author of "The principles and management of the Marine Aquarium," we are indebted to Dr. Joseph Priestly of Birmingham, England, for the grand discovery of the principles governing the relations between animal and vegetable life. Shirley Hibberd on the contrary accords to Lavoisier priority in demonstrating this balance of influences on philosophical grounds. De Saussure in 1780 proved that plants absorbed from the atmosphere the gasses most baneful to animal life. Priestly, by means of well-devised experiments, demonstrated the fact that plants had the power of restoring atmospheric air, vitiated by combustion and animal-respiration, to a normal condition, so as to be again capable of supporting flame, and the respiration of animals. To Inglehouse, Elles, Daubeny, and Ward credit is due for further demonstrations of these principles, but it was not until 1849 that the first true aquarium was established by Dr. Lankaster, by keeping sticklebacks in a glass vessel, without change of water, by means of *Valeriana spiralis* as an oxygenator. Further experiments were made by Mr. Warrington, who reported them to the Royal Chemical Society of London, in 1850, in which he fully demonstrated the principles established thereby; that though vegetables absorb carbon, they also by the decomposition of carbonic acid gas into its elements—oxygen and carbon—yield a large quantity of oxygen to the atmosphere, while absorbing carbon in the construction of their tissues.

The first practical public demonstration of the science was made in 1852 in the gardens of the Royal Zoological Society, Regents Park, London, and to such an extent had the aquarium been popularized in England, in 1856, that one firm in London had a large steam factory for the manufacture of tanks, and fourteen experienced men engaged in the exclusive collection of marine curiosities for the same, and many others collecting for the fluvial department. Sea-water is kept constantly on hand and sold, like milk, by the quart.

The first marine aquarium established in England, was by Mrs. Thynne in 1846. Mr. Warrington, and Mr. Gosse commenced experiments with sea-water almost simultaneously in 1852, and successfully demonstrated the possibility of adjusting the balance of animal and vegetable life so that the most delicate productions of the deep might be reared in small tanks, and kept in a healthy condition.

The construction of aquaria on an extensive scale, for public exhibition in Europe has proven—as a financial investment—a gratifying success, paying dividends of from 6 to 30 per cent.

As a means of popular amusement and instruction, their value is beyond computation. Tending to divert the attention of the masses from trivial pursuits to the sublime contemplation of the

wonders of nature, they cannot but have an elevating and refining influence.

The first exhibition of aquaria in the United States was made in 1856—fifteen years after Dr. Lankaster's practical demonstration of the principles of the aquarium—by Mr. P. T. Barnum, at the American Museum, New York. The Aquarial Gardens in Boston, were established a few months later, by Messrs. Butler & Cuttiog, but passed finally into the hands of Mr. Barnum, and were eventually discontinued. Excepting Woodward's Garden and the late *fiasco* at the Centennial Exhibition, no further attempts have been made to introduce public exhibitions of aquaria in the United States, until the recent establishment of the New York aquarium. The Zoological Society of Philadelphia, have projected a series of large aquaria in connection with the Zoological Garden, but on account of the stress of the times, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining the necessary loan the enterprise has been abandoned for the present.

The aquarium furore, which reached its height about 1860, diminished again quite as rapidly as it had grown, because it was simply a passing popular fancy, instead of a healthy growth founded on a thirst for scientific observation. It has since however made a steady though quiet progress, not so much as an ornament as an accessory to the microscope and as a means of stimulating in our youth a thirst for a deeper insight into the mysteries of nature. The following very interesting extract is from the *American Parlor Aquarium*, to which and to "the principles and management of the marine aquarium," and the "aquarium," we are indebted for much of the material of this chapter.

"Undoubtedly they would become much more popular if experienced men in the science were engaged in their manufacture and sale, for few of them know anything at all of the subject, or are acquainted in the least manner with the habits of our fish, or the peculiarities of our aquatic plants, their knowledge being confined to the buying of gold-fish by the hundred and retailing them to their customers.

"It is in the field this knowledge only can be obtained; on the banks of the laughing brook, on the bosom of the placid lake, and in the almost impenetrable swamp; it is there studying Nature's book, that we can gain a knowledge of the objects fitted for our miniature pond. There is another knowledge acquired, that which cannot be transmitted one to the other, the same mental power that guides the artisan in his mechanical skill, which experience alone can acquire."

"Remote from busy life's bewildered way,
O'er all his heart shall taste and beauty sway;
Free on the sunny slope, or winding shore,
With hermit steps to wander and adore."

—Pleasures of Hope.

To Mr. Gosse we are indebted for the established name *aquarium* as applied to a vessel holding plants and animals mutually balancing each other, a name at once—as he expresses it "easily pronounced and easily remembered, significant and expressive." The term *vivarium*, used by Dr. Carpenter and others, is ambiguous—meaning, in the sense in which it was used by the ancients, simply an enclosure in which living animals are kept, such as a deer park, an aviary, or a fish-pond. The term *aqua-vivarium* is objectionable on account of its length and uncouthness, although it is probably, scientifically, the most correct.

The aquarium then we understand to be a vessel containing aquatic plants and animals, and in which the relations between the two are so adjusted that the one sustains the other.

The term *Aquarist* is suggested by Mr. Hughes "as the most convenient if not the most correct, as applicable to one skilled in the management of the aquarium." He objects the word *Aquariologist* as being too long, and to the word *Aquarian* as being too

indefinite, it having been used in three senses; 1, by his friend Mr. Newman, to one skilled in the management of the aquarium; 2, by the Americans to a "water-drinker" or "teetotaler;" and 3, by the early Christians who used water instead of wine in the celebration of the Eucharist.

THE POLISH RABBIT.

The term "Polish" has been applied by the English rustic to a good number of varieties of Rabbits, including the Siberian, Angora, and the variety which has the best claim to the name, and which is the subject of this paper. The Polish proper is a pretty little animal that is easily described, although not always very easy to distinguish. The breed is and has been scarce in this country, and it is, in fact, apparently on the very verge of extinction. It is true that Rabbits somewhat resembling the breed in characteristics and appearance occasionally make an entry at our shows, but they generally lack the distinctive features that are indicative of purity of blood. It is exceedingly strange, but to any but a competent Rabbit-fancier the resemblance between the Polish and some of the common hutch Rabbits is so very close and confusing that one cannot be distinguished from the other. The variety is, however, a distinct one, and any person who has taken much interest in Rabbits and Rabbit-exhibiting will know that there is a "distinction with a difference," and hence worthy of notice. We have not much faith in the statements as to the localities from which Rabbits are extracted, but in this instance, we believe that the Rabbit in question really comes from the country from which it takes its name. From Poland it has migrated into the various contiguous states, and is now to be found in many European countries, especially Russia and France; but, as already stated, it has not ever been much patronized in this country, and is not a very common pet in any part of the island.

The points are very simple and are very easily described, nor are there any questions of detail with reference to them in dispute as in the case with almost every variety of Rabbit. The Polish, is a decidedly small variety, seldom exceeding five pounds in weight when full grown, and being frequently under that weight, even when in good condition; three or four pounds may be named as the average weight of the breed, so that we have an exceedingly small variety—as small and even smaller than the diminutive Dutch. The formation of the limbs is rather indicative of delicacy, the joints not being overstrong nor the limbs particularly prominent. The body is somewhat compact and stumpy; it is capable apparently of taking a considerable quantity of flesh. The legs are decidedly delicate and short, the animal standing very low, and being very often found in a reclining position as though it were rather a labor for it to stand. We have seen it stated that the Polish resembles in many respects the Himalaya. The simile is hardly a happy one. It is true that, deprive the Himalaya of its dark points, you will have an animal resembling the Polish in color; but in other respects, so far from there being resemblance, there is a great dissimilarity in every point, the Himalaya being the very pattern and picture of health and hardiness, while the Polish has in its every look the appearance of weakness and need of protection. We have said that, denude the Himalaya of its black extremities and you have a Polish in color, for the Polish is pure snow white from head to foot without one particle of dark of any sort. All albinos are weak and delicate, and not unfrequently are they puny as well. The white racehorse is never seen to the fore, and the white cat is the most feeble and useless member of its tribe. There is something in the general look of the Polish Rabbit that takes the fancy and excites sympathy from a spectator. The eye is a very delicate pink. Red eyes are generally said to be the portion of white animals, but the real color of the Polish eye is a delicate

pink. Really the eye is quite colorless, but the veins are so very delicate that the blood can be seen coursing through them. The head is rather short and small generally. The ears are upright, but not so strong or firm as those of the Himalaya.

As already observed, pure white is the only admissible color of this breed, any other being a sure sign of impurity; a single spot will go far to destroy its value. It will become apparent before the young have obtained the age of many weeks whether they will have a good coat; and the fur is really the only article of value, the breed being too small to assume any real value in the food market. The fur is not generally so long as that of the Lop or Silver-Gray, but rather resembles that of the Himalaya. It is very thick and fine, and of a considerable value to furriers.

The Polish Rabbit is very prolific. Like its little cousin the Dutch, its fecundity is really astonishing; the litters are frequent and from six to nine may be expected in each. The doe makes her nest in the darkest and snugest corner, and watches her young with anxious and jealous care. She decidedly objects to any intrusion, being evidently more than usually suspicious. The young will want very care and attention to be expended on them, as they are by no means overstrong, but with care they may mostly be reared. They should not remain with the doe too long, or they will reduce the doe to a state of weakness before many weeks have elapsed.

In disposition the Polish Rabbit may be said to be extremely docile and quiet; in fact, it may sometimes give the appearance of being, perhaps, a little too much so, as it does not possess the bold front so much to be admired in the Rabbit of another species, even though it be almost as diminutive as itself. It may be fairly described as being the pet of the fancy, not because it is exactly unhealthy, but because it is generally feeble and fragile.

The distinction and resemblance between this breed and the common prick-eared white Rabbit may be tabulated for the use of any fancier anxious to purchase a specimen of the breed, which, as I have already observed, are extremely rare. In the first place, the fur of the Siberian is the softer and shorter of the two, and generally somewhat thicker. The eye, too, is generally of a lighter shade. The head is generally a little smaller, the ear not quite so muscularly strong, the body more compact, though generally well shaped, the legs shorter and weaker, and the general appearance more pleasing and attractive.—GETA, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1877.

- 1 Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). Presented.
- 1 Striped Hyena (*Hyena striata*). Presented.
- 1 King Snake (*Ophibolus boylii*). Presented.
- 3 Hell Benders (*Menomama allegheniensis*). Presented.
- 1 Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*). Presented.
- 2 Striped Gophers (*Spermophilus trideum-lineatus*). Presented.
- 2 Capromys (*Capromys polorides*). Say born in Garden.
- 2 Parquet Cockatoos (*Colaptes Novae Hollandae*). Presented.
- 1 Acouchy (*Dasypsecta acouchy*). Erxl. born in Garden.
- 2 Short-eared Owls (*Brachyotus polustris*). Presented.
- 2 Young Horned Owls (*Bubo Virginianus*). Presented.
- 1 Angora Goat (*Caspra hercus*). Born in Garden.

Arrivals for week ending May 8th, 1877.

- 8 Summer Ducks (*Aix sponsa*). Purchased.
- 1 Macaque Monkey (*Macacus cynomolus*). Presented.
- 6 Red Foxes (*Vulpes fulvus*). Presented.
- 1 Monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus*). Born in Garden.
- 1 Black Snake (*Bescanon constrictor*). Presented.

DEATHS.—1 Green Parquet, 1 Gray Wolf, 2 Short-eared Owls, 1 Muskrat, 1 Java Nonpariel, 4 Bald Eagles, 1 Golden Pheasant, 1 Diamond Finch, 1 Guan, 1 Wild Goose, 2 Horned Owls, and 1 Pehensile Porcupine. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l. Sup't.

THE FLORAKIN.

The florakin or lesser bustard (*Otis tetrax*) is found on the plains in many parts of India, and is common in France; in the former country it is esteemed a most delicious bird for the table. The male bird, when in full plumage, is very handsome, being most beautifully marked; but the hen is much plainer, as is the case with nearly all female birds. They are to be found in pairs, and are very shy and wary, and hardly ever take to the wing if they can avoid doing so. Wherever florakin are found, sand grouse (*Pterocles bicinctus*), may be seen.

The florakin resembles the large bustard (*Otis tarda*) in his form and color, but is only 17 inches long. The head is reddish brown; the neck of the male being black, with a narrow white

“Because, in the extraction of the oil, certain means are resorted to, by which the oil only is obtained, and the poisonous principle is left in the residue. When it is to be isolated, the seeds are first warmed, so as to liquefy the contained oil, and are then submitted to pressure, by which the oil is forced out. This crude oil is then boiled with a small amount of water, so as to coagulate the albuminous principles which may have been pressed out with it, and after being separated from the water and coagulum, is ready to be given to suffering humanity, and have all manner of ugly faces made at it. During this operation of expression, the fixed, acrid principle, which constitutes the poisonous portion, is retained within the beans. Now you see why castor oil is not poisonous, while the beans are.”



THE FLORAKIN OR LESSER BUSTARD.

border above and below. The upper parts are mottled with the same colors, but with finer and more delicate lines. In the barren districts of Brittany (France) known as *les landes*, these birds may be seen in considerable numbers, and as the flesh is good eating, and may probably be improved by culture, it is somewhat remarkable that no attempts have been made to domesticate them.—*Scientific American*.

CASTOR OIL BEANS.

“Well, I would advise you to caution the children against touching those beans; in fact, to make doubly sure, don’t let them have anything to do with the plant.”

“What! castor oil beans? What harm can a castor oil bean do? You could swallow a dozen of them, and you wouldn’t get enough oil from them to make the half of some of the doses that I have been compelled to swallow, when I was a youngster.”

“O yes, that may be so, but castor oil and castor beans are two different things, in point of swallowing. I see a great many of your neighbors have the castor plant growing in their gardens—for ornaments, I suppose;—but they had better be careful, or some of them may possibly have need of the doctor’s services.”

“But how is it that the oil is not poisonous also, when it is taken from these beans?”

“But they are not so very poisonous, are they?”

“They are enough to cause everybody to be careful with them. I have known of a man to die from the effect caused by eating only three beans.”

“Well, they don’t look very inviting. It is hardly probable that the children would want to taste them anyhow.”

“I don’t know about that; boys and pigs will eat almost anything. I was a boy myself once, and know all about them.”

H. A. S.

THE COMMON WATER SNAKE—*Tropidonotus Sipedon*, LINN.—Description: Head rather narrow and elongated; one anteorbital, (scale immediately before the eye), three postorbitals, (scales immediately behind and adjoining the eye). Color, dull brown, with narrow transverse light grayish-brown bands, margined with black; dorsal rows of scales twenty-three. Length from two to three feet. Found from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, east of the Mississippi River.

This serpent is supposed by many persons to be poisonous, but I have caught many of them alive in my naked hands, and although I have often been bitten so as to draw blood, I have never experienced any evil effects from the bite. It is quite common in my State (Pennsylvania), and I have had many oppor-

tunities of observing it. It is very voracious, and frequently swallows enormous quantities of food. One killed by some of my friends, measuring two feet eight inches, disgorged a yellow catfish, (*Pimelodus ootus*) seven inches long, and over one inch in diameter, and with the usual sharp dorsal fin. I have had a very small one not over ten inches long that devoured six tadpoles of the marsh frog (*Prana palustris*) in about fifteen minutes. They also sometimes catch frogs too large for them to swallow, but they generally hold on to them for some time until the frogs die, and seem loth to let go even then. Their mode of catching prey is either to lay in wait, or to steal upon it and then make a sudden dart with mouth open, and seize it. They very seldom miss their aim. These snakes are very active in the water and also on land. When in the grass, it requires brisk running to catch them. They cannot stand the heat of summer, and in the middle of the day are generally to be found under stones, logs, etc.

R. W. S.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

CANARIES.

As it is the breeding season for all the feathered tribe, I thought my experience in raising canaries might be of interest to some of your readers, having bred them successfully for many years. I think the majority mate their birds too early in the season to be successful. My way was to keep the females by themselves in a room where they had as much sun as possible, but no artificial heat. This made them close in feather and later in coming in, and were not apt to moult out of season, their health being good. I raised more birds by August than many of my friends did who began in February. I never put mine together before the last of April. Others by that time would have one or two nests of eggs at least—if not young birds. I believe in wire nests, with cotton flannel lining, and plenty of material for building. The best thing for that purpose that I have seen being horse-hair, such as they use to mix for plastering purposes—Clean it well and it makes a nice, soft nest.

Of course you have to feed your birds extra when you put them together. I found it best to give them a small piece of hard-boiled egg mixed with coarse oat-meal. No sugar at all, nor cracker. I always gave a small piece of dandelion root once or twice a week; this I found very good if the hen got egg bound, almost always setting her right. When the young came, I gave a little green feed every day, continuing the meal and eggs, and when I could get plantain and dandelion seed ripe, gave it freely, also grass seed and millet, in fact any seed that the wild birds feed on, believing that the nearer nature I went the more successful I was.

To know whether the young are male or female, examine them about the tenth day. If they are clear colored birds, you will find as the feather begins to come out of the quill on the head near the root of the bill, that it will be quite yellow on the male, even if he is buff. A yellow hen will be buff on that part. I never knew this to fail me. One particular thing in this as in all other breeding, was keeping them free from vermin. This I succeeded in doing by rubbing a very little white precipitate powder around the nest, and sprinkling a very little on the hen while hatching. To sum all up, health and cleanliness will give you success and profit. I breed fancies always, Belgians and Antwerps, and have raised as many on the average as if they were common, usually raising ten birds from one pair in the season. As soon as the young could feed themselves, I preferred a small room with plenty of ventilation, wire in the one-half of the window, plenty of clean water aside from their bathing dish, with seed of all the different weeds. By October my birds are all in good feather, and quite able to stand the winter.

NEIL THOMPSON.

CATS.

BY LADY CUST.

(Continued from page 81.)

In the present day, a love of cats appears chiefly permitted to "elderly spinsters," and is often even ridiculed; but persons who laugh at these pets as unworthy are not acquainted with their history, either in their own or other countries, and with the characters of the celebrated men who selected them for favorites; many of whom, of the highest rank, and filling the most important situations in the state, were nevertheless not ashamed to own publicly their affection for their favorite cats. The proud and haughty Cardinal Wolsey was accustomed to hold audiences, and receive his guests, with his cat generally seated on the arm of his state chair or at the back of his throne; and an equally eminent statesman of France is mentioned on one occasion as not rising to receive an ambassador from a foreign court, because his favorite cat and her kittens were nestled in the train of his robes and he would not disturb them. Petrarch, the great Italian poet, had his favorite cat, which after his death occupied, embalmed, a niche in his studio. The celebrated painter, Godefrid Mind, who died at Berne in the year 1814, and who was styled "The Raphael of Cats," from his having devoted himself exclusively to the painting of them; and when at one time the hydrophobia was prevailing in Berne, so that eight hundred cats were destroyed by order of the magistrates of the city, poor Mind was so grieved that he is said never completely to have been consoled. He contrived to hide his great favorite, Miette, until the panic was past; and he always worked at his easel talking to her; and was generally found with her and her family either on his knee or on his chair, when his friends entered the room. * * *

All animals of the feline tribe, including the lion, tiger, panther, leopard, etc., are distinguished by their shape and peculiar, formidable claws, which, concealed in a glove of velvet, they can protrude at will. The footstep of the cat is noiseless, and that of the larger animals of the species nearly so, which renders them the more formidable, as they creep stealthily along unheard, and when at a convenient distance spring with a bound upon their victims. Their teeth, to the number of thirty, including the tusks, are formidable weapons, better calculated for tearing than masticating their prey; for this reason they eat slowly, and generally growl to alarm and prevent others from sharing it with them. They have not the swiftness of other animals, they seize their prey by stealth, watching it with the most untiring patience for many hours, often for the mere pleasure of possessing it to play with. I have frequently observed one of my own cats seated on a low wall in the stable yard, watching a mouse in the straw, invisible to any eye but her own; and in returning to the place many hours afterward, have found her exactly in the same position, and still watching with the same unabated anxiety, certainly not prompted by hunger, as she had regular meals. Indeed, starved cats are never good mousers; when eager for food, they pounce upon their prey too soon, and consequently lose it. They will brave wet and cold in its pursuit, though of all animals they most like warmth and soft beds to lie upon. They have naturally a great antipathy to cold and windy weather; wet annoys them exceedingly, or getting their feet damp; but nothing will deter them from the pursuit of their victims when once bent upon their destruction, for, notwithstanding their antipathy to wet, I have seen a cat thrust her arm up to the shoulder in the coldest water, to seize a fish at the bottom of a glass globe.

The eyes of cats are peculiar, and wonderfully adapted to their natures. In the eyes of man, and in most animals, the pupils admit of a very small degree of dilation and contraction,—dilating in the dark, and contracting a very little when exposed to strong light; the pupil of the cat's eye, which, found on examination by day to be very narrow and small, at night expands over

the whole surface of the eye, and shines like a ball of fire, thus beautifully and wisely adapted for the better seeing their prey, which moves chiefly by night. The Chinese can tell the hour of the day by the eyes of cats; in the bright sun there is scarcely any pupil visible at mid day. They have a great dislike to some smells; but, on the contrary, have great delight in others, and the odors of some plants, rubbing themselves on them,—such as catmint, valerian, and the blue nemophilla, which they discover at a great distance for them, for the power of scent is not so strong as in the canine species. The extreme cleanliness of their habits renders them nice household pets; and I do not agree with Buffon, that "the cat is a treacherous friend to exterminate an insidious foe," for I have found them as capable of attachment as the dog; but being shown in a different manner, it is not observed. The dog, after a separation from his master, immediately springs upon him, devouring him with caresses; the cat cannot at the instant understand its joy, it is evidently quite puzzled at his appearance; requiring a few moments to recover itself, and comprehend it, which it then shows in its own way, creeping about him, rubbing itself against him, purring, and following him closely, fearing, as it were, to lose him again. Another recommendation is the remarkably pure and sweet nature of the fur, to the dressing of which they pay so much attention, that the soiling of it to an irreparable degree causes them to pine away and die.

(To be continued.)

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

(For FanCIers' Journal.)

CHIRP'S ADVENTURES.

A STORY OF BIRD-LIFE.

CHAPTER V.—THE MONSTER WITH GREEN EYES SETS CHIRP AT LIBERTY.

If Mistress Ollie paid more attention to me than Goldy thought was my rightful share, he would become very jealous, and make known his discontent by puffing out his feathers until he was nearly as round as an orange, quivering his wings, opening his mouth, and uttering harsh cries. Strange to say, Ollie thought that this peevishness on Goldy's part was very cunning. She often called in her brother Tom and Farmer Smith to see Goldy exhibit his jealousy. As I have said before, Goldy was a very vain bird. He was proud of his singing, proud of his foreign birth, proud of his yellow plumage, and proud of the crown of feathers on his head.

One day he said to me:

"Young Chirp, 'tis a pity you can't sing."

"Oh!" I replied, "ours is not a singing family."

"You don't have many good singing families in this country—such as me—do you?"

"Oh, yes! There is a family of mocking birds whose nest is in the wood close by where I was born, who can sing like any bird that flies."

"Pooh! pooh!" said Goldy, "I don't believe it."

Just then a House Finch alighted on the window-sill and peeped curiously into the room.

"Wouldn't you like to be me," asked the vain Canary, "and live in a silver cage, and have nothing to do the livelong day but sing? You have to fly about all day after seeds. I saw you only the other morning under the window picking up the seeds that had fallen out of my cage. Poor bird, I pity your hard lot!"

"Hard lot!" cried the Finch, and then burst into a song:

"And if I do have to fly

The fields and gardens o'er,

For the seeds that you birds fling by,

I enjoy it all the more.

I eat my food and away I hie,

Who'd live in a cage? not I! not I!"

"Ha, ha, to, he!" laughed Goldy. "What an ill-bred beggar bird you are, and what a miserable song!"

The Finch continued:

"Laugh away in your pride, laugh away,

What do you think I care?

Call me a beggar you may,

But I'm a bird of the air.

Think you I'd a prisoner be?

No, liberty is the life for me!"

Goldy, wishing to astonish what he called the impudence of our visitor, began a cultivated air that he had learned of a hand organ, in a country across the big waters, called Germany. But the Finch flew away before he was a quarter done, much to Goldy's mortification.

Poor Goldy! soon an accident occurred which took away all his conceit.

One night, some time after the Finch's visit, it being so very warm, Mistress Ollie let the window remain open. My cage was hung close to Goldy's, "to make us acquainted," Ollie said.

Goldy was asleep, with his head buried in the feathers of his breast. I was wide awake, brooding, as I always was doing, over my imprisonment. The moon was shining.

I heard a stealthy step below me, and looking down saw the monster that had carried me here, gazing up at us with evil looks, and licking its lips with its red tongue. This time the monster's eyes were not green, but red like two burning coals.

It walked slowly to and fro beneath us, making no sound with its velvety paws. I was so horror-stricken that I could make no sound to awaken Goldy.

By and by it leaped upon the mantel opposite, and upset a clock that was slowly ticking the minutes. It crouched and rounded its back, while its evil-tail slowly waggled to and fro.

At last it gave a leap and struck both Goldy's cage and mine. They fell out of the window on the grass below, with a crash.

I was stunned, so was Goldy, for when I came to my senses he was lying motionless on his back amid the wreck of my silver cage. The force of the fall had forced open the door of my cage, and the first thing I did was to regain my liberty, and twitter with joy.

I was about to fly away, and indeed had proceeded some distance, when recollecting poor Goldy, I lighted on his crushed cage and cried:

"Goldy, Goldy, wake up!"

He soon opened his eyes. I helped him out between two widely-separated wires.

"What am I to do?" he inquired of me. Poor fellow! he was like a fish out of water.

"Fly back to the room," I replied, "and wait until morning. I shall go to my old home in the orchard. No more cage life for me."

But looking up at the window in which our cages had so recently hung, I saw the monster, pacing backward and forward on the window-sill, eyeing us with glaring glances.

Goldy saw him too, for he shrieked and said:

"Oh, good Chirp, I can never go back there; that monster will eat me up!"

"Well, come with me," I replied, "we'll go to my home in the orchard, and to-morrow you can come back, and Mistress Ollie will get you a new cage."

So with that I mounted into the air and led the way. Although the orchard was but a little way, Goldy's wings were so weak that I had to alight on several trees during our flight while the canary got back his breath. I had never been on the wing before myself, but I had not been confined so long as Goldy, and was younger and tougher.

We reached the dear old nest in the apple-tree at last. Mother was sleeping on the nest. The rest of the family were perched on the branches. The whirr of our wings aroused them.

I found my father, much to my surprise, alive and well. The last I saw of him, you remember, he was lying in the grass stunned, and I thought killed by the cruel paw of the green-eyed monster.

My mother, father, and sisters were overjoyed to see me again. They had long supposed I was dead.

Blacky was not with them, and when I inquired after her, father said he would tell me about her in the morning.

Goldy was nervous, and cried bitterly of the cold. Mother shared the nest with him, which, by-the-by, contained five speckled eggs, and we were all soon fast asleep.

PAUL LOGIC.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND
HAND & WATER

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VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, JUNE 15, 1877.

No. 6.

EDITORIAL

WANTED.—An extra price will be paid for copies of No. 32, Vol. 3, of FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The composite origin of the Plymouth Rock has always been granted. It was conceded from the outset to be the product of a cross of the Brahma or Cochinchina—oftenest the latter—upon the native New England breeds. It was at first denied, however, that the Plymouth Rock contained Dominique blood—but the fact is now admitted by all. All agreeing that the Hawk-color of New England formed a part, and not an unimportant one, in the origin of the breed. The real points of controversy were:—Who did it? where was it done? and when? This controversy was, without doubt, started by Dr. Dickie, in his publishing the results of his correspondence with several of the earliest breeders and advertisers of the breed for the purpose of procuring reliable data. Three centers of origin are now conceded, one in the Connecticut, and two in Massachusetts.

Irrespective, however, of these different sources of origin, the names most intimately associated with the introduction of the new breed are those of Upham, Corbett, Hayward, Drake, and Elder Ramsdell. The controversy between the latter two, in the columns of the *Poultry World*, did more to bring the breed prominently before the public than any other circumstance in its history. The first result of the discussion was the establishing of the fact that the first exhibition of Plymouth Rocks in public was by Mr. Upham, at the New England Poultry Club exhibition, held at Worcester, Mass., in 1868. Aside from being the first exhibitor, he was also the first advertiser. From 1868 to 1872 he was closely followed as advertiser by Messrs. Pittman, Corbett, Drake, Hayward, and a few others, all, however, residing within the limits of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

How the cross was produced has been a difficult matter to find out. No. 42, of Vol. 2 of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, gave Mr. Upham's account, while the *Poultry World* of a later date gave Mr. Ramsdell's opinion of the origin of the Connecticut strain. Later still, Mr. Stoddard, editor of the *Poultry World*, gave as his idea that, "like soap, they could be produced almost anywhere."

It was only necessary, according to his teaching, to cross the hawk colored fowl, or the Asiatic, and, presto!—it was done. Mr. Stoddard was severely criticised, as he deserved to be, for such a loose statement. Coming from him, it had great weight, and, owing to the popularity the fowl was attracting, many thought he would take a short cut to the end sought, and breed his own Plymouth Rocks.

The results of such indiscriminate breeding as he advocated were not at all satisfactory. Uniformity was of course out of the question. Nearly all kinds of birds were produced, with feathered and unfeathered legs—pea and single combs—and plumage of endless variety.

In the early shows the Plymouth Rocks were thus a mixed lot, and for this Mr. Stoddard was mainly responsible, owing to the influence his position as editor of a poultry paper gave to his nonsensical assertions. He was, however, brought to see his error after a time, if we may judge from the following from No. 4 of Vol. 5 of the *Poultry World*.—"It is commonly a long, tedious, and difficult task to make up a new breed either by selection or crossing. Those who wish to keep Plymouth Rocks had better procure stock from well established strains rather than try to manufacture them by my original method."

The Essex Co. (Mass.) Plymouth Rocks should probably be credited to Mark Pitman, as his name was the first found associated with them in print. The birds of this strain more closely resemble the Dominique in general form and make-up. The markings differ also from all others. In the shank the tendency is more to a willow tinge than to a general bronziness. On the whole the birds are very pretty, and we should judge from all accounts, very productive as well.

With the Norfolk Co. (Mass.) strain, Mr. Drake's name is inalienably associated. This is a different bird entirely, and its originator, to our regret, persistently declined to give any information as to how he bred them. He however once declared his intention to us, of at some time publishing a comprehensive statement for the benefit of the fraternity, as soon as he could get it prepared. Ill health caused a delay, and now his death has put the matter out of the question, unless the information should be found among his papers. If unpublished manuscript could be found upon this subject, his executor or administrator would confer a favor upon the poultry men of the nation by publishing it.

Plymouth Rocks of Mr. Drake's strain have been much admired, and widely distributed. Though severely criticised by the breeders of rival strains, their originator was uninfluenced.

The New London, or Corbett, Ramsdell, Spaulding strain does not approach the Drake in size, though the birds are larger than the Pitman. We speak of the size as a rule. We have seen exceptions that ranked in size with the largest. The general appearance would indicate a breeding without the admixture of foreign blood for a longer time than the other strains.

What is known as the Hayward strain differs somewhat from all others, being larger and darker than the Pitman birds, and smaller, though shaped much like the Drake strain. They have been well distributed, and have given general satisfaction.

The Upham strain, when brought into competition with the Drake, has always been able to share the honors. While Mr. Drake lived, and was able to give his personal attention to his birds at the shows he was almost always the winner of the offered prizes. Particularly was this so in New England, and at Buffalo. Latterly, however, the Upham birds have won the day.

Questioning Dr. Dickie with regard to the strain he breeds, his reply is—"I began with Upham birds, but I hope to put my mark on my own birds, which shall distinguish them from all others. Though I have been interested in this matter from the beginning, I make no claim of being an originator of this breed."

It is a little curious to note the distribution of the different strains of Plymouth Rocks. In New England, parts of New Jersey, New York, and the Missouri Valley, the Drake birds are preferred, while the Upham strain is the fancy of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the border States. Hayward's strain is found largely in the lake region and upper Mississippi valley. We do not mean that the originators furnished the entire stock of these regions, but, that particular strains seemed to predominate in the sections mentioned.

The conclusion, then, in reference to the origin and history of the Plymouth Rock is, that it has had several centers of origin, not counting the efforts of those who followed Mr. Stoddard's advice.

The names of the gentlemen mentioned in this paper will be invariably and inseparably associated with the origin and early history of the breed. If they could all be got together, and were willing, they could perhaps give some inside history which could not, and which will never otherwise be known. While such an inside view would be interesting and valuable, we are now more concerned in the prospective than the retrospective history of the Plymouth Rock. Of its future history, however, we shall have no lack of able and willing chroniclers who shall take care that it shall have justice.

We add a line just received from V. C. Gilman, Nassua, N. H., having a relation to the subject:

"Your article on my specialty, P. Rs., bears deserved commendation of Dr. Dickie. I believe, however, I espoused the cause of the P. Rs. long before he did, this being my eighth year, and my preference was, and is based upon their merits as seen, and developed under my own eye. I have not, for want of time, written much for the press in their behalf, but my copy-books will show more than twelve hundred letters written in the last two years answering inquiries about them.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Excepting with the breeders and fanciers of Bantams for exhibition, who prefer late chickens for their light weight, and diminished size, the work of the poultry fancier is all under way; though it is not yet too late to raise even the larger breeds for exhibition. We have known June chicks that were well fed, carefully watered and shaded, that caught up with the chicks that had the cold winds and rain of the early spring to contend with. To

those who have burned out the hatching boxes and stored them away until next season, there remains simply care and oversight, but very much of both.

The most trying period of moulting is approaching. After a season of continued egg producing, your poultry will endure it better if a rest intervenes. We do not now write to the market poulturer, who tries his poultry to their utmost, then sells them for table use when they are exhausted as layers, but to the fancier whose object is, or should be, to keep his birds in the best condition for producers of their kind in spring, and in winter, as the best of their kind to reproduce. So give them a rest. Do not feed stimulating or egg-producing food. If, however, they are determined, under any and all treatment to lay, let them do so, making record in your note-book of such persistency.

Feed regularly, and not too often. Poultry and people like to know when to be hungry. Whether you feed once, twice, or three times a day, let the times be always the same. Don't feed too often, better not often enough. Exercise is necessary for perfect development, and poultry will not take exercise unless compelled to it. Gymnastics, or a walk for their health, are not to their understanding. They must be forced into the regular scratching for their living.

Afford shade. If you have no trees, put up a cover of boards. Spade the ground under it, throw ashes there. When in the heat of these summer days you see your birds rolling, bathing, dusting in the dust of this shade, you can easily imagine them to feel, "there's nothing on earth equal to being in it, especially if you have vermin on you."

Give a good supply of drinking water—clean, fresh, and shaded. It is well if supplied in iron vessels, or in tin with the tin worn off. A few rusty nails will be a worthy addition, if the vessels are of earthen or stone-ware.

If your birds have no range, green feed must be supplied. If not of grass, then the refuse of vegetables. Grass, fresh from the mower, is better than anything else. Green feed is a necessity.

Weed your stock. Don't neglect it. Select as the first broilers, those having natural defects—look for crooked backs, deformed bills, and twisted wings. Don't judge of plumage by the first feathers, or of symmetry by the awkwardness of green youth. Some of the best birds were most unpromising chicks.

Ventilation comes next in order. To secure it in perfection, and at the same time prevent draft, and exclude intruders, is the first problem to be solved in the construction of a poultry or pigeon house. If it is necessary at night to entirely close a fowl house, to keep out undesirable visitors, the house becomes foul indeed before morning. Two to one an enemy will have taken possession of the inmates, more disastrous than those it was designed to exclude.

City poultry-keepers should secure a supply of road-dirt for the winter's use in the poultry-quarters. A little a day, will make a sufficiency by fall.

If your poultry intrude upon your neighbor's quarters, and you can't prevent it, kill them, if your neighbors are unwilling to save you the trouble. You have no right to permit the intrusion.

Let chicks remain with the hen as long as she will keep them. If their quarters are vermin-proof, do not train the birds, young or old, to roost high. Let them rather squat upon a bed of hay or straw, upon the floor. Of two extremes, this is the better for their breasts and legs. A Canadian friend says he never allows his fowls to roost, but beds them down as he does his horses. From the size of the specimens he exhibited, we thought he ought to.

Don't let the hens lay in soiled nests. Give fresh nest material often. An old lady friend says, "If you want your hens to start up laying, just put fresh straw in the nests."

Why, the beauty of a freshly-laid egg in a new-made nest of clean straw or hay, is enough to repay the trouble of giving the

material. Maybe you think it makes no difference whether an egg-shell is soiled or not. But, as we have so often told you, the shell is perforated with tiny air-ducts. If these are—are—not clean, it is not out of reason to suppose the contents will be untaunted. If the eggs are for sale, those with that indescribable look, like the bloom on the peach, or the plum, that savors of freshly laid in clean, golden straw, will bring more than those laid even later, that must be washed, or that bear the stains of neglect. Some don't think far enough to take advantage of all these little neatnesses. Some will send their killed poultry, ever so nicely picked, but undressed to market. Think of purchasing, for food, flesh permeated with the gasses contained in the "innerds!" Ugh! But think still further of having a reputation for selling such. Better dress the poultry, placing four or five bits of charcoal, or sweet hay in the interior, and lose the extra weight of the entrails. Some, in fattening poultry, give liberally of onions, that the seasoning may be natural. We prefer ours plain.

Lice are now, if ever, approaching their prime. A Delaware fancier said to us not long ago. "Just as soon as spring opens, I turn my birds out-of-doors to sleep. There's three dead trees they've roosted on every summer, for the last ten years. I 'aint troubled with lice." Are you not? Go home and see. In the first place, what killed the trees? The poultry roosting in them. Not long ago, he wrote us, we didn't think he would, but it showed us that he was honest in his convictions,—“Why, the limbs were literally alive with lice. I painted them with kerosene, and burned them. I wouldn't have believed it if my own eyes hadn't seen it.”

Rats will steal both chicks and eggs from under the hen. If you miss either, enquire what vermin you are sheltering, before you seek further for a cause.

FELCH, SAMUELS, AND WALTHAM.

During a late unavoidable detention at Boston, we were pleased to meet with I. K. Felch. After a pleasant interview, in which we compared notes upon his forthcoming poultry book, we made our way to the State House, Mr. Felch to meet and introduce us to his old friend, the fancier and ornithologist, Mr. E. Samuels. After a pleasant chat, and the accepting of an invitation to review Mr. Samuels' stock later in the day at his home at Waltham, we left him. In company with Felch, as might be supposed, the subject of interest was Light Brahmas.

For the past eighteen months we have not followed the freaks of the fancy as closely as of old, and we were not prepared to hear that Mr. Felch had been approached to recognize a Light Brahma, if only for exhibition, with white underfluff. To us such a proposition seemed absurd, as we have always considered the dark underfluff as marked a characteristic of the breed as the pea comb.

Our host, Mr. Samuels, found us awaiting him at the Fitchburg depot. A car ride of some forty minutes, and we entered a hack. The two miles through Waltham village were quickly passed over and we were apprised of our approaching destination by the great number of Rocks—not of the kind so numerous in New England—but Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Samuels' breeding yard of fifteen fowls is one of the best in the United States. Six of the birds might worthily be used as models by an artist. Intermingled with the young were many intended specially for the spit (not the pit). Of the chicks it was too early to judge of their merits, though they promised well for their age.

In looking over such a range of buildings as Mr. Samuels has erected for his fowls, our wish always is to have Philadelphia fanciers see such, and know the number of birds raised. We think they would take a new lease of fancier's life, get rid of the

unaccountable apathy which seems to hang about them, and once more they would hold successful exhibitions.

There is no apathy at Waltham. Everything betokens management and its concomitant—success. The last coup we visited contained the celebrated Langshan fowls, of Mr. Samuels' recent importation. These birds have been the subject of much controversy in England. The illustration imported with the birds scarcely does them justice. The gentleman through whom the importation was made, thus writes of them:

“I first became acquainted with the breed in 1860, when I came across them in Chinese Tartary, and being an enthusiastic ornithologist, I devoted considerable attention to these ‘Turkey fowls,’ as the Chinese called them—the natives always asserting in their ignorance that the Langshans were allied to the Wild Turkey.

“Subsequently I saw more of these Langshans in the vicinity of Hankow, 600 miles up the Yang tze-Kiang river, and it was from these that I brought specimens to England. I have hitherto refused to sell either eggs or birds. The Paris Acclimatization Society last May awarded their medal for the introduction of the Langshans into France, and I may here mention that the name Langshan was given them because they were found in the northern province of China, which is called Langshan.

“The trio I send you consists of a cock and hen of one strain and a pullet of a different strain. They are good characteristic birds, and will well repay all the care and skill that you may devote to the rearing of their progeny. They breed very true to feather, and a very short experience will be sufficient to prove the merits which I claim for these fowls.”

In general appearance the Langshan somewhat resembles the Black Cochins, but it has a longer tail and larger comb; between the toes the scales are pinkish purple; and the plumage is of a beautiful greenish-black color, with vivid blue and purple reflections.

The Langshans have been found in England to be extremely hardy, so much so that a brood of young chicks which were hatched last January, and were exposed to all the severe weather of the winter, survived its inclemencies without the loss of a bird. A breeder sums up their merits as follows: “The Langshan possesses extreme hardiness, rapid growth of chicken, great size combined with small bone, full breast, delicacy of flavor, and possessing none of that dryness so common to most of the large breeds. As prolific winter layers of large rich eggs, the Langshan hens will hold their own against all comers, whilst they lack that intense desire to sit which is so essentially a characteristic of the Cochins.”

The introduction of this breed to our fanciers will undoubtedly prove an exceedingly valuable acquisition.

Mr. Samuels has invented and perfected an incubator, which he is sanguine will fill a want long felt among fanciers. We believe it has operated the present season to his entire satisfaction. It will no doubt be placed on the market the coming winter at a price within the reach of all, but not until it has had a thorough trial under the care of disinterested parties. It is not at present shown to any one.

The carriage of our host and “Dolly” transferred us to the yards of Mr. W. E. Shedd. Though the owner was out of town, a little perseverance procured for us the keys to both poultry-house and pigeon-loft. In the latter the specialty was Fintails—black, blue, white, plain, and booted. The booted have a very pretty and novel appearance, and, aside from their merits from the fancier's standpoint, when well bred will attract much attention. In poultry, Mr. Shedd's favorites seem to be Black and Golden-penciled Hamburgs. His pens contained rare specimens, the winners of many premiums. Besides young of these varieties, we saw both Dark Brahmas and Houdan chicks. Judging from the grounds, Mr. Shedd is an horticulturist as well as fancier.

The grounds of Mr. Mansfield were next visited. He also was away from home, but his absence did not prevent our seeing his birds. As Mr. Mansfield makes a specialty of our old-time favorites, Dark Brahmans, we were greatly interested. We must say the breeding-pens contained as fine birds as we ever saw, while the young stock, especially of pullets, were worthy of all praise. Mr. Mansfield has very much stock raised for him, and under his direction, upon farms. At a young fancier's not far distant, we saw a flock of eighteen or more Light Brahmans belonging also to Mr. Mansfield, which were remarkable for the uniformity in size, shape, color, and penciling. There we also saw many Dark Brahma chicks, too young however to be judged; also a flock of Ronen ducks.

After doing justice to the good supper awaiting us at Mr. Samuels' home, "Dolly" and the carriage soon brought us to the depot. It was with regret that our time, so limited, left so much unseen.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the poultry journals that have come to us this month, we note many changes.

The *Bulletin* is removed to No. 54 Cortlandt St., and with the June number, A. M. Halsted leaves the editorial chair.

In the *American Poultry Journal and Record*, C. J. Ward has purchased the interest of Mr. Darrah.

The *Southern Poultry Journal*, of Louisville, Ky., comes out in this first number of the second year, in a new dress, and greatly enlarged. And the *Poultry Nation* gives promise soon of improvement.

We also note the canceling of the appointment of J. F. Ferris, as the New York agent for the *Southern Poultry Journal*; also, the addition of W. H. Todd, of the *Nation*, as associate editor. Dr. W. H. Merry as editor-in-chief.

They have all taken *cash* as the basis from which to work. They say, as we think: "A breeder who will swindle the publisher who makes the trade for him, will not hesitate to swindle a customer who sends him money for his goods."

Were each newspaper to keep a list of delinquents, or would be delinquents if their applications were not refused, all would be benefited.

It speaks well for the poultry interest, that its literature is not satisfied with existence, but is continually reaching for higher ground, and to show better work. This is not the result of a jealousy, or done in a spirit of rivalry, but it seems to us rather from a desire to honor the cause by worthily representing it.

The new monthly we mentioned in the May *JOURNAL*, as published at Beaver, Pa., is the *Poultry Monitor*. We had mislaid the copy at the time. Still another new periodical, the *Nonpariel* hails from Rochester. Among its advertisers we recognize the names of many of the *JOURNAL*'s friends and patrons.

We have received notice from the proprietors, Messrs. Fred. Braun & Co., of the opening of a Western Naturalists' agency, at 277 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The object is the sale, purchase, and exchange of objects of Natural History and Archeology. The special departments being Geology, Paleontology, and Mineralogy. Mr. Chas. Dury will attend to the Zoological department.

R. F. Shannon—If any of our readers are in search of really choice Fancy Pigeons they cannot do better than carefully examine the advertisement of R. F. Shannon in the present number. Mr. Shannon has got his present lot together at much labor and expense. Such chances seldom offer.

WANTED.—No. 32, Vol. 3.

An extra price will be paid for copies of No. 32, Vol. 3, of *FANCIERS' JOURNAL*.

GENTLEMEN.—GENTLEMEN.—GENTLEMEN.

—When you write a business letter that concerns yourself, and desire a reply, enclose a stamped envelope, or be frank, and ask your desired correspondent that he will invest four cents, besides his time, to favor you. He will no doubt acquiesce, and will throw in the paper and ink. Four cents a day is not much, only \$1.20 a month. \$14.40 a year, or if Sundays are not counted, \$11.32. Anybody could stand that. Maybe you could yourself. Many fanciers will receive from ten to a dozen letters a day, asking for a reply, but containing nothing to repay it. Is it a wonder that such go into the waste-basket!

CARDS AND CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

O. B. Dean, Springfield, Mass., Bird Emporium.
C. G. Sanford, No. 458 Friendship St., Providence, R. I. Dark Brahmans exclusively.
Chas. W. Grant, Attleboro Falls, Mass. Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.
G. W. Crittenden, Northampton, Mass.
Jacob Graves, Boston, Mass. Mineral water.
J. C. Long, Jr., 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia. Fanciers' Store.
Armstrong & Crawford, Owasso, Mich. Pedigreed poultry, and thoroughbred Scotch, Collie Shepherd dogs.
George W. Pleasant, Wright City, Mo. Fare bred fowls.
B. Blampied, Elmira, N. Y. S. S., and G. S. Hamburgs, White Leghorns, and Peacocks.
Metcalf & Allen, Crosswell, Mich. Importers and breeders of Pigeons and Poultry.
Bates & Locke, 34 Park Row, New York. News ink.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FANCIERS TRIP.

FRIEND WADE:

A short time since, I found myself on a train that was to pass through Baltimore, if nothing happened to prevent the natural course of things being carried out. The question which agitated my mind at the time, was whether I should pass through this fanciers' head-quarters without calling on some of the gentlemen whose names I had seen so often in the columns of the *JOURNAL*. The term of meditation was of short duration, and the conclusion arrived at, was, that I must stop and see what this renowned fanciers' home could show up in the pigeon line. After a good night's rest, and a substantial breakfast at one of the hotels, I started out to find the veteran fancier, Chas. D. Parker, with whom I had been dealing. I found him without trouble, and we proceeded to his lofts, where we found the remnant of his once fine flock, which is now scattered all over the country. He had commenced selling off, preparatory to quitting the business, and had reduced his stock to such an extent that it consisted almost entirely of odd birds. I took advantage of the excellent opportunity, and secured mates for a number of mine that were unmated.

During our review of the remnants, he pointed out a Black Barb cock, about eighteen months old, that was as well wattled as any bird I ever saw, of twice the age. I succeeded in purchasing, among other things a pair of Red Seandreroons, that from appearance, I should think, had been among the occupants of the ark. After a limited review of his remaining stock, I accepted his kind offer to show me around the city, and introduce me to some of the numerous fanciers with which Baltimore fairly swarms.

We first visited Capt. Sanford, who is a new beginner in the pigeon fancy, but has some fine birds in the Barb, Fantail, and Jacobin lines. He has a pair of the latter, solid black, with pearl eyes, and fine chains, which in my judgment, are quite superior to the pair that Mr. Colclh has been showing around at the differen

shows, and which his agent at the Buffalo show informed me were the only pair in the United States.

We next visited Mr. Muller, who has an extra fine collection of Swallows, in all colors, all having fine boots, ranging from two inches to three and one-half or four in length. He had one pair of Blue Barless Swallows that struck my fancy better than anything I had ever seen of the Swallow tribe before, but, as he asked thirty-five dollars for them, I did not purchase, but left them for some one who can see more money in shouldered birds.

The Pouter fancier, Chas. Becker, was next visited. This jolly, good natured gentleman led us through his warehouse to his loft, which occupies the back half of the fourth story, directly behind the tobacco steam room, which is filled with steam from tobacco leaves being sweated, and smells so strong that one must hold his breath to keep from suffocating while passing through. He delights in something large like himself, and therefore keeps Pouters. His stock is good, as a whole, and has some extra fine birds in it. He has spared neither money nor pains to secure the best domestic stock, and has spent large sums of money importing birds from England and Scotland. He informed me that the latter place was the best, and most reliable. He pointed out one bird bred by himself last season, that came as near perfection in shape, markings, and carriage, as any bird I ever saw. He was not of extra length, but ran over the eighteen inch line by considerable. I will here state, Mr. Colell tried to purchase this bird, and several others, of Mr. Becker's best, but did not succeed in so doing. He has birds ranging from 18 to 22 inches in length, and from 7 to 8 inches on the leg. The only colors are White, Blue pied, and Black pied. He does not trust his Pouters to hatch or raise their own eggs or young, but keeps a fine flock of Dragons and Antwerps to do this important part of them. In a small loft adjoining, I saw some fine Turbints and Short-faced Tumblers, belonging to his brother.

After visiting some other fanciers, who kept fine birds, but none so interesting as Mr. Becker's, I found I had made a day of it, and a very pleasant one too. Hoping that if any of these gentlemen visit Cleveland, they will give me a call, and I shall have a chance to return their kindness, I close.

C. R. H.

OUR BLACK LIST.

FRIEED WADE:—

I sent on a request early last month, asking for the publication of a complete black-list, as it now stood, but can not find it in the JOURNAL, and therefore have come to the conclusion that you must have suppressed it, for fear it would hurt your advertising columns with these parties. I hope this is not the case.

Another thing that has created some talk here, is the fact that there are a great many "candidates for black-list," but that is the end of it. They never get any farther than candidates, no matter how well the complaint is substantiated. I am certain that if any one wishes to publish me, I am willing to trust the verdict in your hands, after you have heard the evidence on both sides, and if I deserve to be placed there, I hope you will do so without regard to me personally.

C. R. H.

(We would be pleased to comply with your request, could we feel it right to do so. If you knew the number of advertisements with cash for insertion, we return endorsed "refused, parties unreliable," or that we hold to receive references, you would scarcely think we feared to hurt our advertising columns. We are frequently written to for the standing of different parties, and we always reply to the best of our knowledge. The advertisement of Thos. Smith, was inserted by an assistant, during our absence, and the mistake was caused by confounding him with Thos. B. Smith, a most worthy and reliable gentleman, of Boston. One or two other advertisements have been accepted under similar circumstances.)

As to passing judgment, we have no right to. We can place before you both sides, as they are given to us. You know all that

we do. If you deal with a suspected party, it must be at your own risk.

In asking us to keep the names continually before the public, we ask in return, would it be quite fair? Does the law compel the convict to wear his striped garments after the term of his imprisonment expires? It is a serious thing to place a man before the public as a defaulter, and still more so to keep him there, allowing him no chance to take up the dropped stitches, and begin over again. We are afraid of nothing. We have always dared to maintain the right, irrespective of the standing, position, reputation, personal friendliness for, or the number of right's opponents. We have no intention of allowing a questionable party to use the JOURNAL's columns whether he be friend or foe.

THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL is not a personal matter.—Ed.)

GARRIER BIGEON PIZNESS.

VILLYTELFY, SCHUNE TE FIRSD, 1877.

MEISDER VADE: Vot kindt ov Cadts maigs te best out mit dot Garrier Bigeon pizness. I vas dry efery kindt und golors mit dot gommon breedt ov Cadts bud I dond maigt py graschus first rade oud. I vas dake von oldt cadt mit Manyunk und led id oud. Vell dot Cadt cooms home in aboutd a vrek bud yer od du see id. I veel zorry vor dot cadt bad ven I dink about dot Garrier Bigeon pizness, I laff so, I hafte do unbudden mine vesd und lay me town on der vloer und roll aroundt und holdt mine sites so I dond burd soom blood-fessels, und dot oldt Cadt sedt py der schidvov und loogs so schelish dot I peleve id vas no I vas lavving aboutt te dime ven id vas a Garrier Bigeon. Maype te schriping is nod te ride seson vor id. Yu see I subbose id sdobs do maigt lofe do efery Tappy Cad id secd und hafte a fide mit efery Dthomas Cadt, und mit te dogs und poys dot Cadt vas hafte a hardt dime ov id. Id loogs as iv id vas pud droo a goon schellers maschen und von car is ov id. Id vas hafte a bice ov robe tiedt do idts dail und I bed dot robe hadt a din gan on id. Mape soom ov dot mangs cadts is bedder so id dont hafte soom dales so yu can dy a din gan on id. Yu bedder dry soom ov dot big Cadts, dot lions und digers und dot kindt, so efery pody gedts oudt ov ids roadt.

Yours drooly, SCHONNY SPROAGLE.

A QUESTION.

Will some fancier tell what the matter is. I have a bird that a feather never comes in the place of one lost. She has no tail or flights, and none show any signs of coming. She has been in this condition for about six months.

C. R. H.

PLEASANT WORDS FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Chas. E. Bradford, Peabody, Mass.—"I like THE JOURNAL, and intend to advertise standard *Brown Leghorns*. Have been breeding them three years, and have met with success. Long live THE JOURNAL."

"Your idea must be "*Nil desperandum*," or you would not keep the JOURNAL going, for in the present stringent times, some folks have dropped their "*hobbies*," although Dr. Morgan once wrote "Once a Fancier, always a Fancier;" but when some folks feel their purses getting slim, they generally curtail the expense of a hobby. The pigeon fanciers of this county alone, ought to sustain a paper that treats largely on their pets." "Spero Meliora."

BALTIMORE.

C. A. S.

A. W. McKinstry when renewing his subscription, writes:—"I have derived much valuable information from the columns of the JOURNAL. The articles on the Spanish fowl alone were worth double the subscription price to me. I have bred Black Spanish for several years, and consider them one of the handsomest, as well as most profitable varieties in existence. I find them quite as hardy as the Leghorn. Last year, I raised 135 fine chicks, have about 100 this year, all doing well. I think, if breeders would be careful to breed from only the largest, and most vigorous specimens, and avoid, inbreeding, we would hear less of the delicacy of the Spanish.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary; whereas the means of "self help" elevates the mind, and the effects are lasting."

ATTENTION.

Fanciers, you are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the West Branch Valley Poultry Breeders and Fanciers to be held at the Reading-Room of the Herdic House at Williamsport Pa., on Friday, July 20th, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing an Association to include the territory of the above valley and neighboring towns.

If not able to attend, please give your views in writing.

J. S. HOFFMAN, Box. 642. Williamsport. Pa.

CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, held on Wednesday evening at their rooms in Hartford, a large routine of business was transacted pertaining to the interests of the Society in general.

It was voted to hold an exhibition during the fiscal year 1877, and a committee was appointed to decide the date and place of holding the same. The Society is in a flourishing condition, free from debt, and its members show a greater interest in its affairs than for years past.

The following comprises the names of the officers and directors of this old and reputable poultry society for the present year, most of the names being familiar ones to the leading poultry fanciers of the country:

President.—ALEX. HARRISON, Hartford.

Vice-Presidents.—Geo. W. Bradley, Hamden; H. T. Sperry, Hartford; C. H. Crosby, Danbury; J. S. Gilman, Hartford; P. W. Hudson, North Manchester; S. J. Bestor, H. W. Conklin, Amos Pillsbury, C. C. Plaisted, A. E. Hart, S. C. Colt, Amos Whitney, Burdett Loomis, Chas. A. Pitkin, Geo. S. Merritt, all of Hartford.

Rec. Secretary.—I. Altman, Hartford.

Cor. Secretary.—Henry Chapin, Hartford.

Treasurer.—B. S. Woodward, Newington Junction.

Auditors.—Chas. E. Dustin, S. F. Jones, Jr. Hartford.

Attorney.—Hon. Ezra Hall, Hartford.

Directors.—E. S. Brewer, Hartford; C. A. Jewell, Hartford; S. A. Bassett, New Haven; S. E. Clark, Hartford; Sam'l L. Barker, Avon; Andrew Sugden, Hartford; Ezra B. Dibble, New Haven; E. B. Huntington, Hartford; Alfred E. Hills, New Haven; Edward Curtis, Hartford; W. H. Lockwood, Hartford; F. C. Sterling, Bridgeport.

Executive Committee.—Alexander Harrison, S. J. Bestor, H. T. Sperry, A. E. Hart, Chas. E. Dustin, all of Hartford.

At a special meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening, May 31st, it was voted to hold an exhibition in Hartford, and the dates decided upon were January 9, 10, and 11, 1878.

I. ALTMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

GAMES FROM A PIT POINT OF VIEW.

BY E. X. FITMAN.

In commencing a strain, the question, arises which will be the most efficacious to purchase, eggs or fowls? The answer is simple. Purchased eggs are unreliable, as a rule, in productiveness, but if success crowned our efforts in this direction, it would necessitate the breeding of close relation, or the procuring of fresh blood for a cross, and even then be in ignorance of any peculiarity that such a cross would produce; they might be superior, they might be useless. Hence, I conclude "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and the most satisfactory investment, would be, to purchase a pair or trio mated for breeding of some reliable breeder, one who has a reputation to lose. The price may appear high, but the results will more than compensate for the money, to say nothing about time. Poor trash is never cheap. There are thousands who regret that they began wrong, and from a poor beginning were soon disgusted with the business.

We should have a poultry house and run, well ventilated from the top. Keep free from vermin by sulphur smoking, twice the same week, and once the following week. The laying-box should be where the hen will be obliged to fly in order to reach it, this will in a degree prevent egg eating. Plenty of pounded bones or shells should be scattered around. Eggshells should be thoroughly dried, and well broken before given them, and green food or apples liberally fed in winter, and fresh water every day. The feed should be "table scraps," corn, corn-meal and wheat-bran, mixed with boiling water, and to a crumbly state. As we gather the eggs, mark with ink on the large end, the strain and date. If marked on the body of the egg, it may be soiled and defaced. In sitting hens, I follow nature as closely as possible, and am always confident success will be correspondingly assured. Fresh eggs ought to be out on the twentieth day, on the morning of that day, if the eggs are chipped, and found in the same condition at noon, viz.—no progress made in the chipping, the inside skin enveloping the chick is so tough that it cannot move around, and needs your assistance. Carefully pick off the shell in the course that the chick would naturally crack it, gently liberate the little head, and place the egg and chick under the hen, to be undisturbed for three or four hours. It will be all right in time.

In experimenting, I have broken the egg on the nineteenth day, before the yolk was drawn into the body of the chick, taken the chick from the egg, and placed it under the hen, and from this premature course of treatment have had them live, grow, and prosper.

If the hen is quiet, keep her in the box with the chicks for a day after hatching, feeding the hen with corn, and the chicks with nothing. Place them under a coop, where they may bask in the morning sun. Feed on hard-boiled eggs for two or three days, bread crumbs, fine-cut cooked meat, also as a regular feed, one part wheat-bran, and two parts corn-meal, mixed to a crumbly state with boiling water. If the weather is chilly, occasionally mix a trifle of cayenne pepper with the feed. In the water, put, say five drops tinc. iron, to three drops sul. acid for every quart of water, or an iron dish will answer; some take any kind of basin, and keep one or more rusty nails in it. This makes blood, stimulates feathering, and is a panacea for early stages of disease.

An excellent preventive of gapes is to occasionally add a drop or two of spirits of camphor to drinking water. In the commencement of the "Hen Fever," we are too prone to carry our "hobby" to a ridiculous sense. A natural love commingled with common

sense, founded on the law of reason, will, ninety-nine times out of a hundred insure success in this department.

We have now arrived at the time when every true fancier will be watching with interest, any peculiarity of the rapidly developing chick, he will be observing the station, symmetry, sex, activity, billing, and heeling qualities, which are early manifested.

I have successfully selected my breeding pullets when two weeks old, so far as billing and striking was concerned.

To ascertain the first, take a piece of meat, and when the chicks have a good hold, hold it up and see how many will allow themselves to be lifted from the ground, and how long they will thus hang. The striking quality is easily discerned without any such experiment. There are other similar experiments too numerous to mention.

The accommodations for the chicks should be ample, and no more should be raised than time will permit excellent attention. It is better to rear only two fine, than twenty poor ones.

At an early age, place the stags on good walks where they can run "boss." At six months old, take one and cut him down with the steel against a good cock of about the same weight. If the stag runs, or will not stand the steel, try him again at seven months, and we shall first learn when our stags may be trusted in the pit with safety, remembering, however, that age is necessary to give the requisite strength, muscle, and hard fighting qualities.

From nine months to three years they are in their prime, being generally prone to walk with much flesh after that age, and to have lost their youthful vitality and activity. This applies only to their use in the pit—for breeders, some are good for upward of seven years, according to the strain and weight.

In our next we will consider a good breeding Game Cock.

THE JOURNAL FOR APRIL AND MAY.

WITH A FEW WORDS ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

BY SPANGLE.

Again the welcome *JOURNAL* is laid upon my table, and again I take upon myself the part of critic. But before I take up this May number I would like to say a word or two upon the April No. Don't cut me short this time, even if you must crowd the rest a little closer together.

George W—— called upon me the other day almost direct from George S. Josselyn's place. He was enthusiastic indeed over the latter's stock and accommodations; said both were of the best; was rather afraid that Josselyn was doing more than times and condition of things would warrant; but J—— assured him that he had "washed no more than he could hang out comfortably." Josselyn is one of the kind of fanciers and breeders if there were more of, the fancy would stand better than it does to-day. A great many start in with a rush and a gush. They get expensive stock, advertise largely, make a great to do for a while, then the fever subsiding they hand over the details to the half care of some one uninterested and with no reputation to lose, then wonder why it don't pay.

Poultry, like every thing else, to be profitable, must have not spasmodic attention, but earnest steady care and effort.

We hope you will give us that plan of McAnally's. He is another one of the kind that have common sense to the fore. He believes in a specialty, keeps only the best of stock, and gives them the best of care.

Have you heard the news? I. K. Feleh is writing a poultry book. Who next? for verily of book makers there is no end.

One by one the old fanciers drop off, I missed friend Atwood from his place during the last year's shows. Only a month or so before his death I received a desponding letter from him, which I will quote for the benefit of those to whom the remarks may apply. "I sometimes think that my former friends have lost interest in

me since my long and painful illness, so severe that I began to arrange matters for my departure to the better land, I wrote to you as well as to some ten other of my old friends. With two exceptions those letters to-day are unanswered, and I *think and grieve and wonder*, calling to mind the saying of my sainted mother—"adversity tries our friends." I hope that I may not have been an offender. Although circumstances have made me slow in meeting some of my obligations, God knows I would gladly rather lose many earthly comforts and even necessities than to sacrifice the friendship of some of my acquaintances. I always wish to be identified with the poultry fancy. Some of my pleasantest friends are found in its ranks. I am disposed to put a charitable construction upon the neglect mentioned, and hope for a satisfactory solution of what remains to me a mystery." E. X. Pitman strikes a right thought—a man does need recreation. Human nature is strangely made up. A man may work from daylight to dark, but, unless utterly exhausted, quiet and rest will not suffice to restore the waste of the day's demand upon his energies. To secure the perfect adjustment a different set of faculties must be brought into play. Instinctively, as nature makes the call, man responds. If his tendencies are low, the society and enjoyments of the debased are his choice. If of the higher order, field sports, books, the garden, or music, take his attention. If E. X. Pitman finds rest and recreation from mental pursuits in watching a struggle for supremacy, I suppose he knows his need best. It is a pity so much that is behind the scene must be lost for want of a chronicler. How much could be told of duplicate "Ex. Pitman!"

And Neil Thompson wants the games put to the test before awarding the premiums. It can't be done. State authorities will not allow it. Under existing laws you could not advertise where the decision was to be made. No doubt such a manner of judging would swell the receipts at the door, but we must wait until a "higher order of civilization" prevails. We judge by the Standard Games are games if they possess certain points. Gaminess is a private consideration not counted in.

Your "Seasonable Hints" in No. 5 is a volume in itself. I am glad to hear of your increasing circulation and popularity. Readers are beginning to realize that the *FANCIERS' JOURNAL* is not for poultry and pigeons alone, but for all the pets of man's fancy. I look forward to the continuance of the Aquarium articles. I confess my ignorance of the principles upon which a well filled aquarium may be managed. With me both fish and vegetation died; so I contented myself and tried to feel proud of a few rocks and gold fish in a glass tank. It is strange how sensitive birds are to changes in the weather. Last night the sky gave the barest suggestion of rain, but the robins were uneasy, their song was a nervous foreboding, and their rest in the low shrubs and bushes. They told us of the thunder shower that came in the night, and of this morning's darkness and rain. Now how differently they act. On the topmost branches, though the rain-drops are falling fast, their song is long and loud and clear. I know the afternoon will be bright.

Do you think it quite fair, Mr. Editor, for writers to send the same communication to different papers? I don't. Those of us who take them all thus pay for the same thing twice or thrice.

You have, of course, read the report of the annual dinner of the B. I. P. A. during the exhibition! Well, what did you think? That the Millennium had come—lion and lamb lying down together without the lamb being inside of the lion? "Thanks to the wise forethought of President Sweet, there was no opportunity for the introduction of personal matters or of subjects calculated to arouse unpleasant feelings, by any of the speakers, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly, harmoniously, and smoothly."

What a pity such ruling could not have been made years ago. What a world of bitter feeling, hard thoughts and words would have been saved. Those of your readers that followed the A. P.

A. through all its controversies, as you and I have, friend Wade, who know the parts that have been forced upon us, and that we have taken of ourselves in the defence of right, will congratulate President Sweet heartily upon the pleasant order of things which his management has brought about. If I had the time, and you would permit me space, I would like to give a little of the secret history of it all—say to begin just previous to or at the meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York City. Who would have thought then that 1877 would record,—

"In proposing the next toast, Mr. Sweet said that some ten or more years ago he made a call in New York City upon an enthusiastic fancier, and there received perhaps his first inoculation of the poultry fever; that gentleman was then, and still is, a prominent person among the poultry fanciers of the country, and in proposing the next toast, "The Rise and Progress of American Poultry Breeding," he knew of no one better qualified to reply than Mr. A. M. Halsted, of Rye, N. Y."

The only ring at this gathering was the napkin-ring, the only clique, of the glasses. King Harmony reigned supreme. I would suggest to President Sweet that at the next Buffalo show there should be a remission of all the earliest exhibitors, and of every one engaged in the controversies and formation of the A. P. A. I shall hope to meet you there, friend Wade, and you brother Churchman. Times have changed, but there is room for still further change.

Possibly my next review of the JOURNAL and the fanciers may comprise a visit to the yards of Phil. Hudson, at North Manchester, and I may also accept your invitation to Rockville, and to visit that curious farm of Hayden's, at Stafford. If I do I shall use my eyes and ears for the JOURNAL'S benefit. By the way, we have lost James Porter, the inaugurator of the "Homing Antwerp Stations," from Albany. Doubtless he has apprised you of his location in Utica before this.

ALBANY, N. Y.

"AWAY DOWN EAST."

"Way down East" the hen fever rages, and at present there seems to be no cure for it. There seems to be on every hand a growing interest in poultry breeding, and an interest that indicates a marked improvement over the past. The Maine State Association, through its wide-awake and energetic officers, are preparing for a larger show than was ever held in the State, if not equal to any in New England. The premium list will be large, and the society, having quite a sum to fall back upon, guarantee the payment of all premiums before the show closes.

The Oxford County Society have their premium list out for their third exhibition to be holden the third week in December at So. Paris. This society is made up of the active and interested breeders of Oxford Co., and having held two successful exhibitions, they make early announcement for the third, which will be a success.

The Penobscot Society has held no exhibition for two years, and in the death of Albert Noyes, Esq., they lose one of their leading members.

This leaves in the State the Androscoggin County Society, from which nothing has been heard as regards a second exhibition, and the "Central Maine Association."

Through your columns you gave a full report of our Fairfield exhibition, which, in spite of four days severe storm, was a success.

As yet, this association has issued no premium list for the three days' exhibition, which at the annual meeting it was voted to hold in December, on such days as would least conflict with other exhibitions.

There is no doubt but such an exhibition will be held, and that the premium list and list of specials will prove an attraction to those outside the limits of the association

Competition will be open to breeders in New England, and a judge will be secured from among the best in the country. This is what the fanciers of Maine are doing, and of course all this but faintly conveys the amount of work that is being put forth to secure high-class stock fit to place on exhibition. While we labor under the disadvantage of a long cold winter, through work and zeal we strive to accomplish as much as our more favored friends in warmer climates.

The stock raised in Maine is hardy and healthy, and will bear transportation better than birds raised in the South. Our very cold weather calls for additional hardiness, and that is what places New England stock so high.

The "FANCIERS' JOURNAL" and the "World" are the two monthlies that are most generally read by our breeders, and each has its particular friends. I hope the time will soon come when the JOURNAL will return to its weekly edition, as it seems to be something very much needed by all.

The "Hints" published can but help greatly, though the facts they contain are known by the readers.

Give us facts, hints, advice, and in return we will try and give you subscribers.

PHIL.

BREEDING GAMES FOR THE PIT.

BY NEIL THOMPSON.

Let health and an unflinching courage be the desideratum in the selection of the breeding stock. Both cock and hen should be in their second year, though with a two year-old hen, a strong early steg will do very well. In choosing the birds a great deal depends upon whether long or short spurs are to be used. If long, a bird that flies for the body or any place will do; but if short, you must either start with birds that fly for the head or neck, or breed such a tendency into them.

The system pursued by Mr. Heathwood and myself was, first, to use care in the selection of our breeding stock. We very seldom used a bird that had been fought, still we tested their fighting qualities. No matter how suitable a bird seemed otherwise, we would not breed from him if he was unsatisfactory at this test. We preferred hens that flew high and kept their feet. We did not aim so much for fast fighting as for sure hitting and their keeping their feet. For strength we bred for as great width in the back and shoulders as we could possibly obtain. We also believed in a medium length of limb and neck—still, we never bred from tall birds.

We bred also for a good-sized egg, preferring the every-other-day layer, as throwing stronger chicks to one laying oftener. As a rule we have found it best to keep the rooster from the hens two or three days at a time.

These few general rules will secure success to any one who will persevere.

EGGSTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF A MARYLAND HEN.

Several months since, a paragraph traveled the rounds of the papers of this State, relating marvellous things about a hen, that laid a dozen or more eggs in a day. I read it, without giving it more than a passing thought of ridicule. Subsequently meeting Mr. Philip Rogers of Baltimore, he asked me if I had heard of the hen that had

LAI'D FIFTEEN EGGS IN ONE DAY.

I had read a wild story in some paper. Mr. Rogers then remarked, well there is evidently some foundation for the story, for there are intelligent and responsible persons that will take an oath that they have seen the hen lay six or eight eggs in a day. Mr. R. said further, that like me, he thought this was one of those things, that must be seen to be believed, and intended to go and

see for his own satisfaction. I wished him success, and told him he would get satisfaction that all the humbugs were not yet dead &c. A few days after this conversation, I received the following postal card :

BALTIMORE, MD., May, 1877.

DEAR BROWN :—

Have been to see the wonderful—can't write it all—come and see me—true as life and death.

Yours,
PHILIP.

As soon as convenient, and I managed to have it convenient very soon, I went. I knew Mr. Rogers to be a gentleman, who would not countenance a fraud, in any shape or form, consequently my curiosity was as intense as that of a young lady of eighteen—so eager was I to learn what *facts* Mr. R. had secured. I give the story as near as possible as I got it from Mr. Rogers. This hen—Lady Macduff—I will call her, is owned by a Mr. G. W. Young, formerly a merchant in Baltimore. He is an excellent farmer, and an intelligent gentleman. Not at all posted about pure bred poultry. Mr. Young is methodical in his ways, and has certain things, "or jobs" in his daily routine, about his place, that always get his personal attention. He has a flock of nearly seventy fowls, cocks and hens, some roost in one place, and some in another. One evening last January, he was going his accustomed rounds, gathering the eggs accompanied by a daughter. As they were emerging from a little building, where some dozen or so of the fowls roosted, the daughter exclaimed "Oh pa here is a hen sitting." The hen was on the floor, directly under the step at the entrance. Eighteen eggs were under the hen—fresh laid—although the weather was severe, Mr. Young concluded he would remove the hen and eggs up to the house, fix a place for her to sit in the warm, sunny side, and get out some unusually early chicks. A coop, of boards was built, and she was settled on the eighteen eggs. In due time, twelve chicks were hatched. A day or so after the chicks were hatched, an egg was found in the nest where she had hatched the chicks. It was considered very *funny*, as none of the other fowls ever came around the house at all, and the anxiety to get early spring chickens, allowed this hen to be an exception to the established rule. The next day *two* eggs were deposited by Lady Macduff, who continued to "lay on," and on the fourth day after hatching her brood, she made a *tally* of three. Mrs. Young greiv *superstitious*, and even Mr. Young had misgivings that something was wrong, and cautiously made enquiries of some of the neighbors if they ever heard of a hen laying three or four eggs in one day. *They never had.* The "Lady" continued at this prodigious rate until April, when, on the 5th, 9th, and 10th, her highest record was made, as follows : April 5th, she laid twelve eggs, on the 10th, fifteen, on the 12th, fifteen, making

FORTY-TWO EGGS LAID BY ONE HEN IN THREE DAYS.

The neighbors became thoroughly aroused, and crowds visited the wonderful Lady Macduff. Mr. Young would let them take the hen and put her under a coop, and watch her, and when thus surrounded by *fifty* persons, she has layed eight or ten eggs in twelve hours or less. Mr. Rogers saw persons who have seen the eggs laid—several in a day, and all expressed their willingness to swear to the "facts." Mr. Rogers examined the hen—which seemed to be a White Game, and she was "very lousy." She was not laying when he was there, but Mr. Young is to inform him when she commences again, and I anticipate the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Rogers, when I shall see—what, I shall see. Mr. Young has recently been to see Mr. R., and says he has several pullets that are laying four and five eggs *each* per day, which he can come and see at any time. The hen in question is an enormous consumer of lime, and eats the oyster-shell lime as a chicken eats corn. The first one or two eggs are perfect in shell, but the others are at first soft, but by the time the animal heat is out, they are

perfect in shell—as hard as any ordinary eggs. Mr. Young has been offered

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE HEN AND FIVE DOLLARS FOR EACH EGG.

But will not dispose of either. He says as soon as he would do that, those who have not seen the miracle will say it is a put-up thing, a great humbug, speculation, &c.

Now if these things are true—and it seems against all laws of nature—fanciers will have to take a *back seat*. But how could a hen hold *fifteen* developed eggs—or develop that number in twenty-four hours? No doubt your numerous readers will await further developments, as does

Very Truly Yours,
G. O. BROWN.

A FURTHER WITNESS.

Mr. Editor : I have just received the following, which statement of a remarkably prolific hen. The lady owning her has been known to my friends who send me the account, for more than thirty years. She is a christian woman, and was much distressed at her veracity being doubted, and invited her neighbors to come and see for themselves. The lady went and spent the day, and the hen produced three eggs while she was there.

Yours truly,
C. W. BOLTON.

ARMUNK.

THE LATEST LAY OF A HEN.—Mr. George W. Young, a well-known farmer, residing near Ichester, Howard county, has perhaps the most productive hen in the country. According to Mr. Young's statement this hen, which is a cross between the game and common fowl, after hatching out a brood of twelve young chickens late in February, soon became tired of her charge and deserted the young ones. On the 4th of April the hen commenced laying, her first day's work being one egg; the next day she laid twelve eggs, and from that time until April 25, with the exception of three days, all Sundays, the product of the hen ranged from two to fifteen eggs daily, reaching the latter figure twice, and averaging over six eggs for each working day. Mr. Young exhibited specimens of the eggs, which were of the ordinary size and appearance. Mr. Young says there can be no doubt about this wonderful egg product, and has a number of witnesses to vouch for the truth of his statement. The daily record of her performances during the month is as follows :

April 4, (Wednesday) . . . 1	April 16 5
" 5, 12	" 17 2
" 6, 8	" 18 6
" 7, 7	" 19 2
" 8, (Sunday) 0	" 20 1
" 9, 4	" 21 1
" 10, 15	" 22 (Sunday) 0
" 11, 10	" 23 3
" 12, 15	" 24 7
" 13, 10	" 25 2
" 14, 6	
" 15, (Sunday) 0	Total 117

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF A POLAND COCK.

We do not profess to be Poland breeders, still we have bred a few, and with the chickens which we have brought up, some of the chief prizes of the year have been won. The accompanying account has, however, been a source of wonder to so many, that we think it may be interesting to others. All who have cultivated the breed to any extent will probably have experienced at some time or other the misfortune of a bird going wrong in the head. This usually happens to the best birds, for it is those which have the largest crests which generally meet with this trouble. A slight knock against the top of a basket or the top of a pen will often bring on this giddiness in the head, and then the bird generally loses by degrees all power of holding the head up. Some birds we have known of, from the very weight of their

crests, seem to have been overpowered and unable to keep erect or to walk properly. When this happens, if the bird is wanted for breeding, it is sometimes of use to cut the crest off, but this must be done in a very early stage, or the bird will generally be soon past any remedy; or if the bird is required for the show-pen we have heard that a skull-cap with an elastic band run in the hem to keep the cap close to the head has been found of use, but this remedy again must be tried, we are told, as soon as the bird is first affected. The symptoms appear to be generally the following:—The bird first does not seem to be so clear in sight, and runs up against the sides of the pen, and makes futile attempts to pick up its food. It then gradually appears to get worse, and often giddiness follows and the bird will run round. Next it seems to lose the power over its head altogether, and falls right over. In this stage any remedy is generally hopeless, and the bird becomes comparatively useless.

We will return now to the bird we have before mentioned, which after many months' illness suddenly recovered. It is a White-crested Black Poland cockerel, and was hatched in early April. He was most promising and the pet of his breeder. He thrived marvelously, and last season figured successfully in the chicken classes of Newbury, Bath, Weymouth, Warmminster, &c. The bird improved rapidly, and in due time was entered for the Ipswich show. All of a sudden five or six days before the show he appeared to be giddy; he became worse daily, and a skull cap such as we have described was placed upon his head. The owner only had two cockerels sufficiently matured in plumage for the show, and one of those was this ailing bird. As we, however, proposed to remain at the show, all the three days, we took the bird with us at the owner's wish, on the chance of his being able to stand in his pen. When we reached the show the bird could not stand, and held down its head as if its neck was broken. We now would ask all who saw the bird at Ipswich to remember how bad it was then. It should have gone into pen 252, if our memory serves us right, but as he could not stand his mate alone was penned, and he had to be put in his basket. Messrs. Raynor, Fearney, and many others will remember the case well, and how the bird had to be fed by hand, and that several fanciers said it would be a kindness to kill the bird and end its misery. On September 28th we left Ipswich with the bird and took him back to his owner. From that day for about three months he had to be fed by hand, and never tried to pick up a grain from the ground without falling over on his back. It was such a pet, however, with the owner that he took it away with him when he left home, and for a month fed it entirely by hand. About the middle of December it partly regained the use of its legs, and though it moved about better, still its head was bent down as if its neck was quite broken, and for thirteen or fourteen weeks more the bird seemed in a most pitiable state. We urged the owner to kill it, but he still refused to slay the chicken which had done such good work at the early chicken shows, and he was most certainly remarkably good in all the required exhibition points, and would, had all gone well with him, probably have made his mark at the great exhibitions.

On April 19th last we again went to see our friend's Polands. In one pen we saw a bird we did not remember to have noticed ever before. "What bird is that there?" we inquired. The owner smilingly replied, "Why, that is the *Insatic*." We could not believe it. There the bird was strutting about as grandly as possible, crowing lustily, his head erect, and his crest which had been washed, looking capital. A few days before, while the birds were being fed he most unaccountably lifted up his head, which had been hanging down for six and a half months, and began to pay attention to the hens and to crow lustily. This is the most marvelous recovery which has ever come under our notice.

To account for the recovery we can only think that the brain

was in some way affected, and that by "Time's wonderful working" the affection cleared away and the bird became restored to health. We do not doubt but that any further particulars of this Poland's recovery which we may have omitted to mention will be given on application to the owner, Mr. Thomas Norwood, Church Field, Salisbury. We have, however, mentioned the subject thus fully here as being one of particular interest to all Poland breeders.—W., in *Journal of Horticulture*.

TO MAKE A GOOD SCARECROW.

Crows are possessed of much more wisdom than is generally credited to them; and while an immovable bundle of rags may drive them away for a short time, we believe that eventually they discover the ruse, as we have seen the birds complacently picking up young corn almost within the shadow of as elaborate a stuffed scarecrow as ever was erected. We, however, have heard suggested a couple of plans which are calculated to intimidate even the boldest of these birds; and as they are easily carried out, perhaps our farmer readers may make use of them. The first and best is a suspended looking-glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, hang them from an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind, the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately, should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields subjected to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato, and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they will resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple materials. It only remains to hang the object from a tall, bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird makes swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.—*Scientific American*.

A USEFUL COCKEREL.—Mr. Dorman, living at Maljes Fontein, in the heart of the *Karoo*, South Africa, has a great curiosity in the form of a young cock, who broods chickens like a female bird. He has raised a brood of nine fine chickens. The circumstance which called out this unusual trait in the bird's character was as follows: One of his two wives, both sitting at the time, was killed by a common snake of the country, the night-snake, who delights to feast on newly-hatched chickens—so the mother died in defense of her young family. The surviving hen persistently drove the motherless brood away, and in this dilemma the male bird came to the rescue, and took the nine little ones under his care, and for the last ten weeks has been most unremitting in his attention. He feeds them shelters them under his brood wings, and leads them to roost at night. Mr. Dorman is earnestly hoping that a breed of birds may be "developed" whose brooding powers will be double that of the ordinary kind.—*Land and Water*.

SINGULAR HYBRID.—I saw recently, at a village near Lewes, says C. Bin, a hybrid, the progeny of a barn-door cock and a common duck. The body is that of the latter bird, but the feet, which are furnished with three front claws and a rudimentary back one, are not webbed, and the upper mandible is that of a fowl, extending only half the length of the lower, which is that of a duck, the singular formation causing great difficulty to the bird in feeding. The eggs are nearly those of the hen, of course, unprolific.—*Land and Water*.

THE HOMING PIGEON.

Endowed with the keenest sharpness of sight, the pigeon possesses also a strong local memory, and will at once recognize objects once seen, even from a great distance. The roundness of the earth preventing the sight of objects situated far off, the first

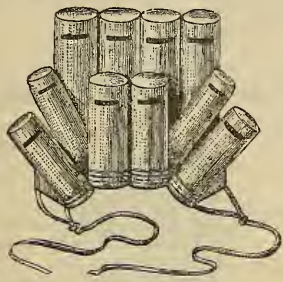


Fig. 1.

thing a traveling pigeon will do when transported to a distance from its home, and set free, is to ascend; however, the greatest height to which they have been noticed to elevate themselves is

scarcely 4,000 feet, thereby bringing into sight an area of some 50 or 60 miles radius. Dr. Chapius, of Verviers, Belgium, who has made extensive researches on this subject, states that the eye of the pigeon has almost a telescopic power, so that it can, during clear weather, easily distinguish objects at such a distance. If pigeons are transported in closed baskets to great distances, it will be noticed that after having ascended to a great height, they fly round in a spirally enlarging circle, scanning the whole horizon, until at last they take their course.

Before the invention of the electric telegraph, carrier pigeons were used to bring the quotations of the Bourse and Stock Exchange between Paris, London, and Amsterdam, and scores of pigeons were trained to this business by taking them first a part of the distance, and setting them free; the first time say 40 or 50 miles; the second day, 80 or 90 miles, and so on. When at last taken out for very great distances, the poor bird is often obliged to pass the night outside, and not only find his own food, but take measures of protection against numerous enemies, requiring the utmost judgment and prudence. The pigeon fanciers indeed agree that old pigeons who have had considerable experience in traveling, owe their good luck more to the manner in which they protect themselves during the night and discover food, than to their prodigious powers of flight.

The longest trip on record made by carrier pigeons, was from Madrid in Spain to Brussels, the capital of Belgium, a distance

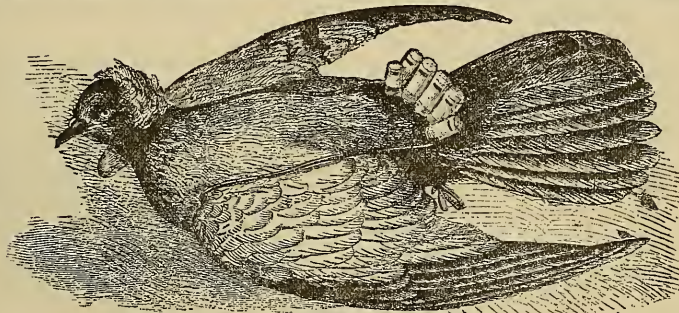


Fig. 2.

of some 750 miles. The pigeons were transported by railroad, and trained by continually increasing distances, as above related; but only old experienced birds succeeded in such an enterprise. When we consider that these pigeons had to cross the colossal mountain chain of the Pyrenees, and to pass several nights on the road, we are amazed at the intelligence of the little bird displayed in escaping the many birds of prey.

No doubt its superior power of flight has a great deal to do with this; but with all that, many young inexperienced pigeons perish during such travels, and the provision of some means of protection is desirable if possible. This is done by the Chinese, from whom we may learn many other things. They attach to the pigeon a set of small light whistles, made from bamboo, which, by the rapid flight of the bird, are exposed to a continuous strong blast of wind, which causes them to produce a very loud and shrill sound, frightening off birds of prey, which otherwise might persecute the animal. A traveler, Mr. P. Champion, gives a full account of this curious arrangement. He says that any one who walks in the environs of Peking, is often surprised by hearing in the air very sharp and prolonged whistling, and in looking upward he sees pigeons crossing the sky. This concert, which of course diminishes in intensity in proportion as the birds go

further off, is produced by the whistles, very correctly represented in Fig. 1. They are very light, weighing only a few scruples, and are attached above the tail of the bird by means of narrow tape passing under the wings. In order to preserve the whistles against the effects of rain and moisture, they are covered with a light coating of varnish. In Fig. 2 we represent the pigeon in its flight with the whistles attached.

GALLINACEOUS FOWLS.

From a work published in 1834.

THE DORKING.—This fowl, so called from a town in Surrey, where probably the variety was first bred, and where, and in its vicinity, they are to be found in great plenty and perfection, is, in the third degree, the largest of our fowls, well-shaped, having a long capacious body and short legs, and is a plentiful layer.

The genuine color entire white; chief distinctive mark five claws upon each foot. The white is not so pure as that of certain of the dung-hill fowls, nor is the color of the flesh, that inclining to a yellow or iron shade. The Dorking are the species generally made into capons.

In a late agricultural survey of the county of Sussex an attempt is made to deprive Dorking of the honor of originating this

famous variety of fowls, with what degree of success it would be a waste of time to inquire; it is sufficient that we possess such a variety, and to know where to obtain it in perfection. The surveyor pretends that the Dorking fowls are all raised in the Weald of Sussex, and that Horsham is the chief market for them. That their having five claws is by no means their true and original characteristic, such peculiarity being merely fortuitous, and in fact objectionable; and that those so marked are deemed a bastard breed. No doubt it is probable that their five claws might have accidentally brought into notice certain fine and well-formed individuals, but from those proceeded a distinguished permanent variety, and that variety bearing the name of Dorking, seems a sufficient proof in favor of that town and its neighborhood. In the mean time the appellation of Dorking fowl has been in use, I apprehend, far beyond the memory of any one now living; and it is not at all improbable the large Sussex breed has originated from a Dorking cross, the peculiar mark of five claws disappearing in the course of time, from the small number of Dorking cocks employed, compared with that of the Sussex or common cocks, which were not so distinguished. Such is a common case in crossing varieties of live-stock; the home variety in the end gets uppermost, as being the majority. In fine, five claws form an original distinction in the common cock and hen, adverted to by Buffon; nor is there any thing inconvenient or injurious in it, the fifth claw being self of sufficient magnitude to encumber the foot, or cause it to scratch out the eggs, as has been apprehended.

It seems that the Dorking fowls have been introduced into Lancashire and Westmoreland from Cumberland, but that they do not there retain that high character which they have so long and generally possessed in other parts. Few breeds, however, I apprehend, have a title to boast of so high and long continued reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fifty-five years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding stock. They were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey.

THE POLAND.—The Poland fowls, as they are generally called, were chiefly imported from Holland. Their color shining black, with white tops on the head of both cock and hen. The head is flat, surmounted by a fleshy protuberance, out of which spring the crown feathers or top, white or black, with the fleshy King David's crown, consisting of four or five spikes. They are not so thickly covered with feathers as some birds, and still less so with down. Their form is plump and deep, and the legs of the best species not too long. Perhaps the genuine sort has always five claws, and as the Poland cock will produce occasionally white stock from white English hens, it is not improbable, the similarity of form likewise considered, that our famous Dorking breed may have been originally raised from that cross; or supposing such a speculation groundless, the Dorking differing as it does from the common, may have been an imported breed.

The Polanders are not only kept as ornamental, but they are one of the most useful varieties, particularly on account of the abundance of eggs they lay, being least inclined to sit of any other breed, whence they are sometimes called everlasting layers, and it is usual to set their eggs under other hens. They fatten as quickly as any breed, and are in quality similar to the Dorking; their flesh perhaps more juicy, and of a richer flavor. On recent enquiry I understand that all the imported Polanders have been uniformly black; thence it results that those of various colors are breeds crossed in this country.

Besides the Polanders, there is a small variety now imported from Holland, called every-day hens, which are everlasting layers. The eggs of the everlasting layers generally are not so large as those of the common hens, nor equally substantial and nutritious. This seems an obvious consequence. From October 25th to the 25th of the September following our five Poland hens laid 503 eggs,

one hen only sitting during the time. An average egg weighed 1 ounce, 5 drachms, exclusive of the shell, which in this breed is very thin; the above number making a total weight of 50½ lbs. and a fraction.

The tops of these fowls should be periodically clipped near the eyes, or they will grow into the eyes of the fowls and nearly blind them, rendering them very subject to alarm and to be driven away. This is particularly necessary in wet weather.

(To be continued.)

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.



The fifth annual race of the Philadelphia No. 1 Homing Pigeon Society came off on May 5th, from Northeast, 52 miles from Philadelphia, for a gold medal, and four money prizes. The medal and first money prize were won by James Grist in 1 hour, 33 minutes, 47 seconds. Second prize won by Alfred C. Gohr, who, entered one of T. Grist's birds, 1 hour, 45 minutes, 58 seconds. Third prize won by Joseph Buckley, who entered one of Mr. J. Grist's birds, 1 hour, 50 minutes, 39 seconds. Fourth prize won by T. Grist, in 1 hour, 55 minutes, 27 seconds. They had to fly against a strong head wind.

T. GRIST, President.

Any persons wishing to fly their Antwerps from this part of the Country, can send them to me, with full instructions how to feed and care for, and what time to liberate them, and I will do all I can for them. The Post Office is located in the highest building in the place, and the view of the surrounding country from the roof is splendid. Washington, N. J., is situated about 78 miles from New York City, directly west, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., 12 miles from Easton, Pa. Can refer to President and Cashier of First National Bank or Express agent of D. L. & W. Express.

WASHINGTON P. O., N. J.

A. C. VANDOREN.

DEAR SIR:—I will gladly feed, water, and liberate any Antwerps that are sent to my address, and inform the owner of such bird, the time when let off. Philadelphia is 71 miles from here. I can furnish good references.

I am a breeder of Blue and Silver Dun Antwerps, and would be glad to train some of them. Yours, &c.,

FRANK R. HOWELL.

137 E. Walnut St. Lancaster, Pa.

You may add my name, if you wish, to the list who will receive, care for, and liberate according to instructions, any Antwerps entrusted to me. GEO. F. SEAVEY, Boston or Cambridgeport.

I am pleased to notice the growing interest the fanciers of pigeons have taken in Homing birds, and trust you will, in the future as you have in the past, agitate the matter. I wish particularly to call your attention to the fact that I have changed my residence to this city, and being centrally located in this State, 240 miles from New York City. I shall be pleased to take care of, and liberate any birds sent to my care.

DANIEL PORTER,

52 Miller St, Utica, N. Y.

Formerly of 151 2d St., Albany, N. Y.

I should be pleased to throw any Homing Antwerps for any fancier, who may wish to fly his pigeons from this place. Will throw them from the top of Round Hill. Anyone acquainted with N— will see it is one of the best places for the purpose.

Plenty of references from a D. D. to the High Sheriff.

G. W. CRITTENDEN, Northampton, Mass.

I am glad to see the increase of interest in the Homing pigeon, and if any one should wish to fly their birds from Watertown, any sent to Robt. J. Holmes, or me, would receive proper care and attention, and be liberated according to directions.

Mr. Holmes authorized me to make the above statement.

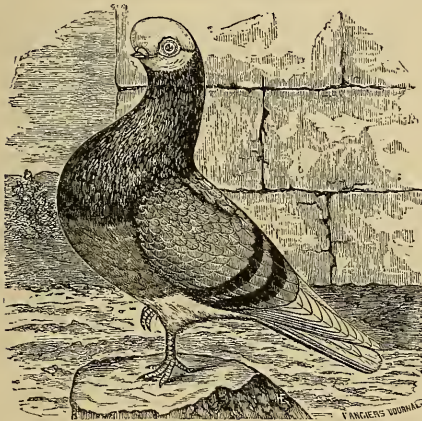
ALFRED A. BEROW, Lock Box 702, Watertown, N. Y.

You may place my name on the list.

Last fall I bought four young Homing Antwerps of John Van Opstal, and have been flying them some on short voyages this Spring. They "Home" very beautifully. One pair of these birds have young that have just flown from the loft, and now have eggs again several days old. The other pair I had great difficulty in getting mated, but after many trials at last succeeded, and had even reason to expect eggs two weeks ago, but since then I have found the hen drooping, and she is getting quite light. Do you know of a remedy? J. H. D. SMOOR.

[Long's Atrophy Lozenges, advertised and for sale by Chas. E. Long, druggist, of Lancaster, Pa., are highly recommended for this purpose.—Ed.]

POINTS IN JUDGING.



BALD HEADS.

Marking, accuracy of,	- - - -	28
Color,	- - - -	18
Shape and Carriage,	- - - -	18
Head,	- - - -	13
Beak and Wattle,	- - - -	13
Eye,	- - - -	5
Size, smallness,	- - - -	5
		100

When court had been dismissed Bijah sat down to look over his bank book. He supposed he had \$3.50 in bank, but after a look he leaped to his feet and trembled with excitement. Then he sat down and added up the figures. He added 1876 and \$3.50 together, and he found he had \$1,879.50 in bank.

"I don't remember of putting all that in there," he mused as he went over the figures again, "but banks must be responsible for their own figures. I'll have a race hoss before next Christmas!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE HOME.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO?"

A mother sat stitching and stitching away,
It rained and her boys were indoors at play,
When one of them came and leaned on her chair,
And said with a touchingly wearied air,
"We've played every play in the world that we know;
Now, what shall we do?"

Before poor mamma had a chance to reply,
The rest of the little ones had gathered close by,
And the sun of their troubles all seemed the same:
"We wish that we knew some wonderful game,
We've been sailors and soldiers, and fought battles too;
Now, what shall we do?"

Mamma thought for a moment, then gaily replied,
"Build up a palace of blocks with a portico wide,
And play that the owner had money to spend,
And wanted to decorate rooms without end,
And ordered some pictures painted by you.
That's what you can do.

"Now each take a pencil and paper and draw
The most wonderful thing that ever you saw;
A lily, a sunset, a shore, or a sea,
A gorgeous winged butterfly chasing a bee;
Or—three little boys that are saying like you,
'Now, what shall we do?'"

The brightened-up children took pencils in hand,
(As amateur artists, you'll all understand)
And worked at their pictures until it was plain
The funny gray clouds had forgotten to rain;
And mamma had a rest not a long one it's true,
From, "what shall we do?"

O! sweet patient mothers! in this earnest way
You are doing life's work, while your little ones play;
You are fashioning souls that hereafter shall rise,
God's beautiful angels, winged, to the skies;
And heaven makes reply to your "what shall we do?"
Since *Love teaches you.*

—Mrs. L. C. Whiton, in *June Wide Awake.*

THE WORK OF TO-DAY.

The interest is now more in the garden, than in the poultry-yard, pigeon-loft, or library.

The plants that made, or we hoped would make home beautiful last winter, are now out-of-doors. What for? to gather strength for next winter's use, or to blossom through the summer? If for the former, we have found it a good plan to re-pot now for next fall's taking up. Give pots large enough to permit the increase of roots, and sink them at least an inch below the surface.

Plants that blossom profusely all summer, cannot be expected to continue the bloom through the winter. We have been most successful with plants for winter blossoming, in letting them rest. Some we allowed to die down, to others we gave just sufficient moisture to keep them in leaf until the first of September. Then repotting, watering, and giving care, we were rewarded with luxuriant growth and bloom, when the world outside was dreary.

In California, where winter is the season of blossoming, from May until November scarcely a drop of moisture, except from the heavy fogs, come to the plants. How is it there in winter? Flowers are in the greatest profusion. Great beds of callas are white with blossoms; fuchsias are a glory; roses never seem to feel their complement filled, and of geraniums, the like are never seen elsewhere.

Let the callas that blossomed for Easter rest now; giving no moisture. Later we will tell you what to do next.

You can be busy, however, in garnering rich treasures for now in your darkened rooms, and for your window next winter.

The woods, especially of New England, are rich in ferns. They are teeming with a beauty, the choicest exotics cannot rival. This

beauty you may make your own by a simple effort. Go to the woods, spend these sultry summer days in the pleasant shade. Take your trowel to help you to possess this or that bit of beauty. If you will take the time or thought to learn of what you will see there, you will find the gratification is not for the eye alone, but an interest will be awakened ever varied, and never ending. Ferns may be pressed later in the season, but must be taken now for living adorning. Near our study table is a box, scarcely a foot square, as beautiful an ornament as one could wish to have. There is a root of maiden-hair, with its two fronds of rich, delicate green, two varieties of *asplenium*, one of *aspidium*, and one of *botrychium*. It is two weeks since we brought them from the woods, and not a single frond has drooped. How did we do it? First, we secured drainage by boring holes in the bottom of the box. Next, we made a layer of broken brick and earthen-ware, covering this with a mixture of mold and sand. In this we put bits of charcoal. Ferns love moisture and dampness, but cannot endure sour or mildewed soil. The box we then took to the woods, filled it with the fern roots, taking care not to injure them in lifting, and giving each the soil in which it grew. We sprinkle the fronds at night, and keep the earth just moist. The gathering and potting was a pleasure, and we now find refreshment in their cool greenness.

THE WHITE WATER-LILY.

At the bottom of a mild, dark, muddy lake, there lay a very small root. The mud covered it, the fish swam over it, the frogs hid under it, and once a great moose actually trod on it.

"Oh dear!" said the little root, talking to itself, "how dark and lonesome it is down here! Hardly a ray of light comes to me. They tell me it is light and beautiful up above me, and there is a lovely sky there; but the heavy waters lie on me and press me down. Nobody ever thinks of me, or even knows that I live. I am a poor useless thing. I can't communicate with any one—can't do good to any one! I might as well not be!"

The snow covered the earth and filled the forest, and the ice covered the lake, and there lay the little root, coiled up in its loneliness. But when the spring had returned, and the snows were gone, and the ice had melted, and the birds had come, and the forest had put on its mantle of green, the little root felt that the water was warmer, and she peeped up with one eye, and then she nestled and felt a strong desire to see the light. So she shot up a long, smooth, beautiful stem till it reached the top of the lake. But when she attempted to draw it in again, she found it would not come.—But instead of that, a little bud grew on the end of the stem. She called, but the bud gave no answer; it only swelled and grew larger and larger, and the rains fell on it, and the sun and the moon seemed to smile on it and cheer it, till at last it burst open, full of joy, and found itself the white, sweet, pure water-lily? Its leaves were of the purest white, while in its center was a golden spot, covered with down. It lay upon the top of the water, and basked in the sun, a most beautiful object. The root fed it, and felt that it was really herself, though in a new form. The humming-bird paused over it, and thrust in its little bill to suck its sweetness. The air all around was made sweet by its fragrance. Still it felt that it was of no use in the world, and wished it could do something to make others happy.

At length the splashing of oars was heard, and the little lily turned round to see what it meant. Just then she heard the voice of a little boy in the boat saying,

"Oh, father, what a beautiful lily! Do let me get it!"

Then the boat turned slowly towards it, and the little boy put out his hand and seized it. The long stem broke off near the root, and the child held it in his hand. It seemed the fairest, sweetest thing he ever saw.

"Now what will you do with it?" asked the father.

"I'll look at it and smell of it."

"Is there nobody else that would like to see it and smell of it?"

"I don't know, sir. Oh yes, now I think! Would not Jane Irving love to have it?"

"I think she would."

That afternoon poor Jane Irving, who lived in the cottage just under the maple trees, lay on her sick bed alone. She was a poor, motherless child. She knew she had the consumption and must die. She was thinking about the dark, cold grave, and wondering how Christ could ever open it and make her come out! A tear stood in each eye, just as the little boy came to her bedside with the white water-lily.

"See here, Jane, I got that away out in the lake and brought it for you. I thought you would like it."

"Thank you, thank you! It is indeed very beautiful and very sweet. What a long stem! Where did it grow?"

"It grew out of the mud in the bottom of the lake, and this long stem, as long as a man, shows how far down it grew. It was all alone—not another one to be seen. I am glad you like it; but I must go," and away ran the little boy.

Jane held the pure white flower in her hand, and the good spirit seemed to whisper in her heart, "Jane, Jane! don't you see what God can do? Don't you see that out of dark, foul mud, He can bring out a thing more beautiful than the garments of a queen and as pure as an angel's wing; and can't He also from the dark grave, raise up your body pure, and beautiful, and glorious? Can you doubt it?" And then a voice seemed to say, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and the heart of the poor child was filled with faith, and the angel of Hope wiped away her tears, and the little lily preached of peace and mercy:—when it withered, she thanked God that nothing need be useless.—*S. S. Times*.

THE AQUARIUM.

CHAPTER I.

It would seem almost superfluous to attempt any further elaboration of the fundamental principles underlying all success in the management of the Fresh Water Aquarium. The subject has been so thoroughly and attractively written up, that in attempting anything of the kind, one may be subjected to suspicion of petty literary piracy through the frequency of coincident experience, or the use of expressions, which, appropriately expressing one's own ideas on the subject, will often unconsciously fasten themselves in the mind. There are, however, some points on which I differ with the books and others, to which due importance is not attached, and as they are all mutually dependent in their relations, it is necessary to review the whole ground.

The establishment of an Aquarium involves such an adjustment of the animal and vegetable life therein, that the one will sustain the other. Oxygen is the element of the atmosphere vital to the existence of animal life. Carbonic acid gas is the element vital to the existence of vegetable life. Animals in the process of breathing absorb or assimilate the oxygen from the atmosphere, and liberate or exhale the carbonic acid gas. Vegetable life, on the contrary, absorbs or assimilates the carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, and liberates or exhales the oxygen.

To illustrate the operation of these principles, let us suppose an air-tight apartment in which are confined several human beings. As soon as they have breathed the air sufficiently to have exhausted the oxygen from it, they will suffocate, as the residue, hydrogen, including carbonic acid gas as one of its component parts, will not support animal life. Now, if we introduce into our air-tight apartment, under proper conditions of light and temperature, a sufficient amount of vegetable life to liberate oxygen as rapidly as it is absorbed by the human beings, the difficulty will be removed, and we will have a mutually life-sustaining com-

munity of animal and vegetable forms. The operation of the laws governing the diffusion of gases, is exactly the same in "the air that is over the earth," and "the waters that are under the earth." So, when we take a fish-tank or globe, and put water and fish alone in it, the fish occupy exactly the same position as the human beings in the air-tight apartment. As soon as the water has passed through their gills (which correspond to our lungs) a sufficient number of times to have exhausted the oxygen from it, they would suffocate just as the human beings would in the air-tight apartment. We must have, then, a frequent change of water or a sufficient amount of aquatic vegetation growing in our fish-tank to liberate oxygen as rapidly as it is absorbed by the animal life therein. There are many objections to running water in the ordinary aquarium tank. The most important of these, to my mind, is the fact that it is robbed of its scientific value, (and the instruction and interest resulting therefrom), and is not entitled to the name of Aquarium, but is simply a fish-tank.

Another serious objection is, that when the source of water-supply is disturbed by rains or other causes, everything in the tank is covered with a precipitation of mud which cannot be removed, and which transforms the beautiful and many-shaded green of the plants to a uniform shade of rusty brown. Even where running-water is at its clearest, there is always more or less sediment deposited on the plants, and to my mind the plants in an Aquarium are its crowning glory—not great thick bunches of Myriophyllum planted with mathematical exactness like the trees in an apple-orchard, but approximating Nature as nearly as possible, proportionately; a blending of Myriophyllum, Ceratophyllum, Anacharis, Valisneria, Potamogeton, and others, in single sprays and delicate bunches, through which the eye can penetrate to the farthest side of the Aquarium.

Although I have never met an Aquarium Fancier who did not claim to fully comprehend the principles governing the relations between animal and vegetable life, yet I rarely find an Aquarium in which they are not ignorantly violated, and the silly questions asked helle the pretended comprehension of the subject. One question which I am frequently called upon to answer is the result of false teaching. It is, "Do you not think it possible to overstock an Aquarium with vegetation?" It is also common to speak of the balance of life in the Aquarium, as though there is an exact balance to be attained and regulated only by close care and a nice adjustment of the amount of animal and vegetable life, some going so far as to give the number of fish per gallon of water. The following quotation from the "American Parlor, Aquarium," has been extensively quoted by dealers in their catalogues:—"Consequently, if too much animal life be placed in the tank, the want of sufficient oxygen is soon experienced by the finny inhabitants thereof, causing them to sicken and die; if too much vegetation exist therein, the water becomes overcharged with oxygen, vitiating their systems with its emanating powers, so that the same result necessarily follows. In the Aquarium the nearer we can arrive at an equalization of the two powers, the nearer we approach perfection. But another point must be considered; it is not alone necessary that these two life-sustaining powers should be equalized, because you may have too much of both, and in this case the health of your animal life will be equally jeopardized." * * *

"In regard to the amount of oxygen and carbon, we cease the same causes produce like effects, even to mankind; in tropical climates, where vegetation arrives at its greatest luxuriance, the atmosphere is overcharged with oxygen, engendering malarious fevers."

The results of these teachings are to be encountered everywhere in hosts of unsuccessful Aquariums. Here and there may be found a fancier who, imbued with the proper scientific spirit, has arrived at a proper appreciation of the subject through the operation of the principles of common sense and the total rejection

of theories—from whatever authority—conflicting therewith. The theory that it is possible to overstock an Aquarium with vegetation, thus overcharging the water with oxygen, is certainly in direct contravention of the laws governing the diffusion of gases. The common everyday experiences of every one furnish abundant evidence in refutation of any such theory. To illustrate its absurdity, one case will suffice. Let us suppose a pond, say for instance, one hundred feet in diameter, in a natural condition, teeming with vegetation. Would any one be bold enough to assert that a single pair of fish introduced into it would stand small chance of surviving and perpetuating their kind for the reason that because of the excess of vegetable life around them, "The water would be overcharged with oxygen, vitiating their systems with its emanating powers and causing them to sicken and die." The Aquarium is but a miniature pond governed by the same laws.

The theory that "You may have too much of both" elements is equally fallacious, as all the oxygen and carbonic acid gas, which is given off by the plants and animals, in excess of what the water will hold, is given off to the atmosphere.

If an Aquarium is overstocked with fish and plants, both will die of course, but not because there is "too much of both these life-sustaining powers," but because the limited amount of water will not hold enough of either element to sustain an undue proportion of animal and vegetable life. Is it true that "In tropical climates, where vegetation attains its greatest luxuriance, the atmosphere is overcharged with oxygen, engendering malarious fevers"? I had thought that malarious fevers were engendered by the miasma arising from vegetable decay, which is greatest where vegetation is most luxuriant. H. A. S. can enlighten us on this point. Will he be so obliging?

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"ZOO NOTES."

Among the very many attractions presented by Philadelphia, perhaps none are more generally appreciated than that of the Zoological Garden, which, day after day, is visited and re-visited by the many. It affords a study of Natural History not obtainable in the works of Buffon or other distinguished naturalists, presenting, as it does, rare specimens from the animal kingdom. Those who have, as yet, not visited it, can form no idea of its importance, and its daily attendants render it the due tribute of praise. It is now in a most flourishing condition, and the Garden has never before been more beautiful, more attractive, or more worthy of a visit. By the recent report of the Society, it is stated that the large sum of \$4,974.10 was taken at the gates in one day in 1876, a sum unprecedented in any similar institution in the world. On March 1st, last, the animals in the Garden numbered 1,073 as follows: Mammals, 403; birds, 506; reptiles, 162. Each week something is added, and the animals for the week ending May 8th, were: four wood ducks, one macaque monkey, six red foxes, one black snake, and one macaque monkey, born in the Garden, an occurrence that has never been known to have taken place but once before in North America. On the night of March 30th, one of the large boa constrictors swallowed its cage blanket, about three feet square, and passed it entire, save that it was somewhat soiled, on the night of May 3d.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

[Our readers have been made familiar with the occupants of the Garde by the easy and graceful pen of our Huon (Mr. E. E. Hulfish) in the "Zoo notes." It was our good fortune to make the visit in his company, and we wish each one of our readers might be favored with such a guide. Not only does intelligible companionship enhance both the pleasure and value of the visit, but when the expounder is wise from a love of the subject, the knowledge is brought to us much more acceptably. Probably no one has done as much as Huon to bring the collection at Fairmount to notice. His articles have attracted young and old, and the interest awakened has caused many to seek the living illustrations at the "Zoo." The Guide book of the Garden is the work of Mr. Hulfish, and is probably the best of the kind ever published. It is a necessity to the visitor at the Garden, and, as those familiar with the pleasing, graceful pen of Huon would expect, it is replete with instruction, while being interesting reading.—Ed.]

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

THE MUSIC LESSON.

(Translated from the German by W. G. Todd.)

No doubt if singing birds could all relate in what way they came into their cages, and by what process they learned to accommodate their natural powers of song to the melodies of man, they would oftentimes draw sad portrayals of their experiences.

The unions for the protection of animals have made such a vigorous use of this theme that people now can hardly see an imprisoned bird without feeling at once a degree of sympathy for him and a sort of indignation towards his jailors.*

So much the more delighted are we to receive from the artist the interesting picture of a thistle-finch in its school days. The master, a fat, chubby-cheeked, merry-faced youngster in pointed cap, short leather breeches, stockings and unstrapped buckle shoes,



has planted himself against the wall with extended feet, and seems to be in a very agreeable position. His right hand is thrust into his breeches pocket, while on the left sits the bird that he is endeavoring to instruct in a popular village air.

With updrawn eyebrows he observes his pupil—while the fresh lips round themselves for the task. Now goes the whistle. At first the bird sits there stupidly and cannot comprehend the situation; but when the melody has been often enough repeated he

* Somewhat ironical. The unions for the protection of birds in Germany, aim to suppress the robbing of the native birds' nests in general, but do not disapprove of properly confining song birds. Probably no land contains more caged song birds than Germany.

turns his head coyly to the right or left, blinks at his master with his little bright eye, and hesitatingly lets off a few broken notes of the tune. The tones are soft and shy, as naturally would be expected of the first attempt; but the music-master observes that they indicate success, and over his whole face there spreads a beam of joy, as he unweariedly continues his instruction. Gradually the bird strings together note after note; he grows more confident, and finally, as if proud to show his intelligence, straightens himself up with full breast, and dashes off the whole melody. Now is it time for the master to show the brilliant results of his methods to his comrades, and the good opinion which they express only serves to add to the self-satisfaction of the master. For a time he is permitted to enjoy the results of his persevering labor, and the bird hangs in its more substantial than ornamental cage, by the cottage window. But one day the father needs money to pay a tax or something of the sort, and the little pupil fakes a journey to the larger chamber of some boy in the city, where, surrounded by beautiful curtains and fine furniture, he sends forth his songs from a gilded cage.

WHITE AND FANCY MICE.

The mouse, in its wild state, is naturally the enemy of all, if so feeble a creature can be termed an enemy, and as a natural consequence the enemies of the mouse are in strong force. It is not, however, the wild mouse that we have to deal with at present, but the pretty, if not more useful, fancy mouse, the pet of our boyhood. In years gone by, we kept mice both for pleasure and profit, and so good had we got the different strains or families, that making allowance for the tendency to revert, or throw back, we could obtain almost any peculiarity for which the strain was selected. Thus we had black with white head and ears, white with black feet and head, and a strain that was colored much like a silver gray rabbit. The whole secret of our success was selection and perseverance.

In breeding mice, as with dogs, or horses, or any animal, selection is one of the greatest essentials, and after selection comes perseverance. But we are straying from the point of our present chapter; the fancy mouse is both elegant and graceful, and fully repays for any pains bestowed on it, and the smell is nearly, if not quite, destroyed by keeping the cages properly clean.

As a rule, fancy mice are gentle and somewhat timid, but with encouragement their timidity soon wears off, and they will then allow themselves to be handled, or placed in the pockets, hat, glove, &c., without attempting to escape. They will also run all over the person of their regular attendant, but it is very rarely they will have dealings with a stranger. Unlike many domestic pets, they are easily kept, take up little room, and do not require expensive food; and as they are very prolific, the whole cost can be easily defrayed by selling the surplus stock. In our opinion there are no small animals possessed of more beauty and grace than mice, and if to this be added their agility and graceful movements, few pets will be found more interesting, either to young or old, but neither fear nor harshness must be evinced towards them.

For ordinary purposes, the common box-cage is best. This can be purchased at any "fanciers' store." For a single pair, the dimensions should be about 8 in. by 6 in., by 3 in. high; nest-place 2½ in. wide, and the width of the box. A round hole 1½ in. in diameter, so the docs should not injure themselves when heavy with young should lead into the nest. A lid should cover the nest to enable it to be cleaned readily.

A movable door should be added to each box to give access for the removal of dirt and debris. A tin receptacle to be purchased at a bird store should be kept to contain the food. If more than two mice are kept, two inches additional space should be added for each mouse, else they will pine away and die. From one to a dozen extra

cages should be kept according to the stock. For traveling boxes 6 in. by 6 in. by 4 in., half covered with perforated zinc are best. In making these boxes, use dark wood for the light varieties and light wood for the darker sorts.

Besides the foregoing, wheel cages like the ordinary squirrel cages are sometimes used, but we object to their use, as the mice soon have sore feet. Fancy cages can be made of any form, but these are not so suitable for the inhabitants as the preceding. Mechanical cages, too, are or were, in great request, but they, generally being worked by a wheel, are open to the same objection as the wheel cages.

Wire cages, both square and dome-shaped, are objectionable, as they are in the first place too cold, and in the second place too light, as mice do best in a state of semi-darkness. Besides, to our fancy, they look too much like a prison. Neither do the animals appear to such advantage as in the one described above. The form of the cage is, however, a matter of individual fancy; but we would remind fanciers that it is the mice, and not the cage, that should be looked at. In no case do poor, miserable specimens look well in fine cages, quite the reverse.

Food and Feeding.—The food of the mouse, when at liberty, consists of what it can obtain. Grain, roots, grass, and seeds; also bread, meat, cheese, candles, &c., all come alike, and it is often the case that this indiscriminate use of food leads to death, and disease. The field mouse forms a granary, and in it stores up a vast accumulation of food: nuts, acorns, wheat, beans, and various other seeds, generally form the staple, but occasionally pieces of bread, cheese, suet, &c., are found stored away. We particularly remember two cases where this foresight, or instinct, was shown, although it is common to the field mouse. In Kent we were employed near a nut plantation, watching some men ploughing, in fact there was a wager as to the best ploughman, and when near the hedge-row near the plantation, a large number of "mouse nests," as the ploughmen called them, were turned over, and altogether about two bushels of cob-nuts were picked up. In one of these stores we counted seven hundred and ten nuts, one hundred and twenty acorns, forty-five beans, about a pint of wheat and barley, and seven peas, besides other seeds. Thus the pair of mice must have made over a thousand journeys to collect these together. No peas had been grown within a quarter of a mile of the spot, so we supposed those in the store had been dropped by the birds. The nuts were fully thirty yards off, so that an immense lot of work had to be gone through to collect so large a store. In the other case we were planting larch near a large plantation of spruce and Scotch fir, and we opened several nests, and got over thirty pounds of seed (not cones), and from one nest alone we obtained over seven pounds of fir seeds, three pounds of acorns, and over six and a quarter pounds of grain and other seeds. The whole of the contents of this store we weighed and found it contained just eighteen pounds, but whether there were only one pair, or whether there were several mice we could not ascertain, but the fir seeds the mice had collected, fetched us 10s. 6d. from that one nest; and altogether we made 45s. of the seeds we got altogether in about five days; not a bad sum to reap from the labor of such small animals as mice. It is a curious and noteworthy fact that mice, when storing away food for winter use, always select that which is soundest and fairly ripe, so that a store of seeds are of value, if the seeds are of any useful kind. It is also very noticeable how clean the little animals are when in a wild state, eating only clean food, and that free from all obnoxious properties.

The house mouse is not, however, so particular as regards food, and so far as we have been able to ascertain they make no stores of food against a rainy day. This is probably due to their partial domestication, and to there generally being a stock of food for them to gain access to; matters that would probably change the habits of any animal. The food of fancy mice should be clean,

and consist of substances that are inodorous, so as to lessen the chance of unpleasant smells. If well kept on proper food, and cleanliness is scrupulously attended to no unpleasant smells will be perceptible, with the exception of a slight odor that is given off from the animal itself, and this is so slight that the scent of the sawdust will completely conceal it, unless, as we said before, coarse substances, such as cheese, bacon, or strong vegetables, as onions or garlic, are given them. We have ere now known such cases, and the result has been as might have been expected, an intolerable stench.

The staple of fancy mice should be stale bread soaked in milk, and oats and bran, with an occasional change to canary seed and millet, and other seeds that are poor in oil. Wheat should not be given, neither should hemp, linseed, rape, mustard, &c., as they are too oily. In preparing the bread and milk, stale bread (at least three days old) should be crumbled into a cup or basin, and scalding hot milk should be poured over it in just sufficient quantity to soak the bread well without being sloppy. Feed regularly once a day with this, and when the mice cease eating remove the tin, and throw in some oats or canary seed. This the mice will eat at leisure, and each time the cages are cleaned out some bran should be thrown in along with the sawdust, partly for them to eat, and partly to assist in absorbing moistures. During the winter a small portion of suet chopped fine, or lean meat well boiled and chopped up, should be given once or twice a week with canary or millet seeds instead of oats. Water is not, as a rule, necessary, the moisture in the bread and milk being sufficient; but if dry food is alone used, then a little milk should be given from time to time. During spring and summer a few blades of flowering grass will be relished, and at all times a small piece or two of carrot occasionally will be taken with apparent relish. On no account should salt food be given, as it disagrees with the little animals, and sugar should only be used sparingly, as it tends to make the mice too fat, and gives them a rough appearance. The tins in which the bread and milk is put should be scalded out at least three times a week, and they should be kept clean in all parts, especially if the backs are of brass, as they sometimes are. In fact, great cleanliness should be used in every part of the feeding arrangements.—*Bazaar.*

CATS.

BY LADY CUST.

(Continued from page 100.)

Kittens are fifty-six days before they are born, at which time they are, like puppies, blind and deaf, the eyelids and ears being firmly closed; and the former, if opened, showing the power of sight immatured. In about nine days, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, they commence their functions.

The untamed mother hides her kittens, but the domesticated cat always forces them upon the notice of her own protectors, bringing them and anxiously recommending them to their care, and expressing evident signs of pleasure on seeing them caressed. It is curious to watch the mother fetch her kittens one by one to remove them to some place she has fixed upon for them. How gently she carries her little treasure in her mouth! looking carefully around to be sure that no enemy is in sight, and then placing it down and smoothing its coat. If the distance is great she rests, as the little burden is generally fat and heavy.

The mother nurses her progeny for a few weeks, scarcely ever leaving them, and after that time she catches and brings them small game, such as young mice and birds, instructing them how to kill them. No maternal love can exceed that of feline mothers for their offspring; they will brave any danger in their defence, and fight for them to the last breath, fretting with lamentable cries for many days if deprived of them; and frequently not

forsaking them when dead, until they no longer bear any resemblance to what they were. I had two Angora cats with kittens at the same time, and they all occupied the same nest; the two families were a joint concern, and when one of the mothers went out the other nursed them all. One very remarkable circumstance I have always observed: when these fond mothers, through illness, lose the sustenance with which nature has provided them for their young, they are immediately conscious of the cause of their cries, and become so distressed and irritated that they invariably kill them. Kittens are generally born in the spring and autumn; male cats will sometimes destroy them.

It is a curious fact that cats will never prosper without grass to eat. I have long observed and been convinced of this; and was ridiculed for my opinion when I asserted it, even by some learned members of the Zoological Society, who would not believe that grass was necessary to the feline tribe in general, or that they would even eat it, until they witnessed the voracity with which it was devoured after a deprivation of it for a few days. I am perfectly certain it is essential for the maintenance of health and life in that species. (It was a mystery to us for weeks why, during the winter, our house-plants were so often found with broken leaves. Our rose-bushes especially suffered. We watched them closely and found the house cat to be the destroyer.—Ed.) In the first place it cools the blood, preventing humors, and contributes to the healthy condition of the skin, rendering the fur fine and glossy. It has also a material effect on the general health. Every one must have observed the constant licking bestowed on the coat, and the rough nature of the tongue. Consequently the loose hair is conveyed to the stomach and intestines, where it remains in balls or long rolls, causing dullness and loss of appetite, and ending in death. The hair swallowed adheres to the rough grass and is then digested, or if the mass is too large (as is often the case in the moulting season, especially with Angora cats), it will be thrown up: long rolls of hair with grass, perfectly exclusive of any other substance; and the animal that a few moments previous was dying, will now be relieved, and take its food as usual. Never alarm a sick animal; they are always more nervous when ill, and fright is most pernicious.

Whatever is necessary to be done, must be done as quietly as possible, and without talking and noise. Sick and frightened cats always hide in dark corners to die.

To be concluded.

ON MUNKYS.

BY JERRY STUBBS.

There iz a grait menny kinds uv munkys tu numerus tu menshun, likwis thair naims iz tu hard wich iz not rite that munkys shud hev naims moar scientifiker then peples naims. Munkys iz phound in menny parts uv the world, but ef you want tu se phun yu'd oghter go out tu the Zu an se tha Munkys plain "Heer we go roun tha mulberri bush, aroun tha stoar pipe." Sum munkys dressze themselves up in red cotes an blu briches an hires an organ an a italyun to karry them aroun an du tha wurk whils they raik in tha spondilix wich is a grait phinaneer. Sum munkys luk lik peple yu kno an then agane sum luk lik phurriers wich iz acordin tu the way thay air brot up." Sum munkys iz solum az prechers an sum loks lik loyers an sum stoles tha buttuns an groan-nats from tha uther wurks wich iz not verri big an aint lukin wich iz like politishans. Sum peple iz fur munkys bein yure aneasters an sum iz fur Adam an Eve bein born reddy maid wich iz the esyist wa but mabe Mistur Darwin iz rite fur thairs a grait dele uv lumun nachur about munkys ur els a grait dele uv munky nachur about humin beins.

Ef yu want to ketch munkys yu jest git undur tha tre whare tha ruste an taik a drink owt uv yure whiskey jug an then go awa

an leve tha jug an when yure gon away tha munkys'll kum down an drink tha whiskey an git drunk and then yu ken maik em ketch hans an lede em awa wich iz the best wa tu git voturs on elekshun da.

The wurst kind uv munky fur phitin iz tha Goriller wich iz terrybel tu behoald wen its mad an karrys a klub so yu better run awa. Awlso little munkys iz nasty phiters fur tha doant parc thair nales an skrach wurrs in a kat an pul yure hare—an thets about awl I kno about munkys.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

A telegram from one of the counties in New York states that the seventeen-year locusts, though so early in the season, have already made their appearance there.

Well, suppose they have come? There is nothing in it strange, save that it is some month or so too soon in the season, and as they have been coming every year for a series of years, the name seems to be somewhat out of place. In 1834 this insect appeared in very large numbers in the States of Virginia and Maryland, and again in 1843, doing not the least harm at either visit; therefore, if any one has the least idea that they will be eaten out of house and home, they may banish all fear, as they are perfectly harmless, doing no injury to plants, and subsisting only on dew, which is sucked in by the snout. Its pleasant song should make it the most welcome of all bugs which come to us by the order of nature; certainly its appearance should never—though it should come twice a year—cause the least alarm or anxiety.

The locust which devastated Kansas and Nebraska in the past seasons, was the migratory locust or wandering grasshopper, identically the same with those mentioned in the Bible as one of the plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians. The terrible plague appears in huge flocks or swarms, flying from the east toward the west in dense clouds at a height of about five hundred feet. When one of these living clouds fall upon the ground, vegetation disappears like dew before the sun, and in a few hours nothing can be seen but the naked soil. Miles and miles of country have thus been destroyed, causing famine to fall upon that land first and pestilence afterwards from the stench of the myriads of grasshoppers. With these terrible pests the innocent seventeen-year locust, as it is called, has nothing to do, nor save that it is a fellow bug, is in any way related to it, and difference in size and appearance is so great that one need never be mistaken for the other. The migratory locust, or wandering grasshopper, is two and a half inches in length, grayish brown, spotted with black in color. During the day they are on the wing, never settling down until about sunset, when they at once commence their work of destruction. The seventeen-year locust is an inch shorter in length, has a black body, red eyes, and a short, thick head, with a needle-shaped snout resting on its breast, and with this instrument it sucks up the dew.

The migratory locust is not a curse everywhere. The Bushmen of Africa and Asia consider them their greatest blessing. They welcome him and his vast swarms with their whole hearts and stomachs. The Bushman has no crops to lose, nor clothing to be destroyed, for, be it known, your migratory will eat clothing as quick as he will grass; therefore, the Bushman only sees in the swarming insects an abundant supply of food to be had with out price, and with very little labor. He has but to gather them in vast heaps, build a fire and roast them, eat what he wants, and grind the balance into meal, to be reserved for a future day. Honey is still the sauce this food requires, and that sauce the Bushman has whenever he can obtain it. He uses it to make the dish more digestible. Dr. Livingston was quite fond of locust food, pronouncing it good and much superior to shrimps.

"You don't like shrimps?"

"Well, hunger might, perhaps, mend both your capacity and taste.

HOOX.

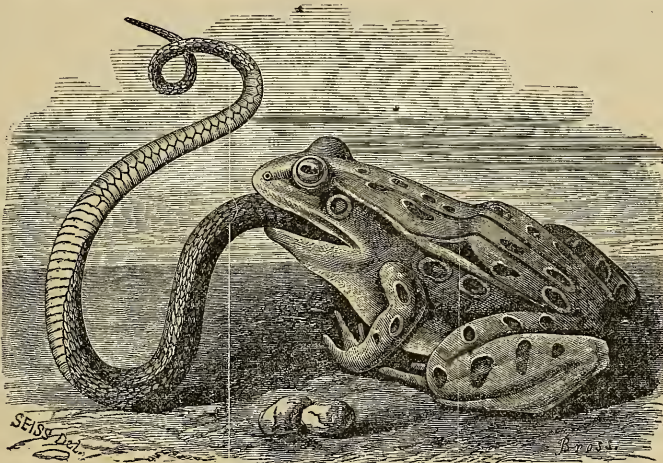
A SNAKE-EATING FROG.

It is a well known fact that many serpents subsist almost entirely upon frogs, but I never knew of frogs attempting to devour their common enemy, the snake, until I myself witnessed it. Last autumn I had in my vivarium a female shad frog (*rana halecina*, Kalm), a young bullfrog (*rana catesbeiana*, Shaw), and also two male marsh frogs (*rana palustris*, Le Conte). One morning I introduced to them a De Kay's brown snake (*Storeria Dekayi*, Holbrook). The bull and marsh frogs were much terrified at the appearance of the snake, and leaped wildly about, hiding at last under stones in corners as far removed from the snake as possible. Not so, however, with *halecina*. She did not, if I may use slang, 'scare worth a cent,' but looked upon the sudden appearance of the snake as a matter of course. The snake, happy at being released from the small, dark box in which it had been confined, began moving about quite briskly. It at length crawled too near *halecina*, who with her tongue instantane-

FRESH- AND SALT-WATER FISH.

It is well known that fresh-water fish cannot live in salt water and, *vice versa*. It has been supposed that the reason existed in the poisonous effect which the inappropriate water exerted. M. Paul Burt has been recently investigating the subject, and his conclusion is that the death is not due to any toxic action, but is simply a phenomenon of osmosis or transmission of fluids through the membranes. There are certain fish which exist sometimes in salt, and sometimes in fresh-water. M. Burt has proven that they never proceed directly from one to the other, but, enter a brackish water and remain a sufficient time to become habituated to the change, which accounts for the quantity of these migratory fish found at the mouths of the rivers which they usually ascend. A fresh-water eel was not affected by sudden immersion into salt-water. M. Burt proved by investigation, the reason to be the natural slime affording a protection from the action of salt-water.

In eels, handled with a cloth which rubbed off the slime,



THE SNAKE-EATING FROG.

ously seized it by the head, and began swallowing it with rapid gulps, until six inches of the snake had disappeared in her now distended abdomen. At this moment the snake had the appearance of an immense tongue, which the frog was slushing about most energetically. Not wishing to lose the snake, it being the most valuable of the two reptiles, I endeavored to force the frog to part with the snake, by tapping her smartly with my lead pencil. This had not, however, the desired effect, but I was forced to grasp the frog in one hand, and the snake in the other, and thus draw the snake from its unpleasant situation. The snake acted as if partially blind or bewildered after its removal, but otherwise seemed none the worse for its five minute trip around the frog's stomach. *Halecina* made two more attempts to swallow her fellow prisoner the snake; both times she was caught in the act and frustrated, and it is without doubt, she would at length have succeeded, had I not adopted precautionary measures. The above-mentioned snake was twelve inches in length, and the frog, from nose to vent, two and a half inches. Previously, this same frog had swallowed a live brown Triton (*Desmognathus fusca*, Rafinesque), over three inches long. I will presume the frog mused thus: 'I will be compassionate toward you, poor Triton, and end your sorrowful longing for liberty'—and swallowed him!"—C. F. SEISS in *Scientific American*.

osmosis set in and death ensued. The converse experiment of immersing salt-water fish in fresh-water produced analogous effects. The gills were the seat of alterations in both. M. Burt also observed that the life of a sea-fish could be prolonged by the addition of salt to fresh-water.—*Scientific American*.

DACE IN VAST QUANTITIES, supposed by fishermen to have been washed down from the upper waters, are said to ascend the Battersa Creek (Eng.) scantly to enjoy the warmest water entering from a drain at the upper end. Many are affected with a fungous disease, which at first cripples and probably soon kills them. Under the microscope, the fungus presents a tangled mass of *mycelium* (mixed with diatoms and infusoria) sending up a profusion of spore heads. When it has become largely developed on the fish, it produces a violent inflammation of the fins and also of the membranes about the scales. The fish swims feebly and sluggishly, and I should think soon dies, as each tide shows us many dead fish.—W. H. H., in *Land and Water*.

Frank Buckland adds, "This is a most important fact in fish culture. Without doubt the warmish water is the cause of the assemblage of the young fish in such numbers. The fungus is very deadly to fish sometimes. I can cure it, by taking the fish from the water, and rubbing him with salt, putting him back again."

[There might be other reasons for this influx of young fish in

such numbers. If they were washed to the heavy waters of the Battersca, rendered brackish by the tide, this brackishness may have induced the disease of the fins. The Dace being a freshwater fish, and the freshness rather than the warmth of the water, from the drain at the head of the Creek may be the attraction. Or, if salt is curative to this fungoid growth, may not the disease have sought its remedy at tide-water, and the presence of water at the drain, in the state to which they are native, have caused the Dace to seek the Creek.—Ed.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN,

Arrivals for week ending June 5th, 1877.

4 Rabbits (*Lepus cuniculus*), presented. 1 Gt. Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented. 1 Short-eared Owl (*Bachyotus palustris*), presented. 1 Woodchuck (*Actomys monax*), presented. 2 Beavers (*Castor canadensis*), purchased. 1 Red-tailed Buzzard (*Buteo borealis*), presented. 1 Common Pigeon, presented. 1 Sparrow Hawk (*Fimnestus sparverius*), presented. 8 Striped Gophers (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*). Born in Garden. 1 Red Bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), presented. 7 Manaque Monkeys (*Macacus cynomolgus*), purchased. 1 Pir-tail Monkey (*Macacus nemistrinus*), purchased. 1 Rhenss Monkey (*Macacus erythreus*). 1 Bonnet Monkey (*Macacus radiatus*), purchased. 7 Entellus Monkeys (*Semnopithecus entellus*), purchased. 1 Maltese Cat (*Felis domestica*), presented. 1 Garter Snake (*Eutaenia sirtalis*), presented. 1 Badger (*Taxidea Americana*), purchased. 2 Collared Peccaris (*Dicotyles torquatus*), presented. 1 Hawk (*Bubo borealis*). 4 Horned Toads (*Phrynosoma cornuta*) presented. 1 Brown Capuchin (*Cebus fatellus*), presented. 1 Siren (*Siren lacertina*), presented. 2 Land Tortoises (*Testudo tabulata*), presented.

Very truly, &c.,

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Sup't.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CHIRP'S ADVENTURES.

A STORY OF BIRD-LIFE.

CHAPTER VI.—A DOUBLE MARRIAGE IN BIRD LIFE.

The following morning when I awoke, the east was turning from gray to orange, Goldy was still sleeping, but my relatives were all awake.

Leaving the canary asleep in the nest beside mother, father, my sisters, and myself flew forth after our morning meal. Father took us to a pasture where we made a nice breakfast off the flies that torture poor cattle. Then we flew to the brook that flowed murmuring through the orchard, and we bathed in its clear, cold water perfumed with water-lilies.

While we were perched in a row on the branch of a maple, drying our wet feathers I questioned father concerning the absence of Misfortune, my black sister.

"Your sister," replied my father, looking grave, "was taken from the nest by two fierce-looking humans after we were pushed out. And now, my son," he added, "that she is gone, let us forget her."

"Yes, brother, let's forget her," chimed in Twitter and Blossom.

The sun was just appearing above the horizon, and the dew on the grass and flowers sparkled like a stone you call a diamond, when we returned to the nest. Goldy was awake, and complaining of hunger.

"Good Chirp," said he, "take me back to Mistress Ollie. I'm so very, very hungry, and I can't eat bugs like you Pewees; take me back, please."

Telling my relatives that I would not be gone long, Goldy and I mounted into the air and headed towards Farmer Smith's house.

Before we were out of hearing, mother shouted: "Be quick, now, Chirp, something wonderful is going to happen to-day!"

When we reached the house, everything was locked, and no one was up. The monster lay asleep on the window-sill of the conservatory, so it was impossible for Goldy to get into the room without awakening it. The cages laid where they had fallen. The

seed-cup of Goldy's silver cage was broken, and the seed scattered about over the grass. Goldy made a hearty meal, and when he had finished he declared he felt so much better that at my invitation he concluded to spend the day with me, and return to Mistress Ollie at sunset. So back to the nest we flew again.

"Now, mother dear," I said, "I am dying to hear what wonderful thing is going to happen to-day."

"Your sisters are going to be married," she replied.

"Fie, mother, fie!" cried Twitter and Blossom.

Birds, you know, cannot blush when embarrassed, but they ruffle their feathers instead, and my sisters ruffled theirs very prettily indeed, when they cried "Fie!"

Of course I was very much astonished. I had left my sisters partly-fledged birdlings in the nest, and here they were full grown maidens, going to be married.

Goldy, of course, was invited to witness the marriage. He complimented my sisters in a manner to make them ruffle their feathers again, and when he learned that there was to be a musical entertainment at the close of the ceremony, "I'll sing for you," said he.

"We'll be delighted, I'm sure, if you will," said Twitter.

The marriage was to take place at high noon, in the depths of a wood, where there would be no fear of interruption from those cannibals of the air—the birds of prey.

A short time before the appointed time, the bridegrooms appeared. They were spruce young fellows about my own age, and from their conversation when I was introduced, I liked them very much.

Of course the bridegrooms were Pewees. Birds are governed by what is called caste, and are not allowed to marry out of their caste.

Goldy behaved like the mad-cap that he was. He sang and flew about in ecstasy. He even went so far as to propose going on an excursion to a neighboring meadow, with a gay young widow Oriole. Of course she indignantly refused, and came pouting to me, and told me of what she called "the fellow's insolence." I explained to her that Goldy was a cage-bird, and unacquainted with bird-etiquette, so she pardoned him.

High noon arrived, and the wedding party mounted in the air, led by the brides and grooms, and headed towards the wood. Mother remained behind.

A fascinating Pewee lass tried to allure me to her side, but I kept close to Goldy, fearing that he could not fly the whole distance without alighting to rest. Much to my astonishment, he stopped but once, and though that put us considerably in the rear of the flock, we arrived at the appointed spot all in good time.

The number of invited guests was very large. There were the Orioles, the Wrens, the Bluebirds, the "Whistle-birds," the Robins, the Chippies, and our own relatives, the Pewees. There were also Mr. and Mrs. House-Sparrow, a pair of foreigners, who had recently taken up their residence in the neighborhood.

The minister was Parson Kingfisher. He was a very pious bird, though it may be truthfully said that he lived on wickedness; his food consisting of wicked little fishes. You have seen him, I dare say, many a time, sitting on the top of a stake on the margin of a stream, engaged in deep thought, every now and then darting into the water to gobble up a wicked little fish that was doing nothing naughty.

Madam Blue-Jay, I noticed, was not present, and when I asked sister Twitter why our kind old neighbor was not invited, she said:

"Oh! she's an awful, awful wicked bird!" and flitted to the side of Jenny Wren to talk about the foolishness and lack of manners in Peep Chippie to come to the wedding with half the feathers out of his tail.

The marriage was very solemn. Parson Kingfisher was assisted in his office by Doctor Owl, the same who had so gallantly attempted to rescue me from the claws of the monster with green eyes. I noticed that the feathers knocked out in the conflict had not yet grown so long as the others. Father gave the birds away. I was groomsmen, and at a hint from me, my friend Goldy was made one also.

Parson Kingfisher gave them some good advice, but it was like bitter medicine—very disagreeable to take. Doctor Owl, who was a very jolly fellow, though his countenance was sour-looking, made some remarks which made us all laugh.

And when my father went up to the newly-wedded couple and said, "Bless you, my children, and be happy, may your eggs always be fertile," he did it in such a manner as to bring tears into the eyes of nearly the whole party.

It now began to rain; so it was determined to put off the concert until the morrow.

Goldy was so well pleased with his liberty, that he declared he would remain with us until after the concert. PAUL LOGIC.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND LAND & WATER

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO

THE FEATHERED WORLD, THE STUDENT OF NATURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HOME.

"NOT FOR ITSELF—BUT FOR ALL."

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum; 4 copies, \$5; 10 copies, \$12; 30 copies, \$30. Single copy, 15 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, JULY 16, 1877.

No. 7.

EDITORIAL

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

As we remarked in a previous paper, the growth in popularity of the Plymouth Rock has been something remarkable. The bird is as much sought after to-day by fanciers and amateurs as any in the catalogue. Its popularity rests on a solid foundation, the test of trial proving it to possess the good qualities claimed for it by those who first ventured to write in its favor. These good qualities have been so fully discussed that most of our readers are comparatively familiar with them; but, as with the Bantam and Leghorn, a great deal may be written without exhausting the subject. Some writers, (too many, we are sorry to say), lose their heads or their senses when their hobbies are their subject, but the majority of those who have written about the Plymouth Rock—to their credit be it said—have avoided hyperbole. To sustain this credit we will make no assertions not strictly within the limits of truthfulness and experience.

There are many qualities that go to make up a fowl or a breed. Among these are size, shape, style, feathering, and all those points usually enumerated in the *Standard* as "fancy qualities,"—or those appealing to the eye. These points are sometimes cultivated to the exclusion of other or economic qualities, as stamina, healthfulness, and productiveness. The fancier undoubtedly has rights in the matter, but not a monopoly of them. Intrinsic or economic values are quite as important as the extrinsic or fancy. They may not count for as much in the show pen, but will for more in the poultry-yard.

To develop and fix the characteristics in a breed is a slow and tedious process, but the care and effort of years may very soon be destroyed in breeding for exhibition purposes, where the requirements of the *Standard* alone are sought, and where prize-winning alone is the object. The sacrificing of the intrinsic for the extrinsic would seem too absurd to require thought or rebuke, were we not so often brought face to face with it.

We do not intend to discuss the *Standard* Plymouth Rock until later—but to consider now the economic qualities of the breed. With these, the *Standard* has nothing to do.

The intrinsic values of the Plymouth Rock are not numerous, but important. The first of these is stamina—this word comes

to us from the Romans—meaning strength, the foundation. We apply it to mean vigor, natural force: that which supports, and as opposed to weakness or delicacy of constitution or habit. In this quality, few birds are equal to the Plymouth Rock, and none surpass it. Its constitutional strength is quite equal to that of any other variety. It is hearty, thrifty, and strong. Where any other fowl will succeed, the Plymouth Rock will be at home. Throughout the United States and Canadas, and across the Atlantic—in all the different latitudes wherever it has been distributed, this quality has been shown in perfection. This adaptability to climatic change has been the test for other breeds. The test upon which the verdict "It is the only fowl worth keeping, either for profit or pleasure," has been desired. Having been subjected to the severest tests, and proved itself equal to every situation, shall it not rank with the first?

RAPIDITY AND EARLINESS OF MATURITY

come next for consideration. This is possessed by the Plymouth Rock in a marked degree. Among the larger breeds the Houdan is probably the only one that can compete with it. The Leghorn develops as fast—but it is a genus by itself, and may not be compared with other breeds ordinarily.

The Plymouth Rock chick, from the time it first sees the light, is strong, vigorous, and wide awake. It grows and thrives from the start, making rapid progress in its development. It will not gain weight faster than the Brahma or Cochin chick, but it feathers quicker, gets its growth sooner, and is ready for market, without pinfeathers, at an earlier age. A Brahma or Cochin will attain a greater weight or size at maturity, but will require more time. With many this may not seem an objection, but on the Atlantic slope and lower lake region, time is a consideration. This, for two reasons: 1st, cost of production, and, 2d, competition in market. In these sections of country, grain is comparatively scarce and high, while in the Mississippi Valley it is plentiful and cheap. With the same conditions of climate, therefore, the East can only compete with the West in point of time.

Some may think this taking too matter-of-fact a view of the case, but people are beginning to look at things in such a light, and with reason. We are not, and never will be, a nation of poultry fanciers, but we are fast becoming a nation of poultry raisers, and the main question is and will be, "Of which can I make the most money?" We are tending to the object of French breeders,

namely, as a source of food supply. Americans are a practical people, and not likely to lose sight of the "main chance;" but, though fanciers and amateurs may be found, poultry keeping will be conducted as manufacturing and shop-keeping are—upon business principles.

The majority of readers have no very clear ideas of the importance of poultry as a food supply. Poultry-keeping is looked upon rather as a pastime, a recreation, or a small economy. But let them stand at the termini of some of the larger lines of railway, which converge from the interior to the seaboard cities; the tons of poultry and millions of eggs that arrive daily, will cause question as to the source of supply. They will realize that somebody somewhere raises poultry and eggs as a source of income and revenue.

It is the early maturity that is the secret of the Plymouth Rocks' success in New England. Western men will be slower than were the Eastern to give up the Asiatics, because their purpose is suited better. At present, neither time nor grain are a consideration, but in the next twenty-five years, when manufacturing towns and denser rural population are found in the Mississippi Valley, other changes will cause the earliest-maturing breed to be the favorite.

Competition in market occurs when distant shippers begin to forward freely. This, for good and sufficient reasons, cannot be done until cool or cold weather sets in. Then poultry from distant points arrives by the single and dozen carloads—and prices fall off. By this time the poultry raiser of the Atlantic slope should have all his surplus stock disposed of. He can then be independent. It is, therefore, prudent for him to select an early-maturing breed. The Plymouth Rock thus presents the double advantage to him of economy in production and of early marketing at good prices. Thus, though the fancier may keep the breed his preference dictates, the poultry raiser must consider many points before he may make his choice. In his case the intrinsic values alone have weight.

Productiveness is the last quality we shall consider.

The Plymouth rock is a good layer. It is termed so by men who know exactly what the term implies. It is not of course to be compared with the Leghorn or the Hamburg, for egg producing—neither are any of the large breeds. Such a comparison is inadmissible. Persons whose opinions are entitled to weight, and to rank as authority, agree in placing the production of all the large breeds that incubate at from 120 to 150 eggs and one brood each a year, as a good record. We have before us now a record of forty Plymouth Rock hens, covering one hundred and five days of the current season, commencing Feb. 15th. During the time three hens died, and five hatched broods. The number of eggs laid was 1,896, or 158 dozen. An average of very nearly four dozen, or correctly $47\frac{1}{2}$ eggs to the hen. Some may think this not much of a record, but it is a very good one. Thirteen more of the hens were set between May 15th and June 1st. We happen to know that this flock had good comfortable quarters, and were well fed and cared for; but neither coddled nor forced. The record will be extended through the year, and at its close we hope to see the whole of it. We are not obliged to confine ourselves to this one; we have others at hand, while we have also the testimony of good, reliable, unbiassed men.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

If you are not as much interested now as you were in the early spring, don't lessen your care and oversight. Care now will let later in the season. The mother hens have left most of the broods, sometimes without showing them where they are to sleep nights, and, poor things, they have a hard time of it. If they go into the poultry house, and attempt to follow the old birds on to the

roosts, they are pecked at and pushed off without ceremony. They are lucky if they are not bruised and injured. If they remain on the ground, under bushes or in the boxes or barrels where they lived with the mother, they are at the mercy of night prowlers—rats, weasels, skunks, and strange cats. Here the "ounce of prevention" comes in very nicely. Provide shelter from sun and rain for the young stock; keep their quarters free from vermin; feed them regularly and often, and, above all things, provide plenty of fresh, clean drinking water in the shade. If you are breeding for exhibition, and have good stock, if you observe these precautions, the chances are that we shall hear from your birds at the next season's exhibitions.

Your adult birds are beginning to shed their feathers, are beginning their moult. Take care of them. They need extra feeding of good, nourishing, not heating, but strengthening food, with a supply, at hand, of feather-making material.

Separate the sexes of both old and young. It may be all nonsense, but we don't think so, especially if you are breeding more than one kind of fowls. Besides, male birds need all their vitality to carry them through the moult with success, while the hens are better off by themselves. You see, if you are breeding for exhibition, you want to get through with a little more than the skin of your teeth. There is no doubt, if no disease takes them off, if they are well fed and cared for, they will be alive in their new feathers by early winter, but the object is to gain every point; to have the whole strength and vigor saved to put into that new coat. It shall be the very best possible to be obtained from the resources on hand. So, husband those resources, and allow no unnecessary demand to be made. The young of both sexes attain greater size and better development if kept apart, if reproduction be delayed. Circumstances must guide you in further separating your male birds. In the ordinary breeds all may be placed together. A little skirmishing will result in the acknowledging of some one bird as master. But with *gomes*, the real "true blue," that stand until death, separate pens are best, unless you care to thin your flock. Corn is not as good for summer feed for adults as wheat. Feed broken or crushed grain for economy, that is if economy means with you the greatest returns and saving of time. The gastric juice will not act upon the grain until it is broken, so, by feeding it broken, you save the bird that much of time. There are many reasons why it is not best to keep fed constantly before either pigeons or poultry. It does them good to get hungry once in a while—to have regular feeding times and places. Scatter the food broadcast when you do feed; the exercise of hunting for it is good for them.

If your chicks are drooping, pulling a few feathers from their wings will save them. Use a little salt in all your poultry food, as much as would be season for your own taste.

Now is the very glory of the year for lice. If you have been careful and watchful, you have none. If you have them, you need no words from us to tell you what they are, and doubtless your note-book for next year's work contains sermons upon this one subject.

BIRD NOTES.

Many of our readers are summering in the country, in sections far apart, and with both flora and fauna different. We would be pleased to receive bird notes from these. Not compilations or far-fetched articles—but notes of personal experiences and observations. We would also like, for a collection for reference to be kept at this office, wings of birds that may be the victims of the summer's campaign, with such notes concerning the birds to which they belonged, their haunts, habits, and local names, as can be obtained. These, we will publish, giving credit to the writers. Many of our friends are bird lovers, at their homes, and in the woods. We would like to receive the benefit of their observations.

PATENT SAWDUST is the latest novelty brought to our notice. By means of a very simple and ingenious process of which Messrs. J. C. Newell & Sons are the patentees, all the shavings which accumulate at their planing mills foot of W. 19th St., New York, are converted into a light clean sawdust, the particles of which are of uniform size, and free from the dust and large chips found in the common sawdust. This new form is designed for the use of packers of goods of every description—being perfectly dry, it possesses the desideratum of bulk with light weight.

Sawdust is an excellent absorbent for poultry quarters, though it must not be used upon the feeding places. Why is it not an excellent material for the packing of eggs for hatching? Will not Mr. Newell tell us?

The design of the Botanical Garden, at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is worthy of imitation by other cities. There, collections are made of the different species of a genus, and all are labeled with the botanical names. One feature of this garden is the fine collection of young pines, each named, giving the student the opportunity for comparison and observation.

TAKE NOTICE!

The desiring the works of G. P. Burnham, will please address him at Melrose, Mass., as we do not keep them for sale.

CARDS, CATALOGUES & C. RECEIVED.

Circular of Woodruff Scientific expedition around the World.
Dan'l Macauley Cor. Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry K. Welsh, York, Pa. Breeder of Game fowls and fancy pigeons.
F. H. Parsons, Southville, Mass. Light Brahmas, Duke of York strain.
D. Z. Evans, Jr., Burlington, N. J. Shepherd Dogs and Pet Stock.
C. J. Ward, Chicago, Ill. Black Cochins.
Robert Lewis, Hope Hill Garden, Casleton, N. Y. Seedsman and Florist.
Chas. H. Deane, Peoria, Ill. Sale card of Park animals.
Springer Bros., Springfield, Ill. Light Brahmas.
Lockwood, Brooks & Co., 381 Washington St., Boston. Portable fern press.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OLD MARYLAND FANCIER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1877.

FRIEND WADE:—

After a sojourn here of nearly a year, I have at last found a place to keep fancy pigeons again and am happy. I have succeeded in interesting a friend, Mr. Albert Carlisle, also in them, and he has kindly furnished the loft, a room about 25x15 ft., and over a stable. We have divided it into two lofts, one, two-thirds of the room for fancy, and the other one-third, for common stock, on the latter we hope soon to realize a dividend, as their squabs sell in the market here for fifty cents a pair, for table use.

I was out to Mr. Ringot's place yesterday, and I think he has by far, the best collection in this State. He has some very good stock, but not A 1 birds; he says there are very few here who take any interest in the fancy and it is a very hard matter to get extra birds, and I guess he is right. He showed me several good birds that he had received from Philadelphia by express, and I must say I was astonished to see what good condition they were in after their long journey. I noticed particularly that he had no Owls at all, he doesn't think there are any in the State. Now I wouldn't consider our loft complete without a pair of Owls of some descrip-

tion, and I would like any one whose eye this chance to meet, and who has a good pair to dispose of, to let me know what the price would be delivered here. I think after they are once introduced here they would be in demand.

H. F. WHITMAN.

"FIFTEEN EGGS A DAY!"

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 27, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—I read your last number pretty nearly through, and found much information, and think it a valuable paper for any one going into the poultry business. "The Eggstraordinary Maryland hen" I was wise or foolish enough to speak of, and am given no rest at home about my hen story. It is repeated to every one coming to the house. Seeing it in what seemed to be a reliable journal, I thought there might be something in it, though "15 eggs in one day" I thought impossible. What do you think about it? If you have inserted it as a hoax, to trifile with your readers, who are not a class who want "The Nix Nax" or "Jolly Joker," or at least do not subscribe for these when they send you \$1.50, you will be a loser by this. If it be true, the laugh will be turned upon our folks here. If not, I shall always class your journal among the unreliable.

W. J. BLEW.

[We do not "think" We gave the story as it came to us. Any one knowing either G. O. Brown or Rev. Mr. Bolton, will feel as we certainly did—they would not send such statements and bear witness to their friends' veracity, did they not themselves believe it probable. Surely neither would wish the FANCIERS' JOURNAL to play the part of the "Jolly Joker."—ED.]

OUR SALEM LETTERS.

No. 1.

Mr. Editor, and readers of the Journal:—

There are multitudes of men and women occupied in adjusting glasses and peering into dim distances. There are people who, because they are compelled to stay at home while their neighbors are at the sea-shore, are filled with ennui, and unconsciously think their world has worn out. If one cannot go to the mountains, or springs, or falls, or shore, what is life worth? A man once could see nothing but a pebble, says a fable; and he thought all of pleasure was lost to him. But he began to study the pebble, and the infinite seemed to open before his eyes. I presume he could read to that pebble. The glaciers, the volcanic fires, the rains, the surf, the sunlight, vegetation, had each borne a part in producing and shaping this tiny pebble which was his world. He became absorbed in his studies. Life looked infinitely too short in which to complete them. Let some of these people, who have on their distance glasses, take them off and study what is under their noses, for a while. I am not one who would cry down all work which looks into the future. God forbid. But there is a discontent, and a hurry, and a hunger for news of the wars of the world, and the murders of the country, a newspaper of feverish life, which is irritating to the cool beholder, and which might, for a while at least, be abandoned with profit. You will be rich, and then you may go to Saratoga and Newport if you will. What do you expect to find there, and whom do you want to see, and who, do you imagine, will want to see you? You, who are looking so far ahead and so far away, what do you expect to see? We are all here. It is God's world. We may be all somewhere else by and by, but it will be God's world. What will you do then? Go into your garden, or into the street, and open your eyes for a single time, even though you shut them again in a moment. Have you duties here and now to do? Have you things here and now to see? Will you spend most of the spare time for two weeks in choosing cloth, talking and thinking about the new suit, getting measured for it, trying it on, and having it corrected? Taste in dress, earnestness in the world's work, in history, in religion,

enjoyment at watering places, are all well enough; but do please wait a minute, and see if you haven't dropped something. Read the "Book of Nature." If you cannot, will you just wait long enough to learn the letters? You have not time? (Mr. Editor, this is to your readers.) I feel sorry for people for whom books like those by Wilson, Flagg, Thoreau, John Burroughs, have no charm. You, who never listen to a grasshopper, or smell a skunk-cabbage, are to be pitied. You, who have never read "White's Schbourne," "Walton's Angler," "The Journal of a Naturalist," "Rural Hours" by Miss Cooper, will you take two Sundays and worship God in the woods, if you have no time on a week-day? Cut a willow stick at the side of the road over the meadow, strip it of its cool foliage and let the leafy twigs lie on the damp wheel tracks, whity green in the morning sunlight. Trim the stick to the right length for a convenient cane, and you are fairly on the way; you are catching the taste for the woods and freedom. But I must let you continue your walk alone. If Mr. Wade will allow, I shall once in a while try and send in my monthly letter a little account of what I see with my near-sighted eyes; one may be near-sighted without being narrow-sighted.

Very truly yours, P. B.

◆ ◆ ◆
A HAPPY HIT.

F. C. D., of Lower Roxborough, Pa., writes:—"On the 2d inst., I set a Light Brahma hen on 13 eggs; on the 16th (14th day), I noticed the hen had cracked the shell of one of the eggs. I pasted a piece of paper over the crack and replaced it under her. This morning (21st day), the paper (which had remained on the egg, *I know*, until night of 20th day) was torn from it, and a little bill protruding from the hole was chirping away, while it worked to free itself from its prison. Was it not an unusual occurrence? Do you think it was mere chance, or was it likely the chicken worked around there, it being a weak spot? However, one fact is assured. You can hatch eggs that get the shell chipped from them, by covering the place with paper. I used a piece of gummed paper from the flap of an envelope.

I get my JOURNAL from 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, (your old stand,) and I think it now lays over all the other poultry papers in the United States, and gets better every number. Hammer away, you are bound to win.

◆ ◆ ◆
AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

FRIEND WADE:—

An inquiry from you as to why a correspondent, who shall be nameless, does not write any more for the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, must not go unanswered. Figuratively speaking, the correspondent in question has departed this life. By some means too many were made aware who the correspondent was. It is somewhat singular how soon some writers are discovered, though they write under various disguises.

It has been a matter of some regret to me, as I look over the JOURNAL, as the successive numbers come to hand, to miss the contributions of those who used, in its early days, to write so frequently. Death has called some few of them to their last home, notably the Rev. Atwood. You still have one reverend gentleman among your published list of contributors. Of him, we will have to say,

"He is not dead, but sleepeth."

In a measure the hard times are, doubtless, chargeable with the lack of interest shown by your correspondents in the JOURNAL for some months back. It is true, I think, that we do less, dress less, eat less, make less, and, perhaps, pray less, if we ever prayed at all. Perhaps this seeming lethargy, that rests on the people, is not without its compensations. There is a halt in the haste with which everything used to be done in this country. We

await, with patience, not unmixed with sadness, the return of better times. Will they come again during our lifetime, and if they do, how sad to think of those dear friends who once waited in company with us the return of the times we once enjoyed together, but are gone where silver and gold are not articles of merchandise, to be given a, so to say, fictitious value, at the say-so of stock gamblers, who are the curse of the country, and, more than any class, responsible for the present financial distress. But I am wandering from my subject. In the future I will remember the JOURNAL, and I hope some of your former correspondents will also appear for our delectation. Fanciers, send in your articles, and send along some new subscribers. Friend Wade richly deserves all our best efforts.

LANIGAN'S BOY.

[When a writer uses a *nom de plume*, it is usually because he wishes to be personal. Those written at are not going to rest content until the writer is discovered. We have each of us peculiarities of expression that will crop out despite our best efforts. By these, anyone in the least familiar with us can detect us. Sometimes, however, the very circumstances of the personal discover the writer.]

Of our old JOURNAL friends, some have departed this life; some are living in the flesh, but the fancier's spirit is dead. Others, again, are simply resting, ready to take up their pens when sufficient cause shall warrant. Some have gone through their little repertoire for one audience, and now repeat their little speeches to new admirers. While our weekly issue gave opportunity for many contributions and articles, long drawn out, now we must cut down, "holl down," giving the substance without the flourishes. We will be glad to hear from these old friends, but we ask them to write to the point. We are glad to welcome new friends, too. We do not find a lack of interest. There is no flash of fever heat, but we can see everywhere the glow of healthy action, showing life.—Ed.]

◆ ◆ ◆
BARREN PIGEONS.

FRIEND WADE:

The FANCIERS' JOURNAL comes regularly, and I need not tell you what a welcome visitor it is. Suffice it to say, I read every word. But I want a little information that I have not yet obtained from it.

I have a beautiful pair of yellow Turbits. They were mated when I bought them, and I have waited patiently for some signs of increase from them; but although they are most devoted in attention to each other, the hen has never laid. She sits on the nest most of the time, and actually hatched a pair of common eggs I put under her, but not an egg will she lay. Can you tell me if I can do anything to cure her apparent barrenness?

[Permitting her to act as foster-mother will sometimes work a cure, but not always. In case of failure, let her fly out of doors for a few months, mated with a strong common pigeon. If this does not remedy, she is barren, and fit only for exhibition or to be used as foster-mother. Barren fancy pigeons are much more common in England than here, and importers should be careful, in all cases, to state that breeding birds are wanted.—Ed.]

I saw the subject broached, in a late JOURNAL, about securing proper judgment at "county fairs." I will tell you one way that I have tried. I put in an appearance at the meeting of the Fair Association, and explained to them the manner in which they wronged the interests they sought to foster by allowing an incompetent person to judge live stock, making poultry the heavy point. The members of the board saw the point, and authorized me to correspond with some competent person, as near home as possible, with a view to employing him to judge poultry at their next show. As I know of several parties who will do the work for nothing but their expenses, for the sake of the cause, I consider I have a victory, and our next exposition will call out some good stock; and, as I shall most likely print the premium list, I will see that the judge's name appears, so that breeders may know who he is. That's all now on this subject.

LON HARDMAN, St. Joe, Missouri.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

I observed in last JOURNAL one or two names in "Black List," of which I happen to know something. I was raised in neighborhood of Pennsville, Ohio, and may say for the information of "T. D. A.," that T. N. Hollett has no reputation at home to warrant any one in trusting him. I hope JOURNAL subscribers will stand clear of him.

I have had some trifling experience with "Dr." J. Meyers Martin of Mercersburg, Pa., from which I formed a favorable opinion of him, and am sorry to see complaint of unfair dealing. Possibly there is a misunderstanding. The editor is privileged to use my opinion in any way he sees fit.

I could tell of courteous and fair treatment from several parties with whom I have exchanged—as pleasant to think as of the above example is unpleasant.

STREET ROAD, PA.

W. W. DEWEES.

Mr. Newton Adams, of the N. Y. P. A., says:—"We have just got matters in shape to settle up with all our creditors, and have taken steps to incorporate our society." [We are glad to know it, and wish you all success for the future. A new interest seems to be awakening in your locality, which we are glad to recognize.—Ed.]

WORTH RECORDING.

On the 9th of May, I forwarded to F. C. Cochrane, of Nashua, Florida, and shipped from New York, the 11th, by C. H. Mallory & Co., 153 Maiden Lane, two trios of Brown Leghorn fowls. He writes under date of May 18th, that "the chickens came yesterday, in excellent condition, and suit me first rate."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1, 1877.

T. C. STANTON.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

Since I last saw you, I have purchased from Henry Erdmann, his Red Barb cock (the first premium bird at the Centennial—you no doubt have seen him). I think that I now have the best Barb in this country, so far as I have seen, and from what others say. I would be very much pleased to show you my bird when you are in the city. Don't forget to come.

PHILADELPHIA.

G. F. JORDAN.

THE FRESH WATER SOLE.

JAMES MARTYN:—

In reply—The young of the fresh water Sole, when from one to two inches in diameter, are very desirable for the aquarium. Their motions are very interesting. When they flatten themselves against the glass, their internal organization is distinctly visible. They are easily shipped any distance—are sold during July, August, and September. Wm. P. Seal, 1821 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, will furnish them. He is the most reliable dealer in aquaria matters we know of. He will give you any information you may desire. Be sure to enclose stamp for a reply.

THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM.

Leisure cannot be spent more profitably in New York City, than in a visit to the great New York Aquarium, corner 35th st. and Broadway. The Aquarium Journal, issued by the Association monthly, at \$1.00 per annum, should be read by every family. Its descriptions and illustrations of the marine wonders upon exhibition, are interesting and life-like. The June number comes to us changed in form; and changed, to our mind, for the better.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will some of your readers who have had experience, give us an article on breeding BLUE Fantails.

Who will give directions how to cross colors, so as to produce a clear, deep blue, wholly free from dingy stains! J. M. R.

WE DON'T BELIEVE THEY CAN!

June 9th I set four hens on fifty-six eggs. They hatched out fifty-four chickens. They were Hamburgs, Polish, and Cochins. Can any one beat that? E. J. CHANDLER.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary; whereas the means of "self help" elevates the mind, and the effects are lasting."

GAMES AGAIN.

I wish to shake hands with E. X. Pitman, and Neil Thompson, and with them stand up in defense of the *Game fowl*. I, though a young man, have learned that fine feathers don't make fine birds, especially is this the case with what are called Games. Many is the show I have attended, and I have seen birds that were nearly models, according to the *Standard*, that, when their owners were asked if they were Game, they would reply, "Well, I never tried them, and so do not know." Especially was this the case at the two poultry shows at Chicago. But there were birds there that were Game, well built, close feathered, and such as anyone who breeds Games from a Game point of view, would like to see. I know of only five of the pit fowls getting premiums, and only one of them was first premium, but I believe if put to the test they would have whipped all the fancy bred Games. I agree with Thompson, that a Game that is good for the pit is good for the spit, and a good pit hen cannot be excelled as a layer, and better mothers never lived than our much despised pit hens. I hope we shall meet some day, and perhaps we shall have the privilege of having our fowls judged and tested as they ought to be. I wish you could have attended the show out in my hay loft some two weeks ago; the cross between the Irish Gray hen and Brass-back cock, won over his opponent, a very fine Black-Red, with *Standard* legs and a neck long as the moral law. Did friend Thompson ever try a cross between the Blue-Red and the Strychnines? They won't run, and are as well they wouldn't figure 95 points—but suit such breeders as you and I.

I have seen some few well marked birds that were "Game" in every sense of the word, but they were exceptions to the general rule. Let all the old breeders of Game write what they know about their Games. I, and lots of others are not yet too old to learn or profit by their advice.

M. W. MINER.

A REPLY TO "GREENHORN."

I read with considerable interest his questions in a previous number and have waited what I consider a reasonable time for a reply, having felt myself unable to do what, by right, should have fallen to the able pen of Will Burelight, whose communications to the Journal I have heretofore read with avidity, and like Oliver Twist have called for "more."

The dictionary says: "A Game Cock is one bred or used to fight;"—Wright's words are "one that will die rather than yield to his foe." I have bred fowls to fight, and after using them, have

come to the conclusion that they, or rather I, have mistaken their calling, and they were only fit for the pot—and to be called dunghills. My experience is, that breeding cocks or using them to fight does not, among those who know, entitle them to the glorious title, if deserved, of Game Cock.

Now for the next corner. I have seen a half-bred fowl, half Game the rest Brahma, stand his death against a Game Cock, armed with "heels," but it was on his own dunghill, or rather next door to it, as he used to come over and beat with his own natural weapons, all of the Game Cocks a brother fancier could let out. Still, I do not consider that this exhibition gave him the right to found a new strain on a cross of that kind, and call them Game.

Anyone who studies the subject will find that almost any barn-yard cock, with a trace of Game blood in his veins, will stand on his own ground if he has been master in the early spring. He will defend his domain until death. Still a fancier would not term them Game, though many are sold as Game that are as little deserving of the title. It is not interesting to the victim, at least, to purchase for a long price a fowl from a breeder of supposed repute—then to breed from him with his best hens known to be game. To put the Stags out on master walks—and when picked up for use to have them show "dirt;"—hoping, perhaps he was a little sick or "off"—to try another, and another with the same results. Then making a grand rush at the old cock only to see him waltz off on his ear, at the first click of the "steels" crying "watch." It is not interesting to feel in his heart that he has lost a whole season's work. If I own the bird he will certainly not lose another. He will go to his proper destination, the pot, in short metre.

Now I may not know or be a judge, but, I'll tell you what I consider a Game cock. It is one that, having run master on his own walk for several months, and being good in health and condition, will stand a long and severe battle with steels without finching or sulking—but returning blow for blow—as long as life lasts or he can stand. Try him again the next morning; if he will stand a half dozen blows from another fowl without finching, then "Greenhorn" you can make up your mind you have got a Game cock. But unless you have his full brother your knowledge will not do you much good, as a severely tried cock is not the proper thing to breed from. I am not blowing my own horn as I have none to sell, but if I was an Indian, my idea of heaven would include with the horse, and dog, and gun, a good strain of Game fowls—ones which tried in the balance would not be found wanting.

AJAX.

COMMON SENSE.

In the many avocations of life, in the field, in the work-shop, or in the learned professions, we receive our real or practical education, through the medium of our mistakes and follies. Prof. Huxley has aptly defined education as being simply "Cultivated Common Sense." To those of us who, denied the advantages of a classical education, have acquired the little knowledge we possess, in defiance of adverse circumstances, this is particularly gratifying. For do we not know, among those of our acquaintances, who proudly disport their society badges, as evidence of their college careers, some, who, if they possess common sense, carefully conceal the fact from the world? To the man of common sense a classical education is a powerful lever. To the illogical man it is an absolute loss; an injury. Elevating him in his ideas above his capacity, it leads him to ruin. In the education of children, the early cultivation of habits of observation is highly important, as affecting their futures in whatever career. To the student of nature in any branch whatever, whether as a devotee of science, or as a means of livelihood.

A discriminating use of the eyes and reasoning faculties, will

surely secure pre-eminence. The majority of mankind, walk through the world with their eyes shut to their own advantages, jealously lamenting the success of the few who use their eyes. Many of the heated controversies between naturalists and fanciers might not only be avoided, but gratifying results might follow a common sense interchange of opinion. For instance, what is more natural than that, in widely-divergent localities, with a difference of climate and food, the same varieties of wild or domestic animals or birds, should possess (in common with the human race) characteristics entirely antagonistic. A case in point, which attracted my attention in *Forest and Stream* exemplified, to me, in a marked manner, the advantages of thoughtful observation over the perusal of text-books. A western writer deplored our want of epicurean discrimination, in our preference for the Canvas-back Duck. In the west, he said, the Canvas-back was rated low—the Mallard rating A 1. An eastern correspondent promptly explained, that in the East, the food of the Canvas-back is the white and succulent roots of the *Valisneria spiralis*, (which accounts for its fine flavor) while in the west it is compelled to find other and inferior food. In the west the Mallard feeds on the wild rice of the lakes, giving it a superior flavor.

The question naturally arises, might not a fowl in one locality be a good layer, and in another be found wanting? Might not the flesh be tender and fine-flavored in one locality, and prove tough and ill-flavored in another? and so on *ad-infinitum*.

Let us have more careful observation in regard to the study of nature and the breeding of stock; more careful comparisons, and less rushing into print just for the sake of seeing one's name in type. Give nothing to the world as fact, but that which is fully verified. It may safely be taken for granted, in all controversies, that there is at least a substratum of truth on either side, and although wrong deductions may be drawn, the bestowal of such epithets as "Ass;" and "Fool," are not proof of absolute right on the other side. An intelligent, common-sense interchange of opinion, is just what is needed to develop the truth in all fancies and scientific pursuits, but acrimonious controversy should be avoided.

PROCA.

BERKS COUNTY, PENNA., SOCIETY.

FRIEND WADE:—

In conversation with you a number of years ago, you urged the importance of organizing a poultry association in this beautiful and prolific section, and from that time, Berks county takes an increased interest in the family to which you and I belong—the poultry fanciers' fraternity. At the monthly meeting of the Berks County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held at Reading, on Friday evening, June 15th, the following officers were nominated and elected, to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Augustus C. Greth.

Vice-Presidents—John Gottshall, Alsace; Oliver D. Schoek, Hamburg; Solomon Shearer, Tuckerton; F. H. Schwartz, Heidelberg; Isaac S. Schade, Tulpehocken; Sam'l Rea, Union; Alfred Moser, Maidenreek; William R. Lewis, Robeson; Sam'l K. Cleaver, Oley; J. K. Schultz, Clebrookdale; Dr. Dewey, Bernville; Geo. W. Alexander, Spring; John Rehrer, J. Howard Jacobs, J. Geo. Seltzer, William S. Ritter, Edwin Shalter, and Joseph Frees, of Reading.

Secretary—Howard Davis.

Treasurer—Fred R. Frill.

The election of a financial secretary is under consideration.

The society is composed of some of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of the county, whose innate refinement enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy the benefits of such an organization.

Our famed Agricultural and Horticultural Society, has signified

its willingness to allow the Poultry Association to preside over the poultry display, at the coming exhibition. This department is always a particular pride of the Agricultural Society.

On motion, the offer of the Democratic City Association, tendering the use of their rooms on the second floor of the very handsome and commodious printing-house of the *Adler*, (the oldest German paper in America), was accepted, and the Poultry Association will hereafter meet in the new headquarters. All in all, the society has reason to be proud of its favorable prospects.

P. RO NIXON.

PICKINGS FROM AN AMERICAN POULTRY PAPER.

I have somewhere read, where I know not, that an American was talking to an Englishman, and in friendly converse the former remarked, "One thing is, you Britishers don't speak the English language properly." A smile of incredulity was seen passing over the Englishman's face. The American perceived it, and added as explanatory, "You see you speak English with an English accent?" The explanation was more odd than the remark. If the English language can be spoken correctly it must be surely in England—in its home, and an educated Englishman has no accent at all. I have always held that there is a most enjoyable, and piquant, and pleasing difference in American English and our own, and also in American ways and our own. Thus American ways of advertising and our own differ, and very amusingly too. Before me lies a recent copy of an American poultry paper (THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL), and a very excellent one it is, paper and copy. Some of the gems I must quote for the amusement and profit of our readers. First comes a piece of poetry as a heading to the Exchange and Mart portion of the paper:

"THE TWO MERCHANTS.

"When trade grew slack and notes fell due,
The merchant's face grew long and blue;
His dreams were troubled through the night
With sheriff's bailiffs all in sight.
At last his wife unto him said,
'Arise at once, get out of bed,
And say these words unto all men:
My goods I wish to sell to you,
And to your wives and daughters too;
My prices they shall be so low
That each will buy before they go.'
He did as his good wife advised,
And in the papers advertised.
Crowds came and bought of all he had,
His notes were paid, his dreams were glad,
And he will tell you to this day,
How well did printer's ink repay.
The other in a place as tight,
Contented was the press to slight,
And did not let the people know
Of what he had or where to go.
His drafts fell due and were not paid,
A levy on his goods was made;
The store was closed until the sale,
And for some time he was in jail.
A bankrupt now without a cent,
At leisure he can deep repent
That he was foolish and unwise,
And did not freely advertise."

Who will say this is not both amusing and instructive?

Let me now turn to extraordinary advertisements themselves. For the benefit of our lady and non-political readers generally, it must be explained that of the two gentlemen who were recently candidates for the highest office in the United States, that of President, one was named Tilden, the other Hayes. A clever advertiser thus utilizes the names to attract attention:

"TILDEN or HAYES, either can secure eggs from premium stock. Houdans, Sultans, Brahmans, Cochins, W. C.; Black, Golden, and white Polish; White and Brown Leghorns; S. S. Hamburgs; B. B. Red Game Bantams, etc."

It would never, I am sure, enter into the heads even of our shrewdest Yorkshire dealers to connect the names of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone with ——— eggs, so much a dozen. It reminds one of the story of the Mohammedan crier: "In the name of the Prophet ——— figs." But yet another gem. A gentleman who ought to be a rival to old Parr as to age, and in whose existence the world is deeply interested, at least that portion of it who want to buy eggs, inserts his advertisement as follows:

"I STILL LIVE and sell eggs for hatching from two yards of choice Light Brahmans; also Dark Brahma eggs direct from the Sharpless yards, acknowledged by good judges to be one of the best strains of Dark Brahmans in this country. Price, per sitting of 13, \$3.00, carefully packed."

I can only hope the gentleman for his own, and we will hope his country's good, will yet live longer and—advertise.

The extreme ignorance and utter want of education in people who do not advertise is thus hinted at:

"The man who don't advertise has his store hung around with shingles and pieces of barrel-heads, inscribed with lampblack, "Irish Pertaters," "Korn Meel," "Flower," "All kinds of koutury produce," "Kaikes and Kandies for sail here." He says, "There aren't no sens in noospaper advertising so long as a man is smart enuff to tend to his own business and kin stand at the door and hallow the fellers in."

One more extract, as amusing as its predecessors, though the word "bulldozing" is a puzzler:

"AN HONEST COUNT! NO BULLDOZING OR INTIMIDATION! 'Live and let live' is our platform! We have, therefore, concluded to reduce the price of eggs from our first-class stock of land and water fowls (nearly 30 varieties) to two dollars per sitting of fifteen. We guarantee our stock to be first-class, and second to none in America! Satisfaction guaranteed, as we will not under any circumstances have the name of having one dissatisfied customer. Send for price list to ———."

These extracts from our clever cousins across the Atlantic will provoke a smile in sober England.—*Wiltshire Rector, in Journal of Horticulture.*

PIGEON NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

No creature is so thoroughly helpless as an infant pigeon; but this is a wise dispensation of Providence, for the young squab is less likely than more precocious birds to get into danger during the absence of its parents in search of food for themselves and young. They have just instinct enough to hold up their heads and feel the bills of their parents, who at first feed them in a curious manner with a soft curly secretion, which is produced in their crops at the end of the period of sitting. "This secretion of soft food," says Mr. Tegetmeier, "cannot be delayed; consequently if the young birds do not emerge from the eggs on the eighteenth day, the old birds desert the nest, refusing to sit longer. The production of the soft food, however, may be hastened a day or two. If a pair of chipped, or hatching eggs be placed under a pair of birds that have been sitting sixteen days, their presence will always stimulate the secretion of the soft food, and the young will be duly nourished.

The formation of this curdy secretion—true pigeon's milk—is a very remarkable fact; it seems determined altogether by the process of sitting; it is produced equally in both parents, though the hen sits about twenty hours and the cock only four. To receive this nourishment, the young thrusts its beak into the side of the mouth of the old bird, in such a position that the soft food which is disgorged from the crop of the parent with a sort of convulsive shudder, is received into the lower mandible or jaw, which is widely extended in order to receive it. As the young advance in size, the soft food lessens in quantity, and the grain and seeds that constitute the nourishment of the parents, become mingled with it; and when about eight or ten days old, the young are fed with disgorged grain and seeds only, until such time as they are able to fly and seek their own nourishment.

The proper time to kill pigeons for the table, is just before they leave the nest, when they are about a month old. As soon as they begin to feed themselves they begin to grow lean, and their flesh loses that tenderness and delicacy of flavor which belongs to young pigeons.

Parasites. Pigeons are subject to five unpleasant and troublesome insects, which will infest their houses and breed among their plumage, unless the most scrupulous cleanliness is observed. A little snuff sprinkled over the birds and into their nests will give temporary relief, but the nuisance can only be thoroughly eradicated by burning the infested nests, lime-washing the inside of the loft, and washing the nesting places with lime-wash or tobacco-water. These vermin are fleas, lice, feather-lice, mites, and ticks. These parasites are a peculiar species, which do not fix themselves on the human skin. The fleas are smaller and blacker than the common flea. They may be got rid of by brushing out the nests and corners, and prevented by not allowing dirt, dust, and feathers to accumulate.

Lice usually infest sick or delicate birds, breeding chiefly about the head and neck, but also running over the whole body, annoying the birds, and keeping them from getting strong. Butter or lard rubbed on the skin, is said to kill them, but a little powdered sulphur dusted in among the feathers, is the best remedy. Cleanliness, and keeping the pigeons in good condition, are the best preventives.

Feather lice are elongated and flattened in form, very tough, and difficult to remove from the feathers, between the fibers of the vanes of which they frequently swarm. They do not seem to cause the bird any inconvenience; and as their food is the down at the quill-end of the feathers, it seems almost as if they were intended to reduce the warmth of the bird's covering in summer, for their number must be very much decreased at moulting-time, by the quantity cast off with the old feathers, and not until spring can they increase sufficiently to thin the warm under-covering of down which in summer is not so necessary for the pigeons as in the cold months of winter. Nevertheless, they are always decreased by attention to cleanliness, and as "cleanliness is next to godliness," and its necessity to health has been insisted on by the greatest physiologists, the theory cannot be maintained.

Mites are the smallest, most common, and troublesome of these pests; the largest are not larger than grains of poppy seed. They are generally black, with white streaks or spots on their bodies. They do not appear to live on the bodies of the pigeons, but inhabit the chinks in the walls, the cracks in the wood, and dark corners of the nesting-places, and often congregate in thousands in the nests, whence they issue at night when the pigeons have gone to rest, and feed till they are red, instead of being black and white. Squabs suffer more than the old birds with them. They get into the ears of the young birds, and torment them much in warm weather, making them lean and miserable, and retarding their growth, often causing their death, and even drive the old birds to forsake their eggs or young. A drop of oil in the ears, under the wings, and where else the mites may be seen, will prevent their annoying the young ones. Powdered sulphur strewn in the nests, and dusted among the feathers of the old birds, is the best plan I know of. As a preventive means, stop all cracks and chinks, let the woodwork be planed and painted, and do not give the pigeons hay for nests; heath and birch twigs are the best. Washing the walls, painting the woodwork, so as to stop all cracks, however minute, and perhaps the addition of powdered sulphur in the lime-wash may be a good precaution.

Ticks are the largest and most disgusting, and fortunately the most rare of these parasites. They generally infest the head and back of the bird, and cause as large as tares; when the feathers not being sufficient to hide them, they may be picked off. Mr. Bent says they proceed from an ugly, curious flat-looking fly,

about the size of the common house-fly, of a slaty gray color, and very flat in form. Cleanliness and flour of sulphur are the only remedies.

Diseases are generally the result of mismanagement, exposure, lack of ventilation, cleanliness, exercise, proper accommodations, or pure water for drinking and bathing. However, in such evils as falling of the gizzard or navel, and the like, that are indications of a weak constitution, the birds are better killed.

(To be continued.)



HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

GREEN ISLAND, Albany Co., New York.

A race with young Homing Antwerps has been arranged to come off August 5, 1877, between the Troy, Green Island, and Utica fanciers. Distance 96 miles.

The Utica fanciers will fly their birds from Troy, and the Troy birds to fly from Utica.

The purse of \$50 will be divided into three prizes. To enable us to fly our birds with more satisfaction than trusting to baggage-men, we would be glad to hear from any one in the following localities who would liberate them for us; Amsterdam, Fonda, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville, Little Falls, and Utica. Any Utica fancier willing to join us in this race we will be glad to hear from.

THOS. H. RICHARDSON.

If I am not too far away, I would be much pleased to receive and care for any birds sent, according to directions given me. I am not breeding Antwerps, though I have some twenty other varieties, but shall add the Homing birds as soon as I can get a place prepared. Any amount of references will be given if required. A. W. BESSEY, Box 548 St. Catherine's, Ont.

If anyone this way wishes to fly Antwerps, I shall be most happy to help by tossing their birds, and caring for the same. If the "boys" want to know about my responsibility, tell them to write to anybody in the city, and get full particulars.

LOL HARDMAN, St. Joseph, Mo.

I will gladly feed, water, and liberate any Antwerps consigned to my care. I am 200 miles west of New York, 86 miles north of Baltimore, 108 miles northwest of Philadelphia, 92 south of Williamsport, 3 miles west of Harrisburg.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa.

Will feed and fly, according to instructions, any Homing birds sent to me. JOHN S. HURDIS, 93 State St., Albany.

POULTRY IN IRELAND.—The returns for 1876, give 792,840 Turkeys; 2,288,798 Geese; 2,634,941 Ducks; and ordinary fowls, 7,901,921. The total number being 13,618,500, an increase of 1,479,362 on 1875. The Geese and Turkeys had an average market price, 75 cents each; Ducks and fowls 62 cents a pair—reaching a total value of \$5,604,000, not an insignificant sum to represent an article of food, the production of which, receives so little attention.

BREEDS OF THE DOMESTIC PIGEON—THEIR DIFFERENCES AND ORIGIN.

[From 'Origin of Species' of Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S.]

Believing that it is always best to study some special group, I have, after deliberation, taken up domestic pigeons. I have kept every breed which I could purchase or obtain, and have been most kindly favored with skins from several quarters of the world, more especially by the Hon. W. Elliot from India, and by the Hon. C. Murray from Persia. Many treatises in different languages have been published on pigeons, and some of them are very important, as being of considerable antiquity. I have associated with several eminent fanciers, and have been permitted to join two of the London Pigeon Clubs. The diversity of the breeds is something astonishing. Compare the English Carrier and the short-faced Tumbler, and see the wonderful difference in their beaks, entailing corresponding differences in their skulls. The Carrier, more especially the male bird, is also remarkable from the wonderful development of the carunculated skin about the head; and this is accompanied by greatly elongated eyelids, very large external orifices to the nostrils, and a wide gape of mouth. The short-faced Tumbler has a beak in outline almost like that of a finch; and the common Tumbler has the singular inherited habit of flying at a great height in a compact flock, and tumbling in the air heels over head. The Runt is a bird of great size, with long massive beak and large feet; some of the sub-breeds of Runts have very long necks, others very long wings and tails, others singularly short tails. The Barb is allied to the Carrier, but, instead of a long beak, has a very short and broad one. The Pouter has a much elongated body, wings, and legs; and its enormously developed crop, which it glories in inflating, may well excite astonishment and even laughter. The Turbit has a short and conical beak, with a line of reversed feathers down the breast; and it has the habit of continually expanding, slightly, the upper part of the oesophagus. The Jacobin has the feathers so much reversed along the back of the neck that they form a hood; and it has, proportionally to its size, elongated wing and tail feathers. The Trumpeter and Laugher, as their names express, utter a very different coo from the other breeds. The Fantail has thirty or even forty tail-feathers, instead of twelve or fourteen—the normal number in all the members of the great pigeon family; these feathers are kept expanded, and are carried so erect, that in good birds the head and tail touch: the oil-gland is quite aborted. Several other less distinct breeds might be specified.

In the skeletons of the several breeds, the development of the bones of the face in length and breadth and curvature differs enormously. The shape as well as the breadth and length of the ramus of the lower jaw, varies in a highly remarkable manner. The caudal and sacral vertebrae vary in number; as does the number of the ribs, together with their relative breadth and the presence of processes. The size and shape of the apertures in the sternum are highly variable; so is the degree of divergence and relative size of the two arms of the furcula. The proportional width of the gape of mouth, the proportional length of the eye-lids, of the orifice of the nostrils, of the tongue (not always in strict correlation with the length of beak), the size of the crop and of the upper part of the oesophagus; the development and abortion of the oil gland; the number of the primary wing and caudal feathers; the relative length of the wing and tail to each other and to the body; the relative length of the leg and foot; the number of scutellæ on the toes, the development of skin between the toes, are all points of structure which are variable. The period at which the perfect plumage is acquired varies, as does the state of the down with which the nestling birds are clothed when hatched. The shape and size of the eggs vary. The manner of flight, and in some breeds the voice and disposition, differ remarkably. Lastly, in certain breeds,

the males and females have come to differ in a slight degree from each other.

Altogether at least a score of pigeons might be chosen, which, if shown to an ornithologist, and he were told that they were wild birds would certainly be ranked by him as well-defined species. Moreover, I do not believe that any ornithologist would in this case place the English Carrier, the short-faced Tumbler, the Runt, the Barb, Pouter, and Fantail in the same genus; more especially as in each of these breeds several truly-inherited sub-breeds, or species, as he would call them, could be shown him.

Great as are the differences between the breeds of the pigeon, I am fully convinced that the common opinion of naturalists is correct, namely, that all are descended from the rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*), including under this term several geographical races or sub-species, which differ from each other in the most trifling respects. As several of the reasons which have led me to this belief are in some degree applicable in other cases, I will here briefly give them. If the several breeds are not varieties, and have not proceeded from the rock-pigeon, they must have descended from at least seven or eight aboriginal stocks; for it is impossible to make the present domestic breeds by the crossing of any lesser number: how, for instance, could a Pouter be produced by crossing two breeds unless one of the parent-stocks possessed the characteristic enormous crop? The supposed aboriginal stocks must all have been rock-pigeons, that is, they did not breed or willingly perch on trees. But besides *C. livia*, with its geographical sub-species, only two or three other species of rock-pigeons are known; and these have not any of the characters of the domestic breeds. Hence the supposed aboriginal stocks must either still exist in the countries where they were originally domesticated, and yet be unknown to ornithologists; and this, considering their size, habits, and remarkable characters, seems improbable; or they must have become extinct in the wild state. But birds breeding on precipices, and good fliers, are unlikely to be exterminated; and the common rock-pigeon, which has the same habits with the domestic breeds, has not been exterminated even on several of the smaller British islets, or on the shores of the Mediterranean. Hence the supposed extermination of so many species having similar habits with the rock-pigeon seems a very rash assumption. Moreover, the several above-named domesticated breeds have been transported to all parts of the world, and, therefore, some of them must have been carried back again into their native country; but not one has become wild or feral, though the doveot-pigeon, which is the rock-pigeon in a very slightly altered state, has become feral in several places. Again, all recent experience shows that it is difficult to get wild animals to breed freely under domestication; yet, on the hypothesis of the multiple origin of our pigeons, it must be assumed that at least seven or eight species were so thoroughly domesticated in ancient times by half-civilized man, as to be quite prolific under confinement.

An argument of great weight, and applicable in several other cases, is, that the above-specified breeds, though agreeing generally with the wild rock-pigeon in constitution, habits, voice, coloring, and in most parts of their structure, yet are certainly highly abnormal in other parts; we may look in vain through the whole great family of Columbidae for a beak like that of the English Carrier, or that of the short-faced Tumbler, or Barb; for reversed feathers like those of the Jacobin; for a crop like that of the Pouter; for tail feathers like those of the Fantail. Hence it must be assumed not only that half-civilized man succeeded in thoroughly domesticating several species, but that he intentionally or by chance picked out extraordinarily abnormal species; and further, that these very species have since all become extinct or unknown. So many strange contingencies are improbable in the highest degree.

Some facts in regard to the coloring of pigeons well deserve consideration. The rock-pigeon is of a slaty-blue, with white loins;

but the Indian sub-species, *C. intermedia* of Strickland, has this part bluish. The tail has a terminal dark bar, with the outer feathers externally edged at the base with white. The wings have two black bars. Some semi-domestic breeds, and some truly wild breeds, have, besides the two black bars, the wings chequered with black. These several marks do not occur together in any other species of the whole family. Now, in every one of the domestic breeds, taking thoroughly well-bred birds, all the above marks, even to the white edging of the outer tail-feathers, sometimes occur perfectly developed. Moreover, when birds belonging to two or more distinct breeds are crossed, none of which are blue or have any of the above-specified marks, the mongrel offspring are very apt suddenly to acquire these characters. To give one instance out of several which I have observed:—I crossed some white Fantails, which breed very true, with some black Barbs—and it so happens that blue varieties of Barbs are so rare that I never heard of an instance in England; and the mongrels were black, brown, and mottled. I also crossed a Barb with a Spot, which is a white bird with a red tail and red spot on the forehead, and which notoriously breeds very true; the mongrels were dusky and mottled. I then crossed one of the mongrel Barb-Fantails with a mongrel Barb-Spot, and they produced a bird of as beautiful a blue color, with the white loins, double black wing-bar, and barred and white edged tail-feathers, as any wild rock-pigeon! We can understand these facts, on the well-known principle of reversion to ancestral characters, if all the domestic breeds are descended from the rock-pigeon. But if we deny this, we must make one of the two following highly improbable suppositions. Either, first, that all the several imagined aboriginal stocks were colored and marked like the rock-pigeon, although no other existing species is thus colored and marked, so that in each separate breed there might be a tendency to revert to the very same colors and markings. Or, secondly, that each breed, even the purest, has within a dozen, or at most within a score, of generations, been crossed by the rock-pigeon: I say within a dozen or twenty generations, for no instance is known of crossed descendants reverting to an ancestor of foreign blood, removed by a greater number of generations. In a breed which has been crossed only once, the tendency to revert to any character derived from such a cross will naturally become less and less, as in each succeeding generation there will be less of the foreign blood; but when there has been no cross, and there is a tendency in the breed to revert to a character which was lost during some former generation, this tendency, for all that we can see to the contrary, may be transmitted undiminished for an indefinite number of generations. These two distinct cases of reversion are often confounded together by those who have written on inheritance.

Lastly, the hybrids or mongrels from between all the breeds of the pigeon are perfectly fertile, as I can state from my own observations, purposely made, on the most distinct breeds. Now, hardly any cases have been ascertained with certainty of hybrids from two quite distinct species of animals being perfectly fertile. Some authors believe that long-continued domestication eliminates this strong tendency to sterility in species. From the history of the dog, and of some other domestic animals, this conclusion is probably quite correct, if applied to species closely related to each other. But to extend it so far as to suppose that species, aboriginally as distinct as Carriers, Tumblers, Pouters, and Fantails now are, should yield offspring perfectly fertile *inter se*, would be rash in the extreme.

From these several reasons, namely,—the improbability of man having formerly made seven or eight supposed species of pigeons to breed freely under domestication;—these supposed species being quite unknown in a wild state, and their not having become anywhere feral;—these species presenting certain very abnormal characters, as compared with all other Columbidæ, though so like the

rock-pigeon in most respects;—the occasional re-appearance of the blue color and various black marks in all the breeds, both when kept pure and when crossed;—and lastly, the mongrel offspring being perfectly fertile;—from these several reasons, taken together, we may safely conclude that all our domestic breeds are descended from the rock-pigeon or *Columba livia* with its geographical sub-species.

In favor of this view, I may add, firstly, that the wild *C. livia* has been found capable of domestication in Europe and in India; and that it agrees in habits and in a great number of points of structure with all the domestic breeds. Secondly, that, although an English Carrier or a short-faced Tumbler differs immensely in certain characters from the rock-pigeon, yet that, by comparing the several sub-breeds of these two races, more especially those brought from distant countries, we can make, between them and the rock-pigeon, an almost perfect series; so we can in some other cases, but not with all the breeds. Thirdly, those characters which are mainly distinctive of each breed are in each eminently variable, for instance the wattle and length of beak of the Carrier, the shortness of that of the Tumbler, and the number of tail-feathers in the Fantail; and the explanation of this fact will be obvious when we treat of Selection. Fourthly, pigeons have been watched and tended with the utmost care, and loved by many people. They have been domesticated for thousands of years in several quarters of the world; the earliest known record of pigeons is in the fifth Egyptian dynasty, about 3000 B. C., as was pointed out to me by Professor Lepsius; but Mr. Birch informs me that pigeons are given in a bill of fare in the previous dynasty. In the time of the Romans, as we hear from Pliny, immense prices were given for pigeons; “nay, they are come to this pass, that they can reckon up their pedigree and race.” Pigeons were much valued by Akber Khan in India, about the year 1600; never less than 20,000 pigeons were taken with the court. “The monarchs of Iran and Turan sent him some very rare birds;” and, continues the courtly historian, “His Majesty by crossing the breeds, which method was never practiced before, has improved them astonishingly.” About this same period the Dutch were as eager about pigeons as were the old Romans. The paramount importance of these considerations in explaining the immense amount of variation which pigeons have undergone, will likewise be obvious when we treat of Selection. We shall then, also, see how it is that the several breeds so often have a somewhat monstrous character. It is also a most favorable circumstance for the production of distinct breeds, that male and female pigeons can be easily mated for life; and thus different breeds can be kept together in the same aviary.

I have discussed the probable origin of domestic pigeons at some, yet quite insufficient, length; because when I first kept pigeons and watched the several kinds, well knowing how truly they breed, I felt fully as much difficulty in believing that since they had been domesticated they had all proceeded from a common parent, as any naturalist could in coming to a similar conclusion in regard to the many species of finches, or other groups of birds, in Nature. One circumstance has struck me much; namely, that nearly all the breeders of the various domestic animals and the cultivators of plants, with whom I have conversed, or whose treatises I have read, are firmly convinced that the several breeds to which each has attended, are descended from so many aboriginally distinct species. Ask, as I have asked, a celebrated raiser of Hereford cattle, whether his cattle might not have descended from Long-horns, or both from a common parent-stock, and he will laugh you to scorn. I have never met a pigeon, or poultry, or duck, or rabbit fancier, who was not fully convinced that each main breed was descended from a distinct species. Van Mons, in his treatise on pears and apples, shows how utterly he disbelieves that the several sorts, for instance a Ribston-pippin or Codlin-apple, could ever have proceeded from the seeds of the same tree. Innumerable other examples could be

given. The explanation, I think, is simple: from long-continued study they are strongly impressed with the differences between the several races; and though they well know that each race varies slightly, for they win their prizes by selecting such slight differences, yet they ignore all general arguments, and refuse to sum up in their minds slight differences accumulated during many successive generations. May not those naturalists who, knowing far less of the laws of inheritance than does the breeder, and knowing no more than he does of the intermediate links in the long line of descent, yet admit that many of our domestic races are descended from the same parents—may they not learn a lesson of caution, when they deride the idea of species in a state of nature being lineal descendants of other species?

FOREIGN ITEMS ON HOMING PIGEONS.

(FROM L'EPERVIER.)

It is announced that the great races to Liège will take place as under:—From Salbris, 266 miles, on June 10th; La Souterraine, 334 miles, June 24th; Bazas, 488 miles, July 14th. Winners to be classified according to individual speed.

“The maximum speed attained by any Homing Pigeon? is from 1,420 to 1,530 yards per minute. Very seldom a speed of 1,530 to 1,640 yards has been attained, but never more than 1,750 yards.

A pigeon is reported as having flown on the 27th May 189 kilometres in 1 hour 41 minutes, or at the rate of 2,046 yards per minute!! This phenomenon proves too much!

Many birds which get into the hands of the dealers who supply the Gun Clubs are marked, and thus can be recognized. The dealers therefore send a list of sixteen such birds this week, which we print, that owners may have an opportunity of regaining possession of their birds.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

THE ARGUS PHEASANT

Is found only in the forests of Malacca, Siam, and Borneo.

Though one of the most magnificent of the family to which it belongs, its extreme shyness has made it the least known. Our contemporary, the *Rural New Yorker*, says “their flight is difficult at the start, rising slow, and requiring considerable time to get under motion, consequently the merest tyro may readily bring one down when first flushed from covert—though, according to the statements of travelers as recorded by Tegetmeyer, it has never been shot even by native hunters, though numbers have been taken in snares. But five living specimens have been known in Europe; of these a male bird is owned by the King of Italy, a hen by the Gardens at Amsterdam, while a pair are in the Zoo Gardens at Regents Park England. The males of this member of the family are noted for the extreme length of their tail feathers, and the wonderful development of the secondary feathers of the wings. These are double the length of the primaries and covered on the outer web with the singular spots, which give the bird its name. All of our readers are familiar with the story of Argus to whom Juno gave the guardianship of Io the daughter of Inachus, supposing of his one hundred eyes he could manage to keep one at least open at a time. But Mercury was ordered to slay the monster, and disguised as a shepherd discoursed such sweet enchanting music that, eye after eye closed in slumber until not one remained open. Then the wily god with one swift blow struck off his head. Juno it is said grieved for her faithless servant, and as a token of her regard placed his eyes in the tail of her peacock.

Seventeen of these eyes are on the outer web of a single secondary feather. Each is surrounded with a ring of jetty black, a dark line of chocolate within the ring, then of olive gently tinged

with purplish lights—a center of pure white shading into olive on one side and chocolate on the other. Between these eyes, leopard-like spots diversify the rich fawn of the ground color—and outside

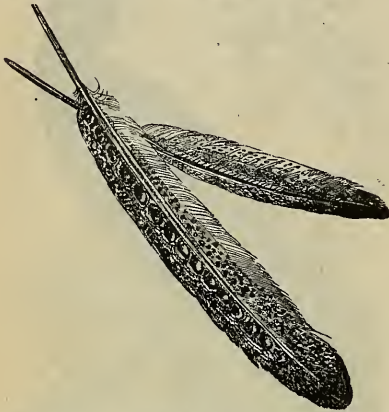


THE ARGUS PHEASANT.

them, four wavy bands of dark brown form a delicate edging. The inner web is of pale fawn, covered with black spots surrounded with buff, and the tip of the feather is deep brown thickly

spotted with white. The primary feathers with their whitish external barbs speckled with brown and the inner of fawn dotted with brown, have their shafts of the most beautiful blue. The naked skin of the face and neck is of bright blue, and contrasts finely with the bronze or reddish brown of the plumage.

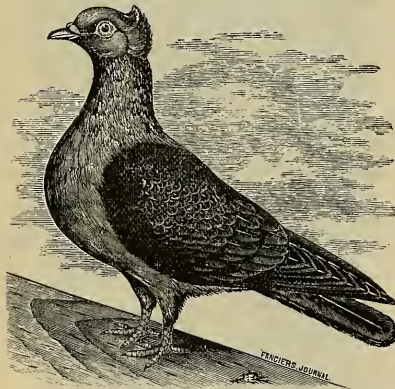
The female is darker in plumage, has neither the secondary



wing development, the eyelike spots, nor the long tail feathers. While the length of the male is between five and six feet including the tail feathers, that of the female is scarcely ever more than twenty-six inches.

Two species of this genus are now known, but the existence of others is suspected.

POINTS IN JUDGING.



ARCHANGELS.

Head, and Beak, shape, - - - - -	11
Peak, shape of, - - - - -	11
Eye, color of, - - - - -	11
Breast, color of, - - - - -	15
Wings, and Body, color of, - - - - -	33
Tail, most free from blue, - - - - -	11
General shape and neatness, - - - - -	8

100

THE HOME.

THE POET.

I.
I called upon a poet,
The first I ever knew,
Uncouth and quaint in his attire,
With thick, unpolished shoe.

II.
I glanced upon his table,
And felt my eyes grow dim
With tears of tenderness and faith,
O'er verses penned by him.

III.
A tree stood in his garden,
Of gnarled trunk indeed;
And forth from such dry crookedness
Could beauty e'er proceed?

IV.
In June I saw the poet,
And stood beneath his tree:
Heavy, brown-backed locust-blossoms
Dropped down sweet scent to me.

P. B.

LYGODIUM PALMATUM.

Whenever pressed ferns are used for decorative purposes, the *Lygodium palmatum*, more commonly known as the climbing, or New England fern; takes precedence, commanding a high price, with a constant demand. Its names are all significant—first, *lygodium*, from the Greek *λυγος*,—flexible—from its peculiar wiry stem or rachis;—*palmatum*, from the deeply-lobed pinnae; New England, from this section of country being its chief habitat, and the grand head center of its commercial interest. To the name "climbing" we protest; we have carefully examined the manner of growth, and find it to be rather a creeper, if not upon the ground, from shrub to shrub, weaving them together over yards of space. The genus *LYGODIUM*, however, includes many climbers—but all are of semi-tropical growth and habit. *L. flexuosum*, *L. scandens*, and *L. polystichum*, from the East Indies; *L. Japonicum*, from Japan; and *L. monophyllum*, from the Philippine Islands. These are rarely sold pressed, as they are easily grown in pots, and as living specimens are scarcely to be equaled for beauty. Of these, the *L. scandens* we will illustrate and describe hereafter, having grown a specimen in our office for this purpose. At present, we have only to do with the *L. palmatum*.

Our illustration is of a pressed specimen, selected to show in full every stage of growth, and the irregularities that characterize the species. It is rare, indeed, as our search for this specimen proved to us, to find in a single plant an illustration that shall show the whole. At C we have the wiry running root, turning neither to the right nor left, but continuing one steady, straight course. It is this peculiar growth of root, we think, that prevents success when the attempt is made to grow the fern in pots. The root meeting the side of the pot, unable to turn either to the right or left, at first languishes, then dies; though other reasons may be, the plant being taken when partially matured, the disturbance and cutting of the root, the attempt to make *climb* that which was designed to *creep*, as the *L. scandens* does not thrive when permitted to droop or lie upon the flat surface. Since last summer we have cherished a *palmatum* in a four-inch pot among our house-plants. Through the tall and winter it existed—neither losing nor gaining. In February a new frond started, having now two

pinnae—a month later a second frond appeared, having now seven pinnae—and lately a third has made an appearance, an inch from the side of the pot. A, A, A, show new fronds starting from the root, the involucrem being so slight as to be scarcely distinguishable by the unassisted eye. A shows a rachis from which the pinnae have been broken; G, a barren frond, and bearing but one perfect pinnae; while F is a frond in perfection. In ex-

(under the magnifier resembling bits of braid-work), composed of little pockets, each containing a seed vessel. Rich, heavy, and a beautiful brown, they contrast finely with the broad, green, barren pinnae, and form one of the chief beauties of the fern. Prof. Gray locates the fern from Massachusetts, through Virginia and Kentucky, and sparingly southward. We have heard of it in Florida, Maine, near Philadelphia, and other parts of Pennsylv-



LYGODIUM PALMATUM.

amining the frond F, it will be noticed that the pinnae are irregularly lobed. Six-lobed being the greatest number to be found in natural growth, we conclude that to be of the perfect specimen. In our house-grown plant, however, though the original pinnae were five-lobed, the new pinnae number seven lobes, while they are larger and more regular in outline than any we have found growing under natural conditions. Not only do the lobes differ in number and size, but in shape; the color and texture alone being uniform. The fertile pinnae are narrow, finger-like spikes

vania. Connecticut may, however, be considered the richest field. Yankee wit, that, Midas like, must turn what it touches into gold, took this in hand. Forthwith the populace became Lygodium-seekers, and the fern's very existence was threatened. Like a horde of vandals, they poured upon every locality where trace of it could be found, and by their injudicious and wasteful spoiling, would soon have compassed its extermination, had not a few "selfish owners" called the aid of the legislature for its protection. Yankee enterprise has made of the pressing of this single fern

a business, employing many hundreds of hands, commanding a sale of many thousands of dollars' worth annually, and with a market extending from California east to St. Petersburg. Mr. E. W. Clark, of Springfield, Mass., one of the largest dealers, thus writes to us:—"This fern, found over all of the New England States, is most abundant in cold and moist localities in the Connecticut River Valley. In gathering, care must be taken in removing it from the shrubs and other ferns to which it clings. The time of gathering begins about the middle of August, and continues until the last of November. They are tied in bunches thirty strings in a bunch. Fruited specimens are always preferred, and bring a higher price. In pressing, the fern is put between the leaves of large books, where they remain for about two days. They are then transferred to sheets of paper, to be changed again and again, until all the moisture is absorbed. During the season we employ several hundred hands. Several attempts have been made to cultivate and grow the *Lygodium* in pots, but so far all proved unsuccessful."

Mr. E. J. More, of Allentown, Pa., also writes:—"I first learned to know the fern last spring. It grows in great abundance on the mountains in the neighborhood of White Haven and Eckley, Luzerne County. Judge Longaker tells me of finding it in the neighborhood of Glen Onoko, and Mauch Chunk. I shall endeavor to grow it in my yard. Last year I had some thirty-five varieties of fern growing on my place, all planted by my brother, an enthusiast in fern-growing, but my Light Brahmas picked them all up by the roots, to his great disgust."

We would recommend to our readers an interest in ferns. Scarcely a farm or country place, and almost all city plots, but that have a damp corner, or secluded shady spot, where nothing but ferns will thrive. Some are hardy—others delicate. Their beauty is beyond question. Their cultivation, if specimens indigenous to the climate are secured, is the simplest imaginable—and the interest is unquenchable, once excited. In-doors, no costly fernery is necessary, unless the more delicate kinds are sought, and even then extemporized arrangements may be successful. The delicate filmy fern we have grown under an inverted tumbler. The *trichomanes* have thriven upon a bit of limestone inserted in a flower pot, the earth filling the pot being kept constantly moist, with none reaching the plant. The character of the situations in which the specimens are found is only needed to be observed, and as far as possible supplemented, to make the artificial growth a success.

THE AQUARIUM.—NO. 3.

There is nothing near-sarilarily difficult in the management of an Aquarium. In fact, it is less care than a pet-bird. Anyone of ordinary intelligence can understand the relations between animal and vegetable life, and that they are the same in the water as in the air. It is very unfortunate that those who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of Aquariums, are generally as ignorant on the subject as those who come to them for advice. The business has not assumed such proportions in this country, as to allow of its being made special, except in cities of the first class, and even there, with very few exceptions, it is associated with the "Bird and Cage," or "Florist's" business, while the knowledge of the business, generally, is limited to the buying of gold-fish by the hundred, and retailing the same to their customers. I have heard persons engaged in it say they were glad to have fish die on the hands of their customers, as it created a demand for more. What a short-sighted policy. Let me paint two pictures. A has an Aquarium. Poor fellow, enraptured by the glowing descriptions of the ideal Aquarium in the books on the subject, and in the scientific periodicals of the day, he has purchased one, after gazing on it for weeks in the store window, where it was displayed, and dreaming of the delight it would give the wife and children.

We will surmise that it is made of perfectly pure material—say of slate or glass—so that there may be no oxidation or decomposition of paint to add to Mr. A's difficulties. Heaven forbid! So far he is on the right road; but it is yet to be stocked. Naturally, as a beginner, he defers to the advice of the dealer, in this respect. The dealer tells him that he wants about an inch and a half of sand on the bottom, and a layer of pebbles over that, and sells him a few bunches of plants, and perhaps a few sea-shells and pieces of coral. When it comes to the fish, Mr. A naturally wants showy ones, as large of course as he can have with safety to their lives. The dealer, through ignorance or cupidity, does not dispute Mr. A's suggestion that he ought to be able to keep ten or twelve fish in his Aquarium, which holds about as many gallons of water. The dealer's experience may have taught him that the probabilities of success would be small under any circumstances, and that he had better make the best of his customer. As they generally take no interest in the Aquarium outside of their profit, it is like the selling of any other kind of merchandise. Mr. A arranges his tank—puts in the water, then the plants and fish. How pretty! The children clap their hands; Mrs. A is delighted, although a little water was spilled on the carpet in the process of filling. They go to bed that night radiant and happy. The morn reveals some dead fish floating on the surface, the others at the surface gasping for air. Those living are speedily relieved by being placed in a tub of fresh water. After numberless conjectures as to the cause, the dealer is consulted. Of course he cannot imagine what is the matter. Perhaps some deleterious substance got into it by accident; perhaps the children threw bread into it to feed the fish, which, decomposing through the night, soured the water. He had better change a part of the water daily, until the plants get to growing rapidly. Mr. A consults another dealer. Here he discovers that he is on the wrong track. The other man did not understand his business. The sand, he is told, is at the bottom of the trouble. It collects the sediment, and soon fouls. He should have about two inches of pebbles instead. How they ignore the fundamental principles, and nip each other on technicalities. Well, Mr. A cleans out his Aquarium and tries it again, with the pebbles, but with no better success. The fish and plants die and are replaced, time and again. The water is always dirty looking. The plants are continually rotting off at the bottom and floating to the top. Mrs. A votes the Aquarium a nuisance; her carpet is almost ruined. The children rarely ever look at it, and poor Mr. A, believing it to be a popular humbug, consigns it to a second-hand store for sale. Not one of Mr. or Mrs. A's large circle of relatives and acquaintances would have an Aquarium in their house. "No indeed! Such a nuisance!" They have imbibed a prejudice which it will take years to remove. Could the dealer but know what he has lost by his cupidity or ignorance, he would be startled.

On the other hand, B buys an Aquarium. B is a thinking man, and goes to work on common sense principles, and although he makes some mistakes, and meets with some discouragements, they are not of a nature to damp his ardor or to prove it a thing impossible, but rather act as a stimulus to thought in discovering their cause. He soon rejects the counsels of the dealers as conflicting with each other and with common sense. His Aquarium becomes a thing of beauty, and the care it gets is not enforced, but is simply a pastime. The consequence is, that many of Mr. B's friends want Aquariums. Under his friendly advice they are generally successful, and the circle is constantly widening.

Dealers may draw their own moral from the two pictures. That they are truthful ones, cannot be controverted.

The ordinary Fish-Globe, in death dealing qualities, takes precedence. Not that they may not in a measure, when properly managed, be made beautiful and interesting ornaments, when of the capacity of one gallon and over; but because of their small size

the necessity for changing the water becomes so frequent, when they are overstocked, as is generally the case, that the fish cannot live through the night. It would be an extravagant example of faith in poor frail human nature to expect an Aquarium dealer to tell the exact truth on all occasions, in regard to the stocking of Fish-Globes and Aquariums. They need not necessarily lie directly, except through ignorance. The fact is, the customer, in his ignorance, supposes the lie, and the dealer simply affirms it by not denying it. He is to be excused, from the fact that in nine cases out of ten, if the truth were told, the sale would not be made. The dealer may sometimes believe at least a part of what he says, as a Globe or Aquarium will do infinitely better in the lower temperature of a store, than in the high temperature of a dwelling. Aquariums are often bought already stocked and in healthy growing condition, and much disappointment is experienced that they do not thrive as well after their transfer. This is due to change of light and temperature, generally, and in some cases the cause is unaccountable.

A druggist of our acquaintance had for some years an Aquarium in his store, which attracted much attention. So healthy was it that the water was frequently allowed to evaporate one-half before it was filled up; yet, at the end of three years, without any other change except that caused by evaporation, the water remained as clear as crystal. On removing to another store, however, it was found impossible to keep the water clear, the growth of confervae being so rapid as to render the water opaque in a few days. Blue shades were tried, apparently without effect, and the Aquarium was turned into a receptacle for terrestrial plants. We are satisfied that temperature had more to do with it than had light. The first store was heated by a stove; the second by a hot-air furnace.

INSECT MUSIC.

The various sounds emitted by insects may be divided into three classes, *noise*, *musical-note*, and *voice*.

A voice is the sound produced by the organs of respiration as in man. A sound produced mechanically by friction of external parts of the body, is a note when musical, but a noise when unmusical. The *Orthoptera* (crickets and their kind) possess the power of expressing sound only in the form of musical notes, as in the case of the male grasshopper. In the *Coleoptera* (beetles &c.) the voice is quite common, especially with the smaller flies, mosquitoes, &c. (this we know to our heart's content), though it is sometimes inappreciable to the human nerve, owing to its high pitch. Among *Lepidoptera* (butterflies and moths), the musical note is seldom, if ever found. HUXON.

REMORESSESS TIME-MARKERS.—The *Pittsburg Commercial* of Saturday says: "A pigeon alighted on the minute hand of the clock in the tower of Trinity Church at 10:45 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and seemed so delighted with its perch, and the little hoist it got at every tick, that it kept its perch until its body was securely fastened between the two hands. When it attempted to fly it could not stretch its wings, and in a few seconds was squeezed to death. The ponderous machinery was stopped by the sexton, and the dead bird could not be taken out until the hands were unshipped."

THE KINGFISHER

He laughs by the summer stream
Where the lilies nod and dream,
As through the sheen of water cool and clear
He sees the chub and sunfish cutting sheer.

His are resplendent eyes;
His mien is kingliwise;
And down the May wind rides he like a king,
With more than royal purple on his wing.

His palace is the brake
Where the rushes shine and shake;
His music is the murmur of the stream,
And that leaf rustle where the lilies dream.

Such life as his would be
A more than heaven to me:
All sun, all bloom, all happy weather,
All joys bound in a sheaf together.



THE KINGFISHER.

No wonder he laughs so loud!
No wonder he looks so proud!
There are great kings would give their royalty
To have one day of his felicity!

—Selected.

FOOD FOR SOFT-BILLED BIRDS.

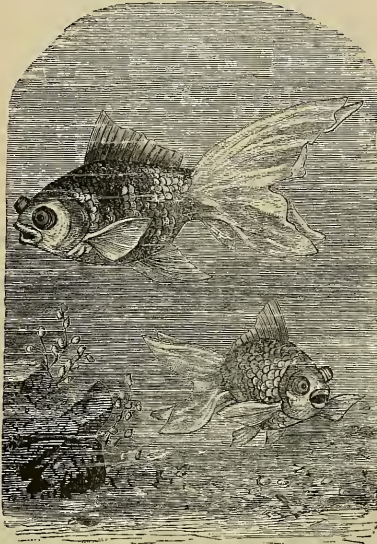
The following recipe is given by a correspondent of the *Fanciers' Gazette* as being the best food on which to raise sky-larks from the nest. We know from actual experience that it is good for sky-larks in full song. Many of these birds are imported every year, so it may be well for our readers to remember it. We have no doubt that it may be equally valuable for all soft-billed birds, and can be made by those fanciers living away from town,—where the mocking-bird food is not easily obtained.

Into one pound of pea meal (which may be ground at home in any clean coffee-mill, thereby ensuring freshness and purity), rub a quarter of a pound of pure, sweet lard. Add one fresh egg, and three teaspoonfuls of fine, white sugar. Mix the whole thoroughly together, roll into a cake, and bake about twenty minutes in a slow oven. Crush fine with a rolling-pin, and put up in an air-tight bottle where it will keep for months.

LING-TSING-YU.

A Japanese fish, possessing with the wonderful feature of the triple tail, a striking development of the eyes. These, instead of resting within a cavity, appear at the extremities of protuberances. The English have named it the Telescope fish. Of this fish the *Aquarium Journal* says:—

“Although in this instance the special feature is doubtless the result of an intelligent plan scrupulously carried out by the Jap-



anese breeder, yet this peculiar structure of the eye appears in various other forms, both repêlé and insect, as a natural characteristic. Certain frogs are rapidly distinguished by the weird and over-wise appearance which this structure of the eye presents, though in no instance is it more marked than in that of the insect here figured, and known to naturalists as the *achias longivideus*.



ACHIAS LONGIVIDEUS.

Here we find the eyes not mounted on mere excrescences, but actually capping the summits of extended stalks. As these stalks are set in a socket joint at the base, it will readily appear that the insect, by a peculiar handling of them, can turn the eye in any direction, even to looking behind it. Whether the Japanese fish culturist received his first suggestions as to the possibility of rivaling

in the fish kingdom these wonders of the insect world, from a view of the little *achias*, we cannot say; certain it is, however, that if that empire and its people preserve their ancient methods for another thousand years, the aquarium visitor of that coming time may be greeted with a marine wonder whose eyes will need a special lengthening of the tank for their convenience.”

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

WILSON'S MEADOW MOUSE.

Arvicola Pennsylvania.—Ord.

DESCRIPTION: Brownish-fawn color, above; beneath, grayish-white; body robust; eyes small; ears short and round; teeth dark orange color. Length of head and body, 5 inches 3 lines; length of tail, 1 inch 9 lines.

This Meadow Mouse inhabits New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and according to authors, is found from North Carolina to Hudson's Bay. It is common in most parts of the states I have visited; and their little paths through the grass may be seen in almost every meadow, leading to the roots of a stump or the border of some bank or ditch, where their nests, sometimes containing several families, may be found. It produces from three to four litters in a summer, varying in numbers from two to five at a birth. This species is easily taken in almost any kind of trap baited with apple, grain, or even meat; often two are captured at the same time. They can not run fast and would be easily caught if it were not for their numerous though shallow burrows. The food of this little rodent seems to be principally roots and grasses. I doubt if they do much injury to the crops, as they are seldom or never found on high ground. This species soon becomes tame in captivity, and will take food from the hand. They seem to drink a great deal of water, for so small an animal.

R. W. S.

THE PINC-PINC AND ITS NEST.

Translated from the German by W. G. TODD.

One of the most wonderful instincts of the bird is seen in the construction of its nest. This is one of the richest and most inexhaustible themes in natural history, one on which many volumes might be written, and, indeed, on which many have been, though without full justice being done to the subject. Let a man take, but for a moment, one of these books in his hand, viz: Rennie's "Architecture of the Birds" (Bankunft der Vögel), or Wilson's "Marriages of Animals," and observe the immense variety of forms appearing among their nests, the great difference in their designs, their materials, their locations, and the intelligence shown in adapting materials and form to these. Let him observe the astonishing art and unwearied effort which parent birds apply to the whole work of nest-building, in order that their young may have a home of sufficient strength and security, and he will see that the construction of bird's nests presents one of the most striking proofs of animal skill. He will see further, why so-called Natural Theology, *i. e.*, the standpoint of the so-called religious Naturalist, which sees, in the adaptation of means to an end in Nature, a proof, and a revelation of the being and nature of God; why Natural Theology, we say, standing over against the materialism of the modern scientist, is able to perceive, in just this intelligent skill in bird-architecture, a clear evidence of infinite wisdom, design, and an immediate divine ordering of all things in Nature.

And, truly, if one considers that the most of birds inhabit their nests only during the brief time of laying, setting, and brooding their unfledged young, that most birds build a new nest for each brood, and that the construction of each is often attended with an immense outlay of strength, time, and patience, he will not

deny that this subject presents one of the most interesting and instructive sides of Natural History. And there is another thing which is specially remarkable in this, that is, that often the very smallest and weakest birds build the most difficult and most artistic nests, and that, among these, there are also found the so-called double nests, *i. e.*, nests, not only containing accommodations for the future brood, but having further, a sort of supplement or addition to this which serves for the young to climb upon and for a watch-tower. These appendices of the double nests are

most part, between the branches of the mimosa, (sensitive plant.) The Pine-pine belongs to the family Motacillae,† which almost without exception, build beautiful and skillfully constructed nests. The nest of the Drymoica is often a cubic foot in size, while the nest proper, within this, is only four inches in diameter. The internal nest is neatly lined with a delicate fabric woven out of soft feathers, and down from the seed-pods of certain plants, while the external structure consists entirely of a rough, uncouth mass of grasses and moss, so put together that it resembles the formation,



THE PINE-PINE AND ITS NEST.

moreover as variable in form, design, and size as the nests themselves.

One of the most interesting and striking illustrations of these is furnished us by the nest of the Pine-pine, one of the smallest singing birds of South Africa. The Pine-pine, called by naturalists *Drymoica textrix* and *Drymoicapilla*, derives its popular name from its common call "Pine-pine-pine," is about the size of our Golden Cockerel,* (Gold ä mchen) and builds its nest for the

* The literal translation of this word does not give a very felicitous name in English, but the bird here meant is probably the same as our Golden-crowned-kinglet. — *Trans.*

or growth of the moss itself, which one frequently sees on the

† I can find no authority for the statement of this author, that the *Drymoica* belongs to the family Motacillae. (*Motacilla, quod semper moret candam.*) Wag-tails are all this era designate, and these birds live in swampy places, and do not build artistic nests. Thus Linnæus, Gould, Baird, and others use its word. So also Brehm, one of the best German authorities, in his "Illustrirtes Thierleben." The latter classifies them in the family *Drymoica*, (*Bush-sorgels*) which is precisely composed of two varieties, the taller-bird, and one other of similar habits. After speaking of them as among the smallest of singing birds, as being unusually agile and restless, Brehm says, "They are unsurpassed in skillfulness; they build the most artistic nests of all birds, and some of them, not merely weave together their material, but prepare threads and sew it." — *Trans.*

mimosas trees, and thereby serves as a good protector from birds of prey. The entrance to this nest is a hollow tube-like structure which projects over the side of the nest some two inches, resembling a pipe or nozzle, and close to its mouth is a projection or shelf on which a bird can sit. It is believed by many that the male bird uses this as a means for guarding the entrance, but more probably it serves as a resting place upon which the bird alights before slipping into its nest. This supposition is also strengthened by the fact that several of these projectors are found on the same nest, indeed they sometimes are so numerous that the immense nest appears irregular and unfinished. Among quadrupeds we see that many of the most skillfully constructed burrows as *e. g.*, those of the rabbit and badger, are evacuated by their original builders, and taken possession of by the foe. Exactly the same thing happens to the Drymoica. Its nest is so warm, thick, and comfortable that it creates the envy of other birds, who, by the right of the strongest, drive out the original occupants, throw out their eyes, and establishing themselves in these comfortable quarters, rear their own brood. Thus even the harmless life of these birds is not without usurpation and violence.

SUGGESTIONS.

I have often wondered whether the great masses of aquatic vegetation which choke up our ponds and ditches in the summer, might not be utilized as manure. They should certainly be rich in the elements most valuable in manure. Not so much so as marine vegetation of course. What is called the "Neck" in Philadelphia, (the land extending from the built-up portion of the city to the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers) is devoted to truck farming. It is low ground banked in from the rivers, and drained by a complete system of ditches, from which hundreds of tons of this kind of manure might be taken, if of value.

In streams and ponds which are stagnant, there will be found great masses of Confervæ, or other vegetation—the confervæ often covering the entire surface of the water with a thick *green scum*. In rapid running streams these forms of vegetation do not much abound, but on the bottoms of the streams will be found deposits of dead leaves, twigs and debris. On taking a small scoop-net and lifting out a quantity of either of these, there will be found thousands of little wriggling things of divers shapes, from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half in length. These are the larvæ of insects, the fresh-water shrimps, etc. I cannot see why they would not make a good food for poultry, and for young chicks especially. All that is necessary is to scoop out a lot of confervæ or dead leaves from any little spring, ditch, permanent puddle, or larger body of water, and throw it where the chicks can pick out the little wrigglers. In a ten-minute walk from my home, I could throw out enough food, in five minutes, to feed a regiment of chicks. Try it, friend Spangle, and report. It is only an idea, but I would like to see it tested, and I have nary a chick.

PHOCA.

THE MOTH'S WING.—Touch with a camel's hair brush, any part of the wing, so as to remove a few scales, dab the brush on a pane of glass, put it under the microscope, and then see how each particle of the almost imperceptible and impalpable colored dust which clothes the wing becomes manifest as an elegantly formed scale, sculptured with designs of singular beauty and regularity, formed of at least two, if not three separate membranes, and waved, toothed, or fringed at the extremity, according to its position on the wing. Hundreds of thousands of these scales are necessary to cover each wing—over which they are laid more regularly than the slates on the house-tops—ranged and over-lapping, so as to defend the delicate wing membrane from moisture. You cannot wet a moth's wing with water—it runs off in drops as if covered with oil.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

THE CARE OF CANARIES.

A pair of Canaries I give to your care
Don't blind them with sunshine, or starve them with air,
Or leave them out late in the cold and the damp,
And then be surprised if they suffer from cramp;
Or open the window in all kind of weathers
Quite near to their cage till they puff out their feathers.
The birds that are free fly to bush and to grove,
If the wind be too cold or the sun be too hot;
But these pretty captives depend on your aid,
In winter for warmth, and in summer for shade.
When they chirrup, and ceaselessly hop to and fro,
Some want or discomfort they're trying to show;
When they scrape their bills sharply on perch or at wire,
They're asking for something they greatly desire;
When they set every feather on end in a twinkling,
With musical rattle like water a sprinkling,
In rain or in sunshine, with sharp call-like notes,
They are begging for water to freshen their coats.
Cage, perches, and vessels, keep all very clean,
For fear of small insects—you know what I mean!
They breed in their feathers, and leave them no rest.
In buying them seed, choose the cleanest and best,
I feed my Canaries (excuse me the hint)
On hemp and canary, rape, millet, and lint,
I try them with all till I find out their taste—
The food they don't care for they scatter and waste.
About their bright cages I hand a gay bowler
Of shepherd's-purse, chickweed, and groundsel in flower.
At a root of ripe grass they will pick with much zest,
For seeds and small pebbles their food to digest.
But all should be ripe, and well seeded, and brown,
Few leaves on the groundsel, but plenty of down.
In summer I hang them out high in the shade
About our hall door by a portico made;
In spring, autumn, winter, a window they share,
Where the blind is drawn down to the afternoon glare.
This window, if open beneath them, we close,
Lest the cramp should seize hold of their poor little toes.
A bath about noontide on every mild day
Will keep your small favorites healthy and gay.
In hot summer sunshine, some calico green,
As a roof to their cage, makes a very good screen.
On winter nights cover from lamplight and cold;
And they'll sing in all weathers, and live to be old.
—The Animal World.

WHITE AND FANCY MICE.

Continued from page 127.

Enemies and Ailments.—In a wild state, mice are troubled with not a few enemies. Owls, stoats, weasels, hawks, cats, &c., are all fond of mice, and if it was not for the great fecundity, mice would soon be extinct. Like many other animals, however, this extinction will not be attained, and although in some cases total extinction is much to be desired, still by an all-wise Providence all Nature's scavengers are to a certain degree protected from undue extinction. In the case of house mice, the only animal that is antagonistic to their welfare is the cat, and were it not for the rather too trustful habit of the mice, cats would have but a poor chance with them. If there were no mice, what would come of the cats? Poison is another and most powerful enemy of the mouse, but then they retaliate by going into inaccessible places to die, and the stench they—or rather their bodies—produce, stands them in good stead against poisons, phosphorus, perhaps, excepted, as mice poisoned by phosphorus cause but a slight smell, as the bodies dry up and become desiccated, as it were. Corrosive poisons, as arsenic, for instance, allows the body to rot, and so causes decay of a most offensive nature. We give these hints, as it is very probable that the keepers of fancy mice, on a large scale, will find them useful. Great care must, however, be taken in the use of poisons, as, at times, we have heard of fanciers who had poisoned their stock of fancy mice, as well as the wild ones.

In the case of fancy mice, the first enemy—the cat—is easily guarded against, as she cannot get through a space less than two inches in width. Rats sometimes, although not often, cause trouble, and with them a morsel of singed or “fizzled” bacon or cheese, proves a stronger temptation than grain, and consequently they are easily trapped. They also have a great antipathy to tar or carbolic acid, generally giving places strongly scented with these articles a very wide berth. Where it is not convenient to use these, wire netting of three-quarter-inch mesh is an efficient safeguard.

Wild mice are about the greatest living enemy that the fancier has to contend with, and the only plan to pursue with these is to catch all you can, and lay sheets of glass over the wired portion of the cages in which the fancy animals are kept. If the wild ones can gain access to those which are tame, they fight until one or both are killed. In country places, sometimes, though fortunately very rarely, a stoat or weasel will sometimes obtain an entrance, but, as with the wild mice, a sheet of glass is the best preventive of harm.

Insects are sometimes present in dirty cages, but frequent changes into clean cages soon gets rid of these unwelcome visitants. A drop or two of carbolic acid on the floor of the cage, or a little fine sulphur, dusted amongst the sawdust, is a very good thing where there are many insects. Cleanliness is, however, the best cure.

Roughness of coat and general debility is generally caused by overcrowding in too small cages, and the remedy is patent. Plenty of room, and not too many in a cage, is the remedy for this ailment. If however, it arises from old age, there is no cure.

Asthmatic complaints, for which there is no cure, are caused by exposing the animals to damp and cold, and where this is not done asthmatic mice are scarce. Skin diseases sometimes appear, and for these, as for the preceding, there is no cure. In all cases where a bad disease exists in any animal, and the disease is incurable, the most merciful thing for them is a sudden, and as painless a death as can be devised.

Teaching Tricks.—This is a question of time, and no royal road to the art exists. The first thing to be overcome is fear, both in the animal and teacher, and until this is achieved, no success worth mentioning can be attained. Constant acquaintance is required for this first step, handling carefully but firmly, and, above all things, feeding the subjects immediately after they have received their lesson, which lesson should not be too prolonged. After tameness is obtained, these lessons should be commenced; and as all of them partake of the same nature, we will only describe one, and that is bringing down a flag from the top of a pole. For this purpose a round stick about eighteen inches long, and half an inch (or less) in diameter, is required, and a small paper flag or two—the stick made of a match, and the flag about half an inch square, or it may be triangular, as best suits the taste. The pole should be roughened with some coarse sand-paper, and the handle of the flag should be scented with a small drop of oil of aniseed, and then placed on the top of the pole. The mouse should be allowed to smell the flag before placing it in position, and, in nine cases out of ten, it will at once ascend to the flag and bring it down. If it does not do so, the same process should be gone through; and if not effective, a flag that has tallow on the stick should be substituted; and should this not prove attractive, the lesson should cease for the day. Each time the flag is brought down, a grain or two of canary seed should be given the animal; and if these lessons are persisted in for a week or two, that trick will be most effectually learned, and another can be taken in hand. Always give lessons before feeding, and every time the mouse is successful give a reward. Never give sugar in any form, as it causes a disease of the liver.

Short daily lessons are far preferable to long intermittent ones, as the lessons are not then forgotten.

White, lavender, and fawn mice are the easiest to train, then piebalds, and, lastly, black, but these latter are very dull in learning.

Conclusion.—We hope the foregoing will be found of use to mice-fanciers, being the results of our own practice, and we were very successful. The smallness and beauty of the animals render them easy to keep, and the cost of food is very small, amounting to a mere trifle in a large collection. The value of the animals is large, when good colored ones are obtained, and they are always salable. The cages may be made by anyone, and at a small cost, unless large fancy cages are used, and, as a pet, for quietness and agility, it is not to be surpassed. The great enemy—offensive smell—is not noticed to any appreciable degree, if our rules are followed; and we are sure no one will object to such a slight scent as they give off when kept clean. As the animals, as a rule, are so healthy, no expense in medicines has to be defrayed, and, as this is not the rule with the generality of other pets, it is an immense advantage. We may add that the price for ordinary colors varies from one shilling to five shillings per pair, while unusual colors fetch from five shillings to ten shillings per pair, as a rule, while it sometimes happens that a tortoise-shell will fetch double that amount.—*Bazaar.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Arrivals ending June 26th, 1877.

1 Virginia Deer (*Cervus virginianus*). Born in Garden. 1 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocapillus*), presented. 7 Prairie Dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*). Born in Garden. 4 Chequered Tortoises (*Emys picta*), presented. 2 Flying Squirrels (*Pteromys volucella*), presented. 2 Alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), presented. 3 Gray Foxes (*Vulpes virginianus*), presented. 2 Parakeet Cockatoos (*Calopsitta novaehollandiae*). Born in Garden. 2 Verbet Monkeys (*Cercopithecus laudayi*), purchased. 1 Llama (*Lama peruviana*). Born in Garden. 1 White-eared Parrot (*Conurus leucotis*), presented. 1 Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), presented. 1 Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*), purchased. 2 Barred Owls (*Syrnium nebulosum*), purchased. 1 Pennants Parakeet (*P. pennanti*), purchased. 1 Yellow Parrot (*Conurus luteus*), purchased. 10 Common Seals (*Phoca irulina*), 30 70, purchased. 1 Water Snake (*Nerodia fuscata*), presented. 1 Virginia Deer (*Cervus virginianus*). Born in Garden. 2 Prairie Dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*). Born in Garden. 1 Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*). Born in Garden.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Supt'.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ZOO NOTES NO. 35.

BY HUON.

PETER THE RHINOCEROS.

Of the rhinoceros the Philadelphia “Zoo” holds but a single specimen. That one, however, as he weighs over 6,000 lbs., and consumes about 100 lbs. of hay, a bushel or so of bran meal, and whatever quantity of vegetables and other goodies he can obtain, together with some thirty gallons of water per day, may be thought quite enough, and, considering him from all points, his name might appropriately be extended from the simple “Pete” of his keeper to that of

“PETER THE GREAT.”

Peter was born in India, about the year 1856. Quite young he was when he was forced away from his native home, on the marshy border of some river of India, and motherless he had to be made before his abduction could be effected. Quite small, too, he was; yet small as he was, he fought for his poor, dying parent—who loved him—the best he knew how, though, before his horn grew, he was not a very formidable antagonist. He could then only butt with his unwieldy head, or bite with his strong, young teeth. He has a long life before him, and should he meet with no accident, Peter will doubtless live out his full hundred years. Of his kind there are but two species, which, however,

branch into several varieties, Africa possessing four, one of which is black and another white, each having two horns, the white being the largest of all the rhinoceros tribe. No specimen of his kind has ever been seen alive in America. Next to him in size stands rhinoceros Indicus, whom our friend Peter very well represents.

Halchen—"What an ugly beast it is, though."

Grampy—"I do not think any animal is ugly, save in temper; but perhaps that is what Peter thought of himself when, some few years ago, in charge of his keeper, he was passing a very large mirror, he caught sight of himself, and, it may be, thinking the mirror was casting some reflections upon his graceful person, he suddenly made a dash at it with his powerful head, and fractured it into a thousand pieces."

Halchen—"How do the hunters capture such huge beasts?"

Grampy—"They are never captured alive save when quite young, and at that time the rhinoceros is gentle, kind, obedient, and even grateful for kind treatment, though, from its infancy, it is subject to occasional fits of anger, without any apparent provocation, and at such times he performs some very strange antics. I have seen Pete here get his blood up, at nothing that I could perceive, and, for a time, make things lively for his keeper, who would have to beat a sudden retreat up the ladder you see there behind the sheet-iron feeder, placed there for the purpose of allowing the keeper to escape from the infuriated animal. When in one of his tantrums, Pete's skin seems to change into a salmon-pink color, and a heavy perspiration breaks out on him which scents the pachyderma house with brimstone, as though his sweat had been passed through a sulphur mine."

Halchen—"How was such a terrible unwieldy fellow brought into the garden?"

Grampy—"Well, we will begin with his arrival at the W. P. R. depot, where we find him in a kind of strong wagon, built especially for him, in which he was brought from his last home on a railway truck. The wagon was none of your Jenny Lind's, or phaetons, but a good, broad-tired, solid oak construction, weighing some 4,000 lbs., which, with the three tons of rhinoceros, took the combined strength of eight strong mules to 'tote' to the garden, and, even then, there was more than one stick-in-the-mud on the road. Once or twice, on the way, Pete would take a notion to suddenly fall back on his haunches in the rear part of the wagon, which, acting like a break, would bring the eight mules up all standing, when it would be full two minutes before they could get started again. Arriving in the garden, the wagon was driven to the door of the then elephant house, where a trench had been dug to place the floor of the vehicle on a level with that of the house, that Pete might the better take possession. But now came another difficulty. The animal's head was the wrong way to make his entry in any other manner than rear foremost. There was no room for either he or the wagon to turn, and so a stout cable was placed about his neck, and a gentle hint, by a pull from all the keepers in the garden, placed at the other end of the cable, told his highness to 'move on.' Whenever Pete would move, the puntlers were careful to gather up the slack, to prevent him from heaving ahead, and thus the home-bringing was accomplished."

Halchen—"I have heard that the rhinoceros has a natural antipathy to the elephant. Is that true?"

Grampy—"No, for they are found in the forests of Asia and Africa, roaming together in perfect peace, feeding side by side on herbage, leafy twigs, and shrubs; and one in the London 'Zoo' contradicted that story as long as he lived, for he would not only allow the elephant to tickle him, stroke his ears, and give his tail a sly pull with his trunk, but he, in turn, after cutting up a clumsy caper or two, would nibble at said trunk with his huge, flexible snout as though it was great fun, and would always enter the bathing tank the moment his friend, the elephant, left it. But Pete did have a deep and lasting antipathy to the Empress, the largest elephant ever shown in America, and who died in the Garden in 1875. That antipathy arose from some offense the Empress gave Pete, years ago, when they were both members of the same menagerie. What the particular cause of the quarrel was, I know not, but one day Pete, suddenly, with head down, eyes flashing, and with a fearful roar, made a dash at the Empress, and would have made short work of her ladyship but that she saw him coming, and just at the nick of time she raised one of her delicate forefeet—it measured just forty eight inches in cir-

cumference—and placed it on Pete's neck in such a solid manner that the angry brute would have had the life pressed out of him in less than no time had not several of the keepers interfered and separated the gigantic belligerents. Pete never forgot, it seems, or forgave, and when he was brought into the 'Zoo,' the Empress being there before him, especial care was taken that they should not see one another, though they must stand side by side on the same floor; so a strong board partition was temporarily placed between the cages until they could get them safely housed. The supposed trouble was barely averted, for Pete, in the half turn he had to make to get into his house, brought his ponderous weight against the partition, and solid as it appeared to be, it went down like so many building blocks, or a child's house of cards; for

"He estemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood."

Halchen—"Are't you drawing it rather strong, Grampy?"

Grampy—"That's what we read of him, or an animal much like him in the book of Job, and, Halchen Mio, if you will but cast one of your almond eyes at the strog walls, and huge iron bars, and stone floor which confine him, you will come to the conclusion that their massive strength means something, and his keeper will tell you that it is none too great to hold him. You would see a wild time here should Pete's blood be up and he break loose. A rhinoceros in the London 'Zoo,' not long ago, took ambrage at an iron railing which imprisoned him, and one day he made a raid upon it, with a determination to abolish the nuisance. With desperate wrenches he tore away sufficient bars to let himself out, but, when out, as though his anger was appeased, he did no further mischief than the performing of a 'slide' into a fine large bed of scarlet geraniums, terminating in a lay-down and general roll in the same. You may imagine, Halchen, if you can, how you would feel to have your 'little bed' of *pelargoniums* served that way, and what it would look like after such a performance!"

Halchen—"How much he resembles a huge, long-legged tortoise."

Grampy—"Yes, there is considerable of the tortoise look about Pete. You see it in the curiously-formed upper lip, in the testaceous appearance of the armor-like skin, which resembles so many iron plates, which look as though they had been cast in some iron foundry, as well as in his legs and feet, all favoring the notion of a huge, warm-blooded creature, made after the pattern of a cold-blooded tortoise, with improvements thrown in."

Halchen—"But he has nothing of a horn."

Grampy—"No. In that respect he can give no offense to any temperance society. He had a horn once, but, like some of those well meaning 'total abstinence' men, he has for some time been rubbing his nose against one hard substance or other until he has worn his horn down to its present buniony appearance. Let him have his liberty, with his foot placed upon his native heath, and you will see how quick his horn will again be exalted."

Halchen—"Then you do not think the rhinoceros all brute, but that he has some tender spot about him?"

Grampy—"No, he is not all brute, but his intellect is of a very low order. Tender spot? Yes. One in the London 'Zoo' would allow the visitors to rub his nose, tickle him about the eyes, or place their hands in the folds of his cast-iron looking coat, where, one visitor declared, the skin was as delicate and soft as a lady's."

Halchen—"Do you think it is of the rhinoceros or the hippopotamus Job speaks?"

Grampy—"Perhaps he speaks of both. The rhinoceros was well known to the ancients, and, without doubt, he is the unicorn of the Scriptures. Some of the *modern* ancients had the idea that his horn bore a great antipathy to poison, and that effervescence would result whenever liquid poison was poured upon it. Hence goblets were made of it, which were gorgeously mounted with gold, which formed a portion of the drinking paraphernalia of the Eastern monarchs, and by which they supposed they could detect any attempt at administering deadly drugs."

Halchen—"As he has no bath tub, how does he take a bath?"

Grampy—"He has one given him in a rather novel manner. You should be here some time when his keeper plays a full stream upon him from the largest sized hose, and with a force as though he was putting out a first-class fire. Then you behold Peter in the height of beastly enjoyment. He will lie down, roll over from side to side, in fact present all parts of his huge carcass to the stream, hardly winking when the stream strikes him full in the eyes, and he will even open his terrible jaws as wide as possible, that the full stream may be played direct in his mouth! Next to a good feed, Peter enjoys his hose-bath, and, after it, he will lie down to sleep, and he will sleep so long and so soundly that you may be sure that neither conscience or dreams ever trouble him in the least."

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND
LAND & WATER

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EDITORIAL

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Having received a communication from Dr. A. M. Dickie, upon "Size in the Plymouth Rock Fowl," we lay aside the article we had prepared, to give it place. We also add illustrations of his style of birds, portraits of a cockerel and pullet once owned by him. We say *portraits* advisedly, as the pictures are not fancy sketches, but were drawn from life by our artist at Dr. Dickie's yards at Doylestown, in the autumn of 1875. Our columns are open to others that have made this breed a specialty, as we believe the fraternity can be benefited by their experiences and the expression of their views. A letter in Correspondence from Dr. Dickie is also commended to the consideration of all mentioned in it.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

It is a good time now, while it is too warm for greater exertion, to take pencil and paper and calculate for the stock on hand. Your birds that were "in the bush" six months or less ago, are now "in hand," giving you a fair chance to know what you will have to do with and for. Are you going to winter them all? If not, how are you going to dispose of the surplus? There are two ways open to you if your birds are worth more than for mere market purposes. One is to keep quiet and trust to the chances of somebody's telling somebody else that you have something to sell. The other is to use printer's ink—that wonderful agent that can tell to thousands of people you never heard of, in places you scarcely know exist, just what you want them to know. If you think best to take the latter course—to advertise—how are you going to do it, and when and where? We do not say THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL is the only medium through which you shall be profited, because there are many others. Where, your stock alone must determine for you; but *how*, is a subject we can talk about. Some keep their names always before the public. The people at large after awhile recognize them, and almost feel they belong to them in some way. As a Mr. B— once said in our office, "G. O. Brown? G. O. Brown? Oh yes, I know him well. I've seen his advertisement in your paper." Others again believe "variety" to be "the spice of life," and pre-

sent something new each month, to attract attention and show themselves alive.

As to the *when*. You yourselves must decide whether it is best to forestall the market or to come in after all are supplied. We have received many communications upon circular and catalogue advertising. The opinion almost universally is, "the matter is overdone—it don't pay." Of one of the best laid upon our table this year, the owner wrote: "It hasn't begun to pay for itself even at ten cents a copy in either the sale of it or the sales I can trace to the 2,000 copies I sent out free." We have always opposed free distribution. We were among the first, if not the very first, to use catalogues, and at a price, for advertising. It is notable if a man pays for a thing he values it; whereas if given to him he does not care for it. The higher the price paid the higher the article is rated—whether it possesses worth or not. In truth, it seems as if it was the money that was once his own that he values in it—and that only.

It has been a fairly good year. Reports of success in hatching have come to us from all quarters. Let us suppose your luck has equalled the general run. What birds are you going to winter? How do your accommodations compare with your flock in size? If too many birds are kept together, habits will be engendered nothing but death will end.

One contemporary advises the feeding of buckwheat, but gives the advice without qualification. Another says, "It is very good, only for general use we can't recommend it. It makes the fowls sick, though we can't say how or why it is." So "doctors disagree." Buckwheat is fat-producing, and heating in the extreme. In winter, with fowls kept in quarters without artificial heat, it may be fed once a day to all but Asiatics; to them give it grudgingly. It is apt, when fed in summer or in warmed runs in winter, to produce—besides general derangement—a tingling at the roots of the feathers, causing the birds to pluck them. Feed buckwheat under about the same conditions that you would eat it. Used moderately as a feed for preparation for exhibition it is excellent, giving the plumage a sleekness indicative of good condition.

If your fowls are in close quarters, and green feed must be furnished, try the experiment of cut grass and the refuse of vegetables one week, and cut sods the next. See for yourself from which they get the greatest good.

The article, "Moulting Fowls," in our Poultry Department,

from a *Stock Journal* of 1871, contains advice worthy of consideration at this season.

Poultry are early risers, and they thrive best if an early feed is provided them. Any way, don't permit them to be huddled in the poultry house, hungry and thirsty, for an hour or two after sunrise. If such has been your habit, listen outside of their quarters to-morrow morning and judge for yourself if their noisy impatience, and the venting of their spite upon each other is not an actual loss to you.

If you have a spot in your garden, or about your poultry yards, where you can turn over the soil with a garden fork, the poultry will relish the worms, and repay you for each one of them. They will soon learn what it means when you take the fork in hand. It will amuse you to see them rush after you, and to see them scramble over each other for the find in the latest turning.

In whatever you do, be persistent. If for good, show yourself in earnest. Let life show one thing carried to fulfillment. Be identified with something. Do what you attempt as no one else ever did it; the very determination to be above the rest will add to your stature and your strength. It is only weakness and failure the world condemns. When you fail, and stay failed, then only are you a failure. Then the world rules you out, tramples upon you as stronger animals trample upon the weaker. The "survival of the fittest," is the law in doing as in living.

Luck, and fate, and fortune, have nothing to do with you. Your work is success or failure, as you put yourself into it. If failure, look to yourself, find the weakness, then find the remedy.

ANDROSCOGGIN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The "Androscoggin Poultry Association" will hold its second exhibition at City Hall, Lewiston, Jan. 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1878. The premium list has been enlarged and everything will be done to make this show as successful as our first. We shall open our doors to the State and by so doing hope to make our association rank among the first.

LEWISTON, ME.

C. F. Goss, *Cor. Sec'y.*

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

BEVERLY, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1877.

FRIEND WADE:—I have just learned from the Bureau of Awards of the U. S. Centennial Commission, that the Centennial Medals and Diplomas for Poultry, Pigeons, etc., will be ready for distribution about the latter part of the present month, when they will be immediately forwarded to the address of parties entitled to them, by the Commission, free of expense, notwithstanding what is inferred in Gen. Norton's Circular, which I believe has been freely mailed, and which smacks very strongly of being a kind of catch-penny arrangement, and apt to mislead those who have received it. With an eye to the interests of our Centennial fraternity, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN E. DIEHL,

Late Supt. of Poultry, U. S. Centennial.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are advised by the publishers, Messrs. Porter & Coates, of the issue about August 1st, of two valuable works by A. N. Raub, A.M., principal of Central Pa. State Normal School;—"The Complete Arithmetic," combining oral and written exercises in a natural and logical course of instruction; and "The Elementary Arithmetic," also written and oral.

The high reputation of the author as a teacher will secure them a wide examination, and the publishers believe the excellence of the books themselves will give them a large circulation.

They may be obtained of the publishers at No. 822 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.

Wm. Tillotson has retired from the *Forest and Stream*.

The *Dominion Poultry Gazette* of July, announces the death of P. H. Gibbs, Esq., Editor of the Bee department. All that have read the articles in the *Aplary*, from his pen, will realize the loss is no slight one to the *Gazette* and the fraternity of Canada.

The *Canadian Poultry Journal* has been purchased by Mr. Wilson, of Toronto, and will hereafter be published from that city. The July number contains the valedictory of the former editor, Mr. Sanderson, with the salutory of the present, Mr. Wilson.

TO PIGEON FANCIERS.

From time to time we have published "Points for judging Fancy Pigeons." We would invite your criticism upon these, for the benefit of the judges at the shows of the coming season. As the FANCIERS JOURNAL is the pigeon authority of the United States, and comprises among its subscribers the first pigeon fanciers of the day, it is beyond question the proper medium for the interchange of views upon that important subject, the Standard for judging Fancy Pigeons.

OUR BOOKS.

Of the "NEW CANARY and CAGE BIRDS," we have received part first. It is uniform with Wright's Illustrated Poultry, and Fulton's Pigeons. The three will make, when bound, most desirable additions to the library, while each is a complete digest of the subjects treated. For this new book, our anticipations are high, having read much from Mr. Blakeston's pen in the *Journal of Horticulture*, upon this same subject. The call we have had for part first, shows the need that is felt of a work upon cage birds.

We have received parts 1, 2, 3, 4, of FAMILIAR WILD FLOWERS. The colored plates contained in each are extremely fine, and correct in detail. They alone are worth the price. Besides these, each chapter is illustrated with initial letter and fins, relative to the subject of the chapter, that are studies in themselves.

THE HOMING ANTWERP, by W. T. Tegetmeier, we commend to the fanciers of the bird. The work is imported, and we have at present but a few copies. We do not know of there being others than ours in the United States.

MOORE'S COLUMBARUM, is acknowledged to be the simplest yet most comprehensive work upon pigeons ever published. In the first volume of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL, it was re-published from the old English edition, and afterwards was put into book form. It is valuable alike to the old fancier for reference, and to the beginner for the assistance it will afford in distinguishing, caring for, and treating their feathered pets.

THE NEW FERN BOOK. We hoped to receive the first part before this, but learn from the publishers that "the issue is delayed until September, by reason of the lithographer's having printed the whole edition of plates without transferring the corrections made in the proof, to the stones. Of course the plates are worthless and we are obliged to have new ones made." This book is one sadly needed; there being no work that can guide the student by illustrations in naming and classifying the ferns of America. We would advise our readers interested, to make their collections, to be named during the fall and winter after the work has been issued. We will receive subscriptions at any time, and forward the parts as soon as issued. S. E. Cassino of Salem, Mass., is the publisher.

The *Standard of Excellence* is a necessity to those expecting to exhibit at the shows of the coming season. If you have not a copy you should procure one. With each copy sold we add the corrections made at the last meeting of the American Poultry Associations.

INDIANAPOLIS NOTES.

We learn of the purchase by Mr. Chas. B. Fletcher of the collection of Tumblers and Posters imported by the late Mr. Becker. Mr. Becker was shot while hunting in Germany. His loft was probably one of the best west of Baltimore. In his death the fraternity of the West have lost a thorough fancier and one of their best men.

A correspondent writes: "E. G. Bagley has lately purchased the interest of Wm. H. Fry, and has put up about the finest poultry buildings in the West. They are octagon shape with yards to match, and cost him \$638. He has besides this a winter house and a house for cocks. This latter should be in every good poultry yard, even where a specialty is the fancy. The fancy of Mr. Bagley was originally Dark Brahmas, and they were bred by him in England previous to his coming to America. Now he has all the Asiatics and two varieties of Bantams."

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL is published at Hartford, Conn., the 15th of each month. Price \$1.50 per annum, seventy-five cents for six months. Single copies fifteen cents: sent postpaid to any part of the United States, or Canada. Postage twenty-four cents a year added to foreign subscriptions. Subscriptions to Vol. 4, 1877, must begin with No. 3, Nos. 1 and 2 having been exhausted.

ADVERTISEMENTS to insure their insertion must be received by us by the 8th of each month. Those received later will be inserted if possible, however.

ERRATA.

My first letter was hurriedly written, which probably accounts for the reading, "a newspaper of feverish life," instead of "a 'newspaper' feverish life," and for the comma between "Wilson" and "Flagg," which should not have been there. P. B.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

Cedar Dark Brahma Poultry Yards, Toronto, Canada.
C. C. Corbett, New London, Conn., Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, and Homing Antwerp Pigeons.
Jos. Rebmeister, Batavia, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SALEM LETTERS—NO. 2.

I heard the first green cricket of the season about a week ago. He was bravely keeping up his lonely music, though so far ahead of his fellows. He may have been a young one eager to try a new instrument. What a full chorus of them we shall have in a few weeks! They are necessary to the full equipment of a late summer or autumn evening, and are interesting to all, though producing melancholy impressions in the minds of many, most probably from associations with their music, though there may be something in the chirping itself, so monotonous, so well-timed, which is fitted to produce such an effect. This insect is the *Oecanthus niveus*. I called it green, but the shade is so light as almost to merit the specific name *snouey*. Harris calls it the white climbing cricket. The males alone make the sounds. I quote Harris' Insects Injurious to Vegetation: "In the male cricket these [the musical instruments] make a part of the wing-covers, the horizontal and overlapping portion of which, near the thorax, is convex, and marked with large, strong, and irregularly curved veins. When the cricket shrills [we cannot say sings, for he has no vocal organs], he raises the wing-covers a little, and shuffles them together lengthwise, so that the projecting veins of one are made to grate against those of the other." Wilson Flagg calls

these insects "cicadas," which is, of course, entirely wrong, the latter name being rightfully applied to the so-called "locust," which drones a long metallic strain in the trees at hot midday in the height of summer; I have heard but one of the cicadas this season. It will be a long time before people generally find out that the cicada is not a locust, and that the Carrier Pigeon of France is not the bird used to convey messages. The seventeen-year locust is a cicada. I am indebted to Flagg for the following table, which is intended to illustrate his statement that the crickets chirp in a much higher key when the weather is warm than when it is cool. I hope some of the readers of THE JOURNAL will try and verify it this season.

Ther. *Keynote of Insect.*

80°—F Natural, perfect time and tune.

75°—E Flat, perfect time and tune.

70°—D, perfect time and tune.

65°—C, imperfect time and tune.

60°—B Flat, imperfect time and tune.

55°—A, keynote hardly to be detected, many out of time and tune.

50°—G, a few individuals only, singing slowly and feebly.

The regularity of the chirping is wonderful, as well as the precision with which the individuals keep in concert on a warm night, only one now and then getting out of tune, and then quickly finding his place again. About two years ago I timed them one evening, and found they chirped, almost exactly, once every half second. I counted thirty chirps twice in succession, and the time occupied by each thirty did not vary more than one second from a quarter of a minute.

My watch's second-hand passed fifty-eight seconds while I counted 120 chirps, or impulses in the music. This was on Sept. 8th. On Sept. 11th it was cold, and the music poor. On Sept. 18th I wrote in my journal: "It is possible, at our back-door, to hear three or four half frozen crickets slowly and very softly trilling out their notes. Perhaps to-night's frost will cause their gauzy wings to droop, the tiny feet to loose their hold upon the sheltering vine-leaf, and to-morrow's light to reveal their delicate bodies strewn lifeless upon the garden path. And yet they sing. Are they ignorant of the fate that awaits them? I fancy, rather, they know the end is nigh, and in spite of it, are determined to face death bravely—to sing even when their limbs are paralyzed, and the chill of death is creeping over them. Are they not like Indian warriors singing war-songs as the fire consumes them? Perhaps an immortality awaits them—I mean an immortality in that their songs may have awakened in the heart of some criminal recollections of childhood and purity, and led him to reform; or aroused poetic genius in the soul of youth; or gladdened the mind of some aged one in the autumn days of life. And their bodies at least shall be transformed into beauty."

Last year I caught three crickets, and put them upon some grapevine leaves on the table in my chamber, placing over the leaves an ordinary wire dish-cover. The moment the light was extinguished one began to chirp, and he was soon joined by a second. I heard all three together only once. The chirping sounded very loud, but I think was not so powerful or so well timed as the sound out of doors. If I remember correctly, the captives chirped a little faster than the others. It was almost comical to hear the fellows strike up as soon as soon as it was dark. Although, as I was rather wakeful, I heard them several times during the night, there was less noise than I expected, and I think I might get accustomed to them in my chamber. I could not, however, endure the thought of trying the same experiment the next night, and have not yet repeated it. In the morning, I placed the musicians on a grape-vine near my window, where none had been heard the night before, and in a few moments heard one begin his part in the concert which had continued in the open air all night.

For several nights they were heard on that vice. It is amusing to see one make the sound. I have taken a lantern and crept up to where one was shrilling in the garden, and caught him playing. If he stops when you approach, wait a moment and he will soon begin again, not heeding your light very much. He likes to take a position at the bottom of one of the deep incisions of a grape-vine leaf, standing across the edge. He will then raise his wing-covers at right angles to his body, and rub them over each other, making several exceedingly rapid vibrations at every beat or impulse in the music. Each beat one may perceive to be a sort of trill. Each minute note in this trill I suppose is produced by one of the very short movements of the wing covers, a convulsive series of which produces a whole beat.

But enough about these interesting insects for the present. They stop but a short time on earth. They leave all their musical ability, as well as the sheet music they possess, to their children, who shall be born into the world for next year's music. I wonder if successive generations improve in their musical talents. Does the music form such an essential part of their domestic economy that the "fittest" singers "survive" those of inferior "ears"?

A beet in our garden has run to seed. Is it very common for a biennial to mature in one year? It looks strangely amid its more patient kindred.

The meal-worms are very plenty, and I have found a good many of the *pupæ* this year, for the first time. Occasionally a beetle is found flying about in the evening, but it is seldom the case; they seem to like to keep to their feet.

I saw a small ash tree ruined by the borers, the other day. The empty *pupæ* cases were projecting half way out of holes in the dead trunk and limbs in great numbers, presenting a curious appearance. I presume this insect is a moth of the *Egeriada* group of the sphingids—with partially transparent wings—the *trochilium dendatum*.

I wonder if any of the readers of THE JOURNAL can give me the name of a true bug, which I found upon the great willow-herb, or fire-wood (*Epilobium angustifolium*). Its general appearance was similar to that of the common striped cucumber beetle. I brought it home, thinking it to be a beetle, but subsequently found it to be a true bug. I have seen specimens since, and presume it is not uncommon.

I found in the woods in Essex, some days ago, larva of the *cimex laportei*, our largest saw-fly, feeding on the willow-tree, though Dr. Harris states the elm to be its food. I have one in confinement now, feeding upon the willow, but as elm is more easily procured here, I shall try a change of diet. He is about an inch and a quarter in length. His head, and the first third of his body are creamy white, which shades into greenish white upon the rest of his body. His head is more yellow than his body. He has a very small black spot on each side of the head, and nine similar spots along each side of the body. Along the middle of the back are two very fine black lines, uniting at each extremity, furthest apart and heavier in the middle. The tint of the body on each side of the stripe is more brilliant than elsewhere. Besides his six true legs he has eight pair of false, or prop legs. He is stout and round, covered with transverse wrinkles, and his skin appears to be coated with a whitish bloom. He curls up spirally when disturbed. Harris gives a good account of the species.

I captured lately what I am told is a "*chelifer*." Another man called it a "hook-scorpion." It resembled a spider with two claws like those of a crab, held forward menacingly while crawling along. The creature was not more than an eighth of an inch in diameter, feet and all, and it was with difficulty that the openings in the "large claws" could be seen. It was broader in proportion to its length than a scorpion, and so small it seemed almost as ridiculous to call it by that name as to call it a crab.

Did you ever hear of any one being poisoned by the Colorado potato beetle? A day or two since an acquaintance showed me a few brown blotches on his finger, which he said itched, and which were caused by handling the above beetle. I have since seen an account of poisoning, and would like to hear on this question from the readers of THE JOURNAL. P. B.

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WAS IT A CUCKOO?

Some forty years since, while ranging the hills adjacent to the beautiful village of Brandon, Vt., I espied a bird's nest in a hickory, and very soon I was inspecting its contents, which consisted of three or four very small eggs, and one, two or three times the size of the others. That nest I kept a secret; but when I next visited it I found it empty.

A few days since I observed a bird perched upon my garden fence, evidently young, a stranger to my sight, quite as large as a robin, plumper, and slate-color. While observing it, a small yellow bird alighted at its side, fed it, and then they both flew off. Two or three days after, while in the garden with my wife, she exclaimed, "There is a rat and a—no, they are both birds," pointing towards some dry brush at one side. I looked, and there beheld my wonder of the previous day. The yellow bird flew off, while the other remained, but soon returned, as I expected, fed the larger, and then they flew away, as before. The yellow bird was not our familiar acquaintance, the common thistle-feeder, but such as is to be seen in the forest, and often in fruit trees, seeking for prey, with quick, eager motions. During my first seven years I often saw "the cuckoo and her servant," the hedge sparrow, in similar flight,

"O'er the green hills of old Erin, oh!"

But my knowledge of that feathered Mormon in this land is very limited indeed. Of one of two things I feel quite certain,—that I have come as near finding a "cuckoo's nest" as any one ever did; or I have seen what the most natural naturalist has yet made no note of.

P. WELCH.

LINDEN, N. J.

◆ ◆ ◆
ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A KINGBIRD AND A KINGFISHER.

While walking along the shore of the Mashapang pond, within the limits of Providence, a few days ago, I saw an interesting attack upon a Kingfisher, *cerulea alcyon*, by a Kingbird, *tyrannus Carolinensis*.

The Kingfisher had poised himself several times to look for fish, and was just moving to do so again as the Kingbird approached and attacked him. The Kingfisher is not a quarrelsome bird, and always minds his own business. He was entirely unprepared, and acted as though he could not believe that the other had any evil intentions, for he tried to poise again. The second attack seemed to undecieve him, and show him his enemy was in earnest. He vaulted and turned, vainly endeavoring to rid himself of his persecutor. He soon saw he could not save himself by flight, and tried diving. As soon, however, as he appeared at the surface he attempted to fly, but the Kingbird, keeping up an incessant twittering, forced him to dive again. Two or three times this was repeated, both birds making considerable noise, until the Kingfisher seemed convinced that escape in that direction was impossible, so he sat like a duck upon the surface, and as his persecutor would swoop at him he would go under. This lasted some little time, until even the Kingbird seemed wearied and flew away. Then, after waiting, the Kingfisher flew in the opposite direction.

FRED. T. JENCKS.

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DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

To the many that have inquired, and the more that intend to, we reply:—The "stone drinking fountain" is the best we ever saw. We suppose it can be obtained of J. C. Long, Jr., at our old stand, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FRIEND WADE:—I am glad to see you are discussing the Plymouth Rock in your editorial columns. You will please accept my bow for the use you make of my name in connection with the discussion. I am, of course, interested in anything pertaining to Plymouth Rocks, and would like to see breeders of this variety give their views briefly on topics connected with the discussion. For instance, will Mr. V. C. Gilman be good enough to tell us why the report of his committee on Standard for Plymouth Rocks was so unceremoniously "tabled" by the A. P. A. at Buffalo? Will Mr. I. K. Felch please tell us why a Plymouth Rock cockerel should be required to weigh more than a Dark Brahma or Cochin cockerel? Will Mr. Philander Williams please tell us why the medium-sized bird should be bred as large or larger than an Asiatic? Will Mr. Josselyn of Fredonia, please tell us what he knows about Plymouth Rocks? Will Mr. Upham and Mr. Corbett be good enough to give us their views in reference to size and weight? I would like to hear from all who are breeding Plymouth Rocks on topics connected with forming a standard for this breed. All the committees on this breed so far have not been men who knew the breed experimentally, and have not given us a standard which is satisfactory to the breeders of Plymouth Rocks. Size and shape are two points on which it is desirable to have an expression of opinion now, (because at the next meeting of the A. P. A., the standard for Plymouth Rocks should be revised, that the committee may have the benefit of the views of breeders of this variety.) I hope they will present them through your columns. As you have said, the Plymouth Rock has a future before it, and will soon be as popular as the Brahma and the Leghorn. In order to act as well as advise, I will send you a note on "Size of the Plymouth Rock," for your next issue.

Yours, etc.,

A. M. D.

A MARYLAND PULLET.

I have found here a curiosity to all people in this section of the country. I have a Partridge Cochin hen which laid her first egg June 30th. This egg was a very large, double-yolked. July 2d she laid again, the egg weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Upon opening it I found a white and yolk besides another egg perfect within it. In other words, there was an egg within an egg. I saw the inner shell before I had broken the outer large enough for it to get out. If you wish to see it I will send it by express. Every egg the pullet has laid besides this has been double-yolked. I am going into the poultry business for profit as well as pleasure. My sheds are to be 60 feet long, divided into 10 apartments, with grass-yards to each 40 feet long.

D. M. HOWELL.

CANTONVILLE, MD.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"Don't forget to state what you know, or what you think, in respect to the management of the *Poultry World*. I believe Burnham is the head of the concern. I know he does most of the writing for it, and has the general direction of the thing. I suspect Allen & Sherwood have a considerable interest in it, and that they, Burnham, and Stoddard, are acting as a "mutual admiration society," and running the *Poultry World* to grind out their own grists first and particularly, and doing a little custom-work for others when they have time, between whiles. Isaac is one of the mutual friends of the concern, and they are taking hold of his book now to push it, but they will be careful not to allow it to eclipse George P.'s pamphlets, Stoddard's "Roupe Pills," or A. & S.'s Imperial Egg Food. Stoddard may offer a box of roupe pills as a premium to purchasers of Felch's book, as A. & S. offer one of Burnham's pamphlets as a premium to any

one who will buy five pounds of the Egg Food. Burnham, now, ought to offer one of those superb, unapproachable chromos as a premium to those who buy roupe pills. The thing would then be about rounded out! I do not object to a man's taking care of himself in a proper and reasonable way, but I think that the outside public have some rights which even the managers of the *Poultry World* are bound to respect. If my suspicions about them are correct, the truth will come out after awhile, and then, perhaps, the public will open their eyes."

[The above is a specimen of many letters sent to us, which usually find their way into the waste-basket; but as they have become more numerous lately, we will try and answer all in this one. H. H. Stoddard is credited with being the sole proprietor of the *Poultry World*. George P. Burnham, the most prolific poultry writer of the day, furnishes the brains for the literary department. Mr. Felch is not interested in the *Poultry World* in any way. Messrs. Allen & Sherwood are bankrupt—we have had a bill against them unpaid for some time. The writer of the above letter has been a regular patron of the *Poultry World* for years, and to our certain knowledge has read Stoddard's advertisements in which he states that "money is what we are all after." If he becomes a patron after reading this, (knowing as well as he does what constitutes a true fancier,) and gets bitten, he, and not the *World*, is to blame.—ED.]

ANOTHER LETTER.

"What is your opinion of the Middle States Poultry Association? The fanciers of Philadelphia and neighborhood seem to me dead, and, from my own personal observations, are good for nothing."

["The fanciers of Philadelphia and neighborhood" are not dead, but are only waiting for some one or more to lead them to their old-time successful shows. In most places it is difficult to keep dealers from running shows; but in Philadelphia it is impossible to find even a dealer with courage enough to run a show, and thereby make fanciers. They wonder why there is no one to buy, while the trade goes to successful exhibitors in New England or Western New York.—ED.]

CHICKEN CHOLERA!

So much has been said on this subject, and so many long and needless directions given, to little or no avail, that, in some communities, it is as much as a man's life is worth to broach this tender topic.

When you get hold of a good thing, let it out, so that we all may be benefited, more or less, by it. Hence, knowing no better plan than to send my little receipt to THE JOURNAL, I write.

Not long ago, a physician cognomened Dr. D., while visiting his henry, found that he had broken a paper of powdered calomel in his pocket. His fowls had the cholera badly at the time, and, as we all know that doctors are notorious for experimenting, (not only on animals of the feathered class,) we must forgive him once, and bless him for his "happy thought."

The doctor's dirty pocket contained some dirtier calomel, a handful of which he mixed with the chickens' food. Imagine his surprise the next day to see the birds affected, not dead from the effects of calomel, but bettered in regard to the cholera.

The best food for the purpose is coarsely-ground corn-mel.

Our receipt is this: "To every quart of corn-mel add two drachms of powdered calomel, and mix thoroughly. Feed at usual hours; twice, or better, thrice a day."

Last year we tried this with perfect success. Birds that were on their backs were cured. We did not lose a chick, and can say confidently that the receipt is infallible.

We are now in the height of the cholera season. Give it a trial. Calomel costs but little, and saves you a great deal in the end.

Mr. F.'s article in the April number is most excellent. Let him try calomel—remove the birds affected, and he will not have to "off with the head" of his favorite stock. SAWDUST.

AN ACCOMMODATING HEN.

We have a S. S. Polish hen that I think has been accommodating enough to be worthy of mention in your valuable paper. She never has laid more than one egg a day, and sometimes not that. It was not her laying qualities, but the hatching, that was remarkable. Last April, when a game hen I had set on twelve eggs, was within a day or so of coming off, she began breaking the eggs and eating the chicks. I had another hen sitting, giving her what the game had not devoured, they came out all right. A few weeks afterwards the game hen became broody again, and to try her once more, gave her fourteen eggs. Within three days of the time of hatching she began breaking as before. I had no other sitting hen, so what to do I didn't know. This S. S. Polish had hatched her chicks and been at large with them four days, but I thought I would try her, as the eggs were valuable. I took her from her chicks. She sat on the eggs the remaining three days and brought out the eleven. She is now caring for her large family, and all are doing well. Wm. Austin.

[The above reminds us of a case still more remarkable. At one time the late D. W. Herstine had promised to deliver a setting of thirteen eggs on a certain night. After supper he took his lantern and went the rounds, but found only twelve eggs. He stood in the poultry-house, scratching his head in his peculiar manner, saying, "Confound it, what will I do?" when, by the light of the lamp one of the fowls got down from the perch, walked straight to the nest and dropped an egg, this making the thirteen, which were delivered according to agreement, that night.—Ed.]

FERNs.

I have quite a number of ferns growing in my garden, such as "Maiden Hair," "Adder's Tongue," "Brachen," and some five or six others, but I have no *Lygodium*, and if I thought I could grow one I would somehow tax you for a root. The ferns are indeed very beautiful, but somehow we have only found it out within a few years past. What is it Shakespeare says about the invisibility of fern seed: "We talk invisible; we have the receipt of fern seed"—and then is St. John's day—24th June—really the time for the mysterious falling of the fern seed? You who have given yourselves up, soul and body, to fern gathering, culture, and literature, tell us, in FANCIERS' JOURNAL, about all this, and make the fern common to the unlearned and unclassical. By all means, give us another paper on ferns as good as the last.

Huon.

OUR HOBBY.

The weekly visits of the JOURNAL are greatly missed. We never know how valuable a benefit is until we are deprived of it. We never fully appreciate anything, until it ceases to exist. Then we open wide our eyes in astonishment, and wonder that we did not at the time realize how beneficial it was. A cold cheerless, windy, and drizzling rainy day in March, I lived over again the life of the weekly *Fanciers Journal*, the excellence of which I saw then and there I had never realized. The varied interesting field it covers, the practical useful information its pages afford, all stood out in bold relief, and seemed to say to me, "I was not appreciated—see what good I accomplished; I spoke out fearlessly in behalf of upright fanciers, no frauds knowingly were advertised and led my readers astray. Through my say you got a better Standard. The Black List, was a bombshell among the bad eggs. I introduced cuts, with artistic merit in them. A thousand and one other benefits the thousand and one fanciers to-day enjoy, could be traced to my admonitions and teachings." I could not deny the emphatic truths thus presented. The first three numbers for the present year were then taken up. Well, I was greatly disappointed. I see you believe in, "mch in little," that is in making every thing concise, practical, and choice, with the advertisements where they belong. I also notice you have very little to say about yourself; a slight contrast to the "devoted

monthly"—well, the Journal speaks for itself, its readers can appreciate the difference between real worth and apparent. As long as you live up to your adopted motto—your way is clear, and fanciers will arise up after a while, and give you the support your enterprise so justly merits, and in so doing they will only be assisting themselves, for in the long run they will be the ones that will reap the benefits. Long may you wave.

Yours,

A. B. SNOWDEN.

ONE OF MANY.

There are some features in it (THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL) that are certainly not appreciated as they should be. THE EXCHANGE AND MART is the best arrangement of the kind I ever saw. You have got it in such a complete form, so unique in its character, that it must be the means in the hands of fanciers of selling hundreds and thousands of dollars' worth of stock. * * * * The other journals speak of having enlarged, THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL cannot say that. Yet, compare contents, and you will find, to your utter surprise, that it contains twice as much interesting reading matter as any one of the rest. Give me the JOURNAL first—the rest, as many as I can read and pay for, afterwards.

D. C. TOBIAS.

THE MIDDLE STATES POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Two or three months ago it was announced that a new society called *The Middle States Poultry Association* had been organized. This organization is ready for business, but is without funds. The Executive Committee would like to know the views of the fanciers and breeders of the Middle States in reference to holding a show the coming season.

The promoters of this association intend if an exhibition is attempted at all, that it shall be a good one, such as the Middle States need not be ashamed of, and which will be worth the attention of breeders outside of the Middle States.

Funds will be necessary, to hold such a show. The Executive Committee will take no steps looking towards an exhibition next winter, unless the fanciers and breeders of the Middle States will come forward and sustain the movement by subscribing funds for this purpose.

It is proposed that if one hundred or more gentlemen, citizens of the Middle States, will each pledge a subscription of, say \$5, to the Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Long, 39 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, payable on or before January 1, 1878, the Committee will know how to proceed.

All fanciers, breeders, and amateurs of the Middle States are interested in this matter, and it is with them to say what shall be done. Without a considerable fund it will be useless to attempt a show. There are enough men of the fraternity in the Middle States to make it a success, if they will. What say you, gentlemen? Please communicate promptly with Mr. Long, and let us know in sixty days what you expect.

A. M. DICKIE, M. D., Sec'y M. S. P. A.

DORLESTOWN, PA.

FRIEND WADE:

I have sold to C. H. Crosby, Danbury, Conn., my entire stock of Lop-Eared Rabbits. The stock sent him a few months since pleased him so well, he could not rest till he had more of it; and as I could scarcely give them the attention they should have, consented to part with it, considering it was going into such good, reliable hands. The stock was the best to be had in England, and selected by Messrs. J. W. Ludlow and H. Tomlinson.

Yours truly, S. H. SEAMANS.

WAUWATOSA, Wis., July 21, 1877.

A private letter from John Bailey & Son says: "We have a fine assortment of fowls of the various kinds, including both tame and wild Ducks, raised in confinement; also Pheasants, Pigeons, Game, etc." There is probably not another house in the world with equal facilities for doing this kind of business.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary; whereas the means of "self-help" elevates the mind, and the effects are lasting."

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The size of the Plymouth Rock is a subject which has given rise to some discussion of late. The discussion has not been confined to the Plymouth Rock, as every one knows. It originated among the Asiatic men, some of whom thought mammoth size the only point worth striving for. I never took much stock in the effort to grow sixteen-pounders, because to do this too many other intrinsic values must either be neglected or sacrificed. I like to see good-sized, well-developed Brahmans and Cochins; but "Pete Smiley" very well expressed my views two or three years ago on the subject of mammoth birds.

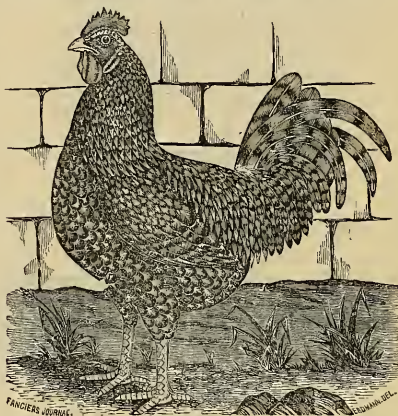
The early breeders of Plymouth Rocks gave themselves little concern respecting size as a special point to breed for. Mr. Drake, probably through his intimate social relations with many of the leading New England breeders of Asiatics, was the first to pay special attention to the production of large size in his birds. The infection spread very rapidly, however, and within the past two or three years a majority of Plymouth Rock men have been emulating the Asiatic men in cultivating it. I cannot endorse breeding mammoth Plymouth Rocks any more than immense Asiatics. But the mania for huge birds seems to have taken so firm a hold of many breeders, that what I may say will have little effect towards correcting it; I wish, however, to put it on record that the ablest breeders of Plymouth Rocks are opposed to breeding them so large and Cochiny as many that are seen in the show-pens.

The Plymouth Rock was originally a *medium-sized bird*. It was so rated, and so intended by the early breeders,—a bird that should come between the Asiatics on one hand, and the Leghorns on the other,—a "happy medium" that should embrace as many intrinsic values as possible, and fill the wide gap that existed between those two leading classes. The Plymouth Rock of five years ago met these conditions admirably, and went into public favor on that platform. It was a better layer than the mammoth Plymouth Rock which is the fashion with many to-day. It was less broody than the Asiatic; it was larger than the Leghorn; it was in all respects a fowl well adapted to the wants of a large and increasing class of poultry-keepers. It is difficult to appreciate that the big Plymouth Rocks of to-day should be classed and judged with those that are yet bred after the style of the early Pitman, Corbett, or Hayward birds.

These big Plymouth Rocks are produced by the infusion of more Cochiny blood into them. Many of the largest hens, in shape, size, outline, and habit, are almost exact counterparts of

Cochins, and lack but the color and feathered legs of being Cochins. Some breeders cross with the Brahma to get size. In these cases the facial expression, the comb, the shape, the length of leg, and general *tout ensemble*, partake more of the Brahma. These variations are about as well entitled to recognition and classification in the Standard as "Cochin Rocks" and "Brahma Rocks" as the Pea-combed P. Cochiny, and some of the interminable mixtures and crosses of Games.

Among the many objections that Plymouth Rock men make to breeding this variety after the fashion of the Asiatics, we shall present but two at present: 1st, *They possess fewer economic values than the earlier smaller birds*. They do not lay as well. This can be understood when it is known that nearly all the big Plymouth Rocks are nearly full-blooded Cochins or Brahmans. They lack but the leg-feathering and the color of plumage to be classed where they really belong—among the Asiatics. If I had time I



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL.

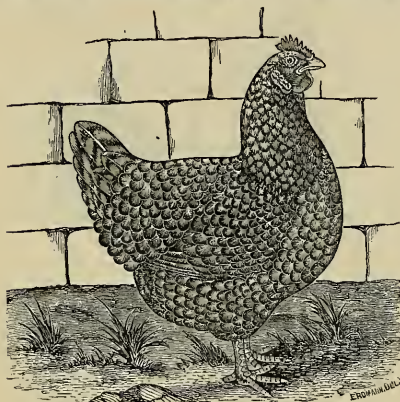
could show that the Plymouth Rock of five years, or even three years ago, was a better layer than our present Asiatic Rocks. We must, however, content ourselves by a general statement of the opinions of breeders who knew them then, and know them now. These opinions, so far as we know, without an exception, agree in this,—that these big Asiatic Plymouth Rocks are not as good layers as the earlier smaller birds of this name.

They do not mature as soon. Any one should be able to understand this. The Asiatic is proverbially a slow bird to mature. I do not say they grow slow. I know very well, and have stated more than once that they grow rapidly, and attain a larger size in the end than the older Plymouth Rock, but it takes them longer to do it. It has been shown that early maturity is a valuable quality; hence the larger and more Asiatic we get our Plymouth Rock, the slower it will develop, and it will be correspondingly less valuable for general economic purposes. The two qualities of productiveness and earliness are two of the most important intrinsic values of a breed. They, in connection with the stamina of the Plymouth Rock, gave it its strong claim to popularity; hence it is claimed that it is objectionable to compromise or diminish these qualities simply to gain size.

2d, *These large Asiatic Rocks do not fill the gap between the Leghorns and Asiatics proper*. They are for all practical purposes Asiatics. As such, we cannot see that they are an improvement on the Brahma or Cochiny, or that they are any more desirable. It may satisfy a notion, or tickle the vanity of a breeder to put his large

Plymouth Rocks alongside of the larger Brahmas or Cochins in the shows, and to compete with them in "size and weight." This proceeding strikes the public eye, and "draws"; it even appeals to the judgment of men who know what they are about, and in many cases persuades them to follow suit. Yet it is a mistake, practically, as I have shown in the last two paragraphs, and theoretically, as I show in this one, since the aim of breeders of these large birds is to give us, not a medium-sized, but a mammoth sized bird. The medium-sized bird is wanted, the mammoth we had before. Practically, therefore, as well as theoretically, there is no good ground for metamorphosing our medium-sized, early maturing, productive Plymouth Rock into a mammoth "Asiatic Rock" of slower maturity and less productiveness.

Of course do not object to good size in Plymouth Rocks when it is obtained by early hatching and good management. But I do object to continual cross-breeding with the Asiatics to get it.



PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLET.

A medium-sized bird should certainly be less than the largest, and larger than the smallest. According to the Standard, the Asiatics should weigh—cocks, 11 lbs. to 12 lbs.; hens, 9 lbs. to 10 lbs. The same authority puts Plymouth Rock cocks, 10½ lbs.; hens, 8½ lbs. These are intended as minimum weights in each case. We would suggest that these weights should stand as they are, with this difference: take the odd half pound off the weight of the Plymouth Rock, and then make them *maximum* instead of minimum weights. I have seen Plymouth Rock cocks that weighed more than 12 lbs., and hens that weighed more than 10 lbs.; but they were very Cochiny, and not my idea of what a Plymouth Rock should be.

The first Plymouth Rocks I ever saw, now a little over seven years ago, would not have stood much of a chance in competition in the show-pen with the huge Asiatic Rocks of to-day. The cock weighed a trifle over 8 lbs., and the hens 6 and 6½ lbs. respectively. But for practical purposes, I would rather have that trio of seven years ago than the biggest, *Cochinest* trio in all New England to-day. Those old Plymouth Rocks meant business. They were active, healthy, strong, very pleasant birds; the hens wonderful layers, and so are their progeny to this day. They did not, of course, lay as many eggs as Leghorns, but they surpassed the Asiatics. The year's work for each of those hens was to lay 160 eggs and hatch and rear a brood. Their chicks grew up quickly, and fledged as soon as Leghorns, and lacked but two months of being as precocious. I feel pretty safe in saying that our more recent Brahma or Cochin Rock is not that kind of a bird.

Fanciers have their rights in breeding poultry, but so have the rank and file of poultry-keepers in the United States. Among the rights of this latter and larger class must be recognized the fact that the intrinsic economic value of a fowl or breed are of more practical importance than the extrinsic, fancy values; and that breeders and fanciers make a mistake when they seek "size and weight" regardless of other economic values.

If a fancier desires big birds, let him take Brahmas or Cochins, or the new Asiatic—the Langshans—or the Dorkings, and grow them as big as he can, and as valueless, economically, as he likes, but he should not raid on the Plymouth Rock. This is emphatically the people's fowl, and they should be allowed a hearing in the direction and breeding of it. A good many men who are not known as belonging to the fraternity of fanciers, have ideas concerning the chicken business which are worth respecting. We hereby suggest that fanciers study over this matter of *Size of the Plymouth Rock*, and see if it should not be a *medium-sized*, rather than an Asiatic sized bird. Let it be as productive as possible; let it grow quick; let it fill the gap between the Leghorns and Asiatics; but let it be a distinctively American bird, as the Dorking is a distinctively English bird.

A. M. DICKIE.

"A HORNED ROOSTER," AND MORE ABOUT THAT MARYLAND HEN.

With our "strickers," and "great laying hen," perhaps you, or some of your numerous readers will conclude that Maryland is *sensational* or *Munchausen*. Knowing all this, I *tremblingly* make known another wonder that is in this State—which I have seen and examined. Some time since I saw in the "*Daily Sun*" a brief local noticing a horned fowl that had arrived on one of the vessels.

Shortly after seeing it advertised (poster mailed you), I went and saw it. I enclose a rude sketch I made of the head. The bird looks like a cross between a dunghill Dominique (that is, one with reddish plumage in hackle,) and some variety of Poland. These horn protuberances are one and five-eighths inches long, are identical in substance with spurs usually found on male birds, and are growing from the top of the comb, one of which appears firm, as though connected with the skull, the other seems only to be growing from the comb, as it gives with the comb. I think it a genuine freak of Nature, although they may have been grafted in when the bird was young. He appears to be now about three years old. Has two short, well-worn spurs "in the place where the spurs ought to be," and on the inside of knees also decidedly horn-like, not unlike, spurs. He is unsymmetrical and clumsy; but his mate is a young hen, of splendid carriage, *pure white* ear lobes, lop comb, legs lightish willow, and plumage a brownish or slaty blue. This hen, except leg coloring and plumage, is a grand style *Leghorn*. The vessel was from "Paraguay, South America," and the crew could be hardly understood, but said, "He great funny chicken," etc. The price paid for him is evidence enough that he was not fixed up for speculation any way.

Now, about that "laying hen." Neither Mr. Rogers nor myself have found time to go there. Mr. Rogers is indignant to think some people are so ungenerous as to intimate that we would disseminate such information did we not feel satisfied there was really something in it. Sworn affidavits of the best citizens of the State, Mr. Rogers says, can be obtained, that have witnessed



Lady Macduff's efforts. Although I have not seen any of the citizens that have seen for themselves, yet Mr. Rogers has, and his word is sufficient to me, for, as I before said, he is not one to countenance a fraud or humbug in any form. A gentleman was out here to see me the other day from the city. I asked him if he had heard about "that hen." He replied, "An acquaintance of mine peddles wooden-ware in that neighborhood, and on one of his trips a friend asked him to go a little ways with him, he wanted to show him a curiosity; said he went, and found about fifty people standing around a hen; staid two hours or so, and she laid four eggs while I was there."

As I got it, so give I it unto thee. As soon as possible, I shall endeavor to unravel all, and ocular demonstration shall convert me, and that only,—for I should not otherwise be satisfied to say further to your readers—no matter how well I may be satisfied personally, etc.

G. O. BROWS.

STANDARD GAMES.

I have kept Game fowls a good many years, and consider no fowl worthy of the name unless he will take his death without finching, but I must take exceptions to some of the statements made by several correspondents of the JOURNAL in regard to Standard Games.

These gentlemen carry the idea that if a cock is nearly perfect in form and color, he must of necessity be a coward and a run-away.

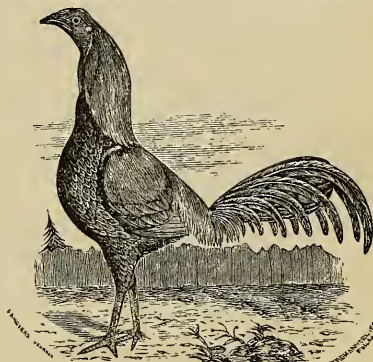
While perfectly willing to admit that cross-bred cocks may sometimes have greater strength and power of endurance, I do deny that they are superior in courage and gameness to those bred to feather.

I have seen many battles fought, and from careful observation believe the majority of winners were from strains bred to feather; and were I to commence breeding a new strain for the pit, I should certainly select birds from yards of those breeders who pay some attention to color and markings. Breeding to feather requires more care and skill, and the more carefully and skillfully a fowl is bred, the better it is for any purpose; whether for the pit, spit, or the show pen. In proof of this assertion I will mention only one of the several strains of pit fowls which breed true; that known as the Corporation Black-reds. This strain breeds perfectly true to color of both feather and leg, and I think no one who knows anything about them, will question their fighting qualities. There are other strains equally good, but this one will do to explain my meaning, and to show what careful selection and judicious mating will do. Now it is much more satisfactory to know just what one is doing, than to work in the haphazard manner that those breeders do who are too lazy and careless to breed to feather. It costs no more to breed a high standard than it does to breed ill shaped and bad colored birds.

The Standard is a good one, (although perhaps arbitrary in some particulars), and if Game fowls are judged by it properly, the best will win. I have no fault to find with the Standard itself, but I do object to the style of Games that win the prizes at our shows; they are altogether too much Standard. Because the Standard calls for a long neck it is not necessary that the neck should be out of all proportion; and if a good length of leg is required, it is not necessary to have the fowl as long legged and ungainly as a sand-hill crane.

The fault is not in the Standard, but with the judges who apply it; and I do not hesitate to say it is my candid opinion that three-fourths of the judges appointed by the American Poultry Association, are no better qualified to judge Game fowls than a donkey is to plead law. This is pretty severe on the judges, but somebody ought to say it, and I may as well be abused for the sake of the truth as anyone; so fire away gentlemen, if you feel like it.

It seems about all that is necessary for a person to get an appointment, is to purchase a trio of chickens of some breeder that is an influential member of the association, pay two dollars membership fee, and forthwith receive a diploma as judge of Game fowls. I do not know as it is quite as bad as this, but it is very certain that men who have had Games only one or two years, have been appointed judges. This has been one of the great mistakes



B. H. RED GAME COCK.

made by the American Poultry Association, and the only way to rectify it is, for the Game breeders to form an association by themselves, and to insist on having their fowls judged by men who are qualified.

Fine feathers, placed on a body shaped as the Standard demands, do make fine birds, and the sooner breeders stop finding fault with that Standard, and commence breeding their pit strains up to it, the better. That it can be done has been proved by actual tests, both in the pit and in the show pen. WASHINGTON.

MOULTING FOWLS.

The moulting season is the most critical period of the year for old fowls; and yet in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there is less care taken than in the spring, when everything is in their favor. The idea seems to be, that now the young stock is out of harm's way, they can all shift for themselves.

Some have much more difficulty in moulting than others. Spanish are a long time naked. All the non-sitters feather more slowly than the others. It may be because they lay a greater number of eggs, and that the production of them causes more exhaustion of the system than the twenty-one days of the sitters. Certain it is, however, that moulting is an effort, and taxes the bird so much, that at such a time any old weakness or partially cured disease is sure to show itself again. Thus where roup has existed in a poultry yard, it always re-appears at moulting time.

Perhaps many readers have never considered the great drain upon the system of the fowl during this change of covering. Not only have the regular flesh-forming, life-giving processes of Nature to be fulfilled, but an entire new coat of feathers has also to be manufactured. These feathers consist not of flesh and blood alone, but of component parts of animal and mineral substances. These substances are assimilated from the food, and unless birds can obtain such food as contains the necessary qualities, the work drags, is prolonged, and the poor fowl droops and grows thinner in the vain endeavors to fulfil Nature's requirements, without the proper means to work with. I doubt if one person in twenty has ever given this a thought, and yet it is of the utmost importance to thorough and complete success in raising first-class stock.

Birds that have their full liberty and are well fed always moult well; but when they are kept in confinement, care and precaution are generally necessary. The effects of food may be proved by a fact. Quails are exceedingly fond of hemp seed. This is of a very heating nature, and if they are allowed to eat too much of it their plumage becomes nearly black. If they are fed entirely on it, their bodies are so heated that everything is dried up and no nourishment is possible. The feathers, like plants, die for the lack of moisture. If improper food has this effect, then judicious feeding ought to assist. When birds are moulting they must have plenty of cooling food, and there is none so good as lettuce; if it has gone to seed and stalking so much the better.

Sometimes a fowl will be seen while moulting to be continually pecking or scratching at one spot of its body. On examination it will be found that one or more feathers have failed in passing through the opening in the skin that is provided for the purpose, they keep on growing, but they grow beneath it. This causes much pain. It is common in the top-knots of Polands, but the remedy is a very easy one; take a stout needle and pass it under the quill end of the covered feather, then draw the feather from under the skin. An abundance of warming nutritious food is needed at this time, and a tonic of some kind may also be given. Stale bread soaked in old ale given two or three times a-week, is said to be beneficial; but perhaps one of the best things to use is one-half pound sulphate of iron (green vitrol), one ounce sulphuric acid, two gallons of water. Put a teaspoonful of this mixture to each pint of water in the drinking fountain, and keep it by them during the whole time of moulting.

One thing requires to be watched; they will sometimes, in a dissatisfied habit of body, begin to peck and eat each other's feathers. If a fowl does this it should at once be removed, as it will teach others the same habit.—*Stock Journal.*

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have bred Plymouth Rocks three years, and can fully endorse all you have said in their praise; though it may be you would consider my system as better calculated to produce exhibition than utility stock. My birds are good-sized, uniform, thrifty, and lay well. I started with a distinct object in view, and have "held on to" the mark steadily, and have no reason to complain. I began with an 1874 trio—the cockerel from "Saxon" (858), and the pullets from Hamblett stock. I raised a large number of chicks, of which I killed and sold all the males, and females save two, and opened the season of '76 with one of the '74 hens, and the two selected pullets, which I bred to the first premium cockerel at Natick, October, '75. This cockerel was produced by a cross of a Gray cock on a Drake hen. I bred the same cockerel to a full sister of "Santa Anna" (3964), and three hens from same (Coddington) strain. I also bred the same cockerel to "Queen of Sheba" (1711), and wound up the year's work by raising cockerel No. 2 by the Gray and Drake cockerel out of a Pitman pullet. The produce of above matings I kept track of by punching holes in the webs of their feet.

I began the season of '77 by mating the old cock to his get out of the hen and two pullets. Cockerel No. 2 was mated separately to the pullets from Coddington hens, and the pullets from "Queen of Sheba." I also raised a brood of chicks, by cockerel No. 2, out of a pullet selected for me by Mr. Gilman.

Coming into possession of Mr. Coddington's first premium cockerel at Buffalo, '77—sire, "Chicago, 1st," (4110), second sire, "Santa Anna" (3964)—I bred him to the Coddington hens. The produce of the last two matings will be used to test certain theories—my main object being to bring all into the line of the old Gray and Drake cock, without loss of size or stamina. I now have chicks from these five matings in sufficient numbers to make it possible to breed only from those that appear firmly possessed of the forms and qualities desired. J. B. STEVENS, JR.



HOMING ANTWERP RACE.

DEAR SIR:—The race with Homing Antwerps was flown yesterday, the 7th inst., instead of the 15th, as announced in THE JOURNAL. Mr. Porter and Mr. McPeeters having lost their birds in training, Mr. Peeters and myself thought it advisable to race on the 7th, as we intend racing from Syracuse about the 20th. Mr. Willard, of Utica, kindly took care of our birds, and tossed them, in presence of a large concourse of people assembled to see the birds liberated.

Mr. Peeters flew a Silver Dun hen (imported from Antwerp this spring). She was reared in January, 1877, was tossed at 9.30, arrived in Troy 12 m. Time of flight, two hours thirty minutes.

I flew a Red Chequer cock (purchased from Mr. John Van Opstal this spring); it was also reared in January, 1877—was tossed 9.15, arrived at Green Island 11.51 A. M. Time of flight, two hours thirty-four minutes.

Mr. Peeters' bird won by just four minutes. The air was very smoky, and wind blowing from the south.

Next month we hope to give you an account of the Syracuse race, distance 153 miles.

Utica is just 100 miles by rail from Troy.

THOS. H. RICHARDSON.

GREEN ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1877.

TRAINING HOMING BIRDS.

Will you permit me to reply through the JOURNAL to the numerous communications I have received, asking my mode of training Homing birds? not having time to answer all by mail. At present I am training a bird for a match to be flown August 15th, from Utica to Albany, ninety-five miles.

The first fly I gave was July 1st, 5 miles; 5th, 10 miles; 7th, 15 miles; 10th, 25 miles. Then I will fly July 15th, 25 miles; 20th, 35 miles; 26th, 50 miles. August 2d, 75 miles; 10th, 85 miles; 15th, 95 miles, this being day of race.

Utica, July 9th, 1877.

DANIEL PORTER.

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

If I am not too far out of the world, I will take charge of any "Antwerps" that may be sent to me, and let them fly according to directions. Although I am not keeping any pigeons at present, I still take the same interest in them as I formerly did, and hope to commence soon again, and if I do I shall certainly commence with the "Antwerp." References given, if required, either here, New York, or Savannah. NELSON, Y. KETCHUM.

KANE, GREENE CO., ILLS.

DEAR SIR: I will receive, feed, and liberate, according to instruction, Antwerps.

Kane is on Alton and Chicago R. R., fifty miles from St. Louis, and has a U. S. Express office. H. ROESCH.

I am on the line of E. R. Road, also in direct communication with Scranton and Elmira. Should any fanciers wish, I will follow all instructions in regard to feeding and tossing Antwerps, at any time. I have a good coop, and all birds would be securely kept. Would refer to J. Y. Bicknell, C. H. Crosby, E. B. Dible, G. H. Warner, C. S. White, and G. W. Chidsey.

A. K. MARTIN, Binghamton, N. Y.

MY FIRST PIGEON RACE.

The desire for the practical study of natural history, which has been a ruling passion with me from my early youth, was sadly interfered with during the years of my boyhood, by a long continued residence in the metropolis.

As I could not study the objects of my delightful pursuit in their native haunts, I sought them in the birdshops of Seven Dials and the purlieus of Westminster. The front area of my father's house was covered with a cord netting of my own making, for wire netting was then unknown; and a choice collection of thrushes and other British birds gladdened the neighborhood with their songs. The possessing of pigeons, however, the objects of my most absorbing passion, was forbidden. The decoration of the paternal roof with a "dormer," an "area," "traps," and all the appurtenances of pigeon flying, so familiar to those persons who travel by the Great Eastern Railway, and from their high pre-eminence, look down on the Spitalfield weavers and their birds, was not to be thought of on the residence of a respectable surgeon in the Royal Navy, within a hundred yards of St. James street. But "where there's a will there's a way." Our "doctor's boy" lived in Westminster, over against Tuhill Fields Prison. I knew the place well; for with childish curiosity I had, on several occasions, followed the long string of prisoners, men, women, and even children, that, handcuffed to a chain, and under the charge of two red waistcoated officers, passed our house every afternoon on their way from Marlborough Street Police Court to the prison. There were no police vans with drivers in mock military uniforms in those days.

"Our boy" was a pigeon fancier, and had a good flight of homing birds, many of which had "done Gravesend," and some had flown back from the Nore. Here was an opportunity that could not be allowed to escape. I at once entered into a solemn league and covenant with him, paid one shilling weekly as my share of the rent of the loft, and became the possessor of birds of my own.

At times when John was supposed to be delivering the drugs that were to assuage the sufferings of my father's patients, we were ransacking the regions of Kent Street Borough in Brick Lane, Spitalfield, in search of a "blue beard hen," "grizzled dragon cock," or "mealy skinnun," that was required to complete my stock.

The birds kept by the class of pigeon fanciers with whom I had become connected, were those employed in flying matches; and I need hardly state that ere long my great ambition was to become the winner of a pigeon race. To attain this end, my young birds, as soon as they were old enough, were entered in a match in a neighboring public house. The birds taking part in these contests are entered soon after they are able to fly, the quill or flight feathers of the wing being stamped with the distinguishing mark of the particular race, and a fixed sum contributed weekly by the owners towards the prize which is to be completed for.

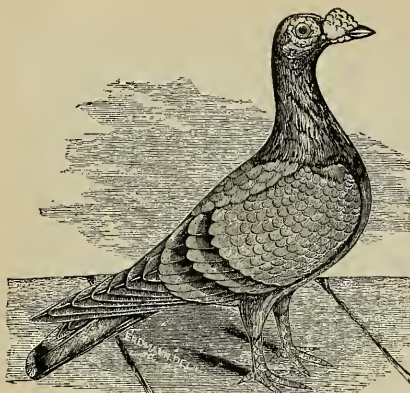
As soon as the young birds can fly strongly, their training commences. They are taken day after day to gradually increasing distances from home, and then liberated. In this manner both their observation and power of flight are exercised, until at last they know their way accurately, and can fly back long journeys without loss of time.

In those days railways were unknown, and many and many are the long walks I have taken with a couple of birds in a brown paper bag, with a few holes to give them air, and a little straw in the bottom to keep out the sides. On arriving at my destination the birds were set free, when they would rise in the air, and circling in gradually increasing spirals, gaze around until they descried those familiar objects that constituted the landmarks by which they directed their homeward flight. But to return to the pigeon match. The birds entered and trained for the match are,

on the day appointed, taken to some distant place either previously fixed on, or the direction of which may be decided by lot on the morning of the race. The birds competing are then set free; and if well trained and conversant with the road, they return with wondrous rapidity. Thus, in a match which takes place from Southampton to London, the winning birds always perform the journey in less than an hour's time. The competing bird, on alighting at the house of its owner, is instantly captured in one of the traps. A fixed time is permitted each owner to convey his bird to the rendezvous, usually the public house where the "fly" has been organized. This time of course varies with the distance. After securing the "voyager" the owner loses not an instant in conveying it to the goal. Not unfrequently relays of one or two quick runners are arranged, and the bird is passed from hand to hand with the greatest celerity.

Well do I recollect my first race. The fly was from Gravesend, a favorite spot in that pre-railway time, as being easy of access by steamers. There were ten competitors. The birds had been sent down the river by the first boat in the morning, in charge of three or four persons to see fair play. John was up in the loft on the lookout to catch my bird (the best "grizzle skinnun" I had bred that year) as soon as he pitched. The rendezvous was about a quarter of a mile off; and he was to run with the bird half the distance whilst I was waiting to convey it the remainder. From the corner where I stood I could see the loft of another competitor. As I was waiting, I anxiously scanned his flight of birds that were being driven up by him with a long, light pole as they tried to settle to feed; for, to get them to come into the area directly the racing bird had joined them on his return, they had been kept without food all day. At last I saw his head disappear in the "dormer;" his flight settled. I saw his blue dragon that had returned from Gravesend. The birds all ran into the area for the handful of tares he had thrown in; the trap door of the area closed. I knew he had caught his bird, and that in ten seconds he would burst from the door of his house, and be the first at the Blue Lion. And where was my bird? At that instant John turned the corner running as though dead life itself depended on his speed. My skinnun was in his hand. Hurrah! the prize was mine; for, living farther from the rendezvous, I was allowed a minute and a half more time than my dreaded competitor whom I had just seen catch his bird. Before John reached me my rival rushed past me from his door, and with a shout of triumph as he saw me waiting, darted like an arrow on his way. In a few seconds, that seemed to me an eternity, John rushed to me with my bird. I snatched it from his hands, and ran as I never ran before or since, for there was not a moment to be lost. Still, with great speed I was sure of the prize; and I need not say I did my very best. I reached the corner of the street in which the Blue Lion stood, and leaned inwards, like a horse in the circus, as I turned the angle at my utmost speed. But, alas for the vanity of human hopes! An old woman, with a basket of apples suspended from her waist by a strap, was just round the corner; and I came full tilt against her. I am not very heavy; but impetus is the result of weight and velocity conjoined, and what I wanted in one was made up in the other; the consequence of the collision was that the old woman went over backwards and I went over the old woman. Where the apples went I don't know; but perhaps some of the boys round about could tell better than any other persons. My best "mealy skinnun" that had virtually won the race, escaped in the collision and went home again. I picked myself up without loss of time, and looked towards the Blue Lion only to see my detested competitor and the landlord laughing at the unlucky chance which had robbed me of the prize.—*W. B. Tegetmeyer in "Pigeons."*

C. R. II. says, stop up the rat holes in your pigeon lofts before the rats get in. We say—kill the rats before they make the holes.



POINTS IN JUDGING BLUE DRAGONS.

Beak: shape, 3; color, 3; length, 2, - - -	8
Beak Wattle: general shape, 9; evenness on both sides, 7, - - -	16
Skull: features, 3; true V-shape, 5, - - -	8
Eye Wattle; size, 3; pinching, 3; dark eyelash, 2, 8	8
Eye; color of (dark red), - - -	2
Gullet: fullness of (slight), - - -	2
Neck: shape of, - - -	5
Breast: width and projection of wing-butts, - - -	8
Back: flatness between the shoulders, - - -	6
Flights and Tail: proper length of, - - -	3
Feather: closeness or tightness, - - -	3
Color: uniformity down back and rump, 9; shoulders, 3; breast and thighs, 6, - - -	18
Wing-bars: color and regularity in shape, - - -	6
Carriage and uprightness, - - -	5
Legs: shape and position of, - - -	5

100

Of the *Silver Dragon*, Fulton says: "It will have the same scale, less the points for dark eyelash, which is wanting in this variety, and one-third off for color, since if the sides of the silver are correct, this is enough, and two-thirds are sufficient. The *Blue Chequer* requires the same scale as the *Blue* in all except the points for bars; hence it counts a point more even than the silver, which may offend some *Silver* fanciers. But a good *Blue chequer* is as hard to breed as any other, and has, besides, a superior value for breeding *Blues*. The time will come when it will be thought more of, as in the case of *Antwerps*."

Yellows and *Reds* should be judged by the *Blue* scale, less the points for dark eyelash, and the points for having no bars, leaving four color points for color of body all over. *Grizzles* may be judged the same as *Yellows*, but the color-points must be fully deducted if the *Grizzle* is not good. *White Dragons* should have no points for color (this point gives no difficulty; and moreover, a bird either is white or it is not), and for beak the same as *Reds* and *Yellows*. It will count of course none for bars. The *Reds* and *Yellows* should have pale or flesh-colored beaks."

PROTECTION TO DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN PIGEON LOFT.

Take a Holland gin box, or one of about that size, remove the cover, stand the box on end, and place your fountain within it, on the inner surface of the lower end. No droppings from the birds will fall upon the fountain, so that you may handle it without getting daubed with manure; and the outside will need no washing. I am presuming that you use, as I do, the Philadelphia stone fountain of the size holding one gallon. The box must be of a size to suit the fountain. P. B.

PIGEON NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Scrofula is a hereditary disease, and shows itself in many forms. In one—*wing disease*—there is a sort of cheesy deposit about the elbow joint. This deposit taken early may be absorbed by the application of tincture of iodine, but if advanced it is incurable. The bird is useless for flight. As the disease is beyond doubt transmitted to the progeny, it seems folly to attempt to rear stock that may become useless.

Scrofula is frequently a source of pigeons "Going light." There is neither relief nor remedy. Better save time and kill the birds.

Roup in pigeons, as in poultry, affects the mucous membrane of the mouth, nostrils, and air passages. The cause will be found in undue exposure to either damp, draught, or infection. The remedy in simple cases is warmth—with three or four peppercorns once in three or four days. In severe cases copaiba given at night is almost a specific. Mr. Tegetmeier says "five grains of nitrate of silver in an ounce of distilled water may be applied to the eye; but it should be remembered that this stains any animal substance with which it comes in contact." *Dry roup* may be known by a dry rough cough. The remedy is a few cloves of garlic and warm quarters.

Fulton says: "In the earlier stages of a cold, known by a slight moisture at the eyes or nostrils, the bird huddling up with a falling appetite, a cure may be effected by giving one drop of tincture of aconite (not the homœopathic form) in a teaspoonful of water, placing the bird in a warm pen for a few days. It assists to bathe the feet in warm water for a few minutes, well drying them afterwards." We will give entire in our next number, Fulton's remarks upon *roup* and *canker*.

Mr. A. C. Van Doren in the *Poultry Bulletin* says:—"I have found a sure cure for canker in pigeons, the simple washing of the bird's mouth with a bit of sponge tied to a stick dipped in Jelco Water."

Of "*Fallen Gizzard*" Tegetmeier says:—"The muscular system is so impaired by want of exercise, etc., that the weight of the internal organs presses the body down in front of the vent. As far as we are aware, there is no remedy, and the birds suffering are useless as stock. Fulton says: "We have sometimes thought that in the early stages an astringent injection might be used, followed by a stream of cold water upon the vent for a few minutes; for the experiment, very weak solutions of tannic acid, or sulphate of zinc may be suggested."

Fulton writes of *Vertigo*: "This disease is by no means uncommon. It is sometimes slight, though very evident; but in other cases the bird no sooner lowers its head to feed or drink, than it will stagger back, or round and round, perfectly helpless. It evidently arises from some pressure upon the brain, or is of a purely nervous character. If the bird be old the case is hopeless; but when it is young and vigorous, we have known recovery to follow bleeding at the back of the roof of the mouth, or from making an incision, through the skin only, across the entire back of the head. In these cases the sudden relief to the brain is evidently the cause of cure. We once had a very valuable bird thus affected, which getting in our way received a severe *kick*—so severe as to be left for dead; but next day, to our great astonishment it was not only well but entirely recovered. The cure may have arisen from the severe shock, or it is possible some small tumor was ruptured which gave relief. In young birds we have known cure to follow keeping very quiet in a small pen for a few days. We once knew of chloroform being given a fowl preparatory to making an incision. The operation being delayed, upon recovery from the chloroform the bird was entirely well. In this experiment be careful not to over-do the chloroform, or death will ensue. It is given by dropping some on a handkerchief and holding it to the bird's nostrils." Tegetmeier advises total abstinence from food for a few days, then subsequent moderate feeding.

THE HOME.

THE GLEICHENIA.

The *Gleichenia* is another of the climbing ferns, but of this family we have no American representative. Of the half-dozen varieties to be found at the florists, all are from New Zealand or thereabouts, are of semi-tropical habit, and require winter protection.

Possibly no other fern has the graceful habit of the *Gleichenia* in all its varieties. The fronds extend indefinitely, are divided dichotomously, the long narrow pinnae resembling rows of beads. The shades differs with the varieties in being either light or dark green, but light or dark it is rich, and its contrast with the brownish yellow sori is very pleasing.

This fern is easily grown if understood. In the first place it succeeds, fairly, grown in pots, but does well if given more surface and less depth of soil. The rhizome is spreading, lies close to the surface, while the rootlets, though numerous, do not penetrate to any considerable distance. The soil should be loam, silver sand, and leaf mould. Drainage should be perfect, while much moisture is required, and must be given—to the soil rather than the fronds. Semi-tropical though they are, they, with the exception of one species, need but little heat.

During summer they do well treated as our common ferns, with neither too much of shade or sun.

All of the *Gleichenia* seed very abundantly, but the spores are difficult to germinate. The fern is propagated by division, but this must be done with the greatest care to be successful.

Our illustration is of *G. dicarpa*. In this the segments of the pinnae fold backwards forming little pockets. The sori is of brownish yellow. The color of the fronds dark, rich green. *G. decarpa* differs from the rest of the family in the stems and branches being perfectly smooth, free from hairs.

In *G. spelunca* the pinnae are larger than in *G. dicarpa*, are light green on the upper surface, hairy beneath.

G. hecistophylla is more delicate even than *G. dicarpa*. This also has branches and stem covered with reddish hairs.

In *G. microphylla* the pinnae are very dark green above, and light beneath. The reddish hairs covering stem and branches gives a ruddy tinge to the plant that is indescribable. This is probably the freest grower of the family.

G. senecvestita requires actual semi-tropical treatment for perfection, and the fern is worth the care.

A writer in a late *Journal of Horticulture* thus writes of "growing ferns in common soil."

"Feeling persuaded that the day must come when ferns will be generally grown in manure and soil instead of peat and sand, I sent you some fronds to show that mine do grow luxuriantly, and will now state exactly how they are treated. The seedlings are pricked out into a small frame that stands on slates placed on the hot-water pipes, and four or five weeks afterwards they are potted and again placed in the frame for a few hours, then placed on beds of soil in the fern house. If any manure is used in the pans or frames in which the seedlings are raised, a black fungus growth soon covers and destroys the young ferns. As soon, however, as they are large enough to pot there is no danger to be apprehended from this cause, and then every fern is potted in about two parts of garden soil (I should prefer decayed turf), and one part manure.

My *Adiantum Farleyenses* are very large and seed freely. They cannot be more healthy or grow faster, I believe. They were potted the second week of March in soil brought in a barrow out of an orchard quite wet and cold. One was potted in two parts of the soil and one part of cow manure brought direct from the field. A second was potted in two parts of the cold wet soil and one part horse manure brought direct from the stable. A third was potted in two parts of the soil and one part of an old cucumber bed. The three are all now standing together, and perhaps the one with the cow manure is not quite as strong as the others, but they are all in perfect health and have seed fronds.

Now I do not want to suggest that it is necessary or wise to pot ferns in wet soil from an orchard, but I do say that all the labor bestowed on growing them is a waste of energy. They will give no trouble in rich soil without

peat and sand, provided that they are kept moist and warm, and that the hole in the bottom of the pot is enlarged. If, however, it is not very large, with my treatment the ferns will die; and if it is very large they will grow, not like cabbages, but they will grow as they cannot in peat and sand.

One fact and I have done. The fronds I sent were cut in a house about 50 feet by 30 feet. The only person who attends to that house is the daughter of one of the farm servants. She does not know the name or nature of any fern, but simply with the rose of a great water-pot keeps them very wet—almost muddy, and when she sees an insect or a weed she destroys it."



GLEICHENIA DICARPA.

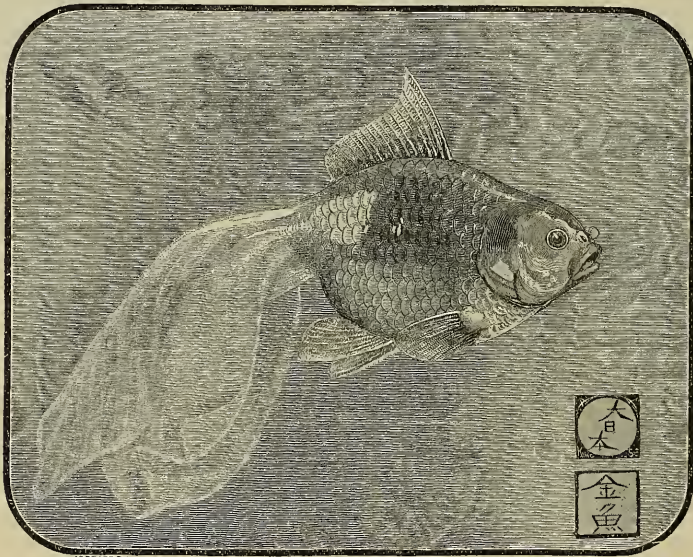
THE AQUARIUM.—NO. 4.

Let us now proceed to stock our miniature pond. The first and most important consideration is that the vessel shall be perfectly pure and free from any contaminating influence whatever. Such for instance, as the oxydation of iron, or the decomposition of mineral paints, etc. If the vessel be all of glass, as the Bell Glass, it is ready for stocking. If of iron it must be protected from the water, or the oxydation will eventually destroy everything organic in the aquarium. Musprat calls iron "Nature's great scavenger," and tells us that "in connection with decaying organic matter it forms combinations (of which nitric acid is one) which will destroy all organic matter." We cannot too strongly emphasize these declarations of a great chemist, explaining as they do the secret of much of the failure in the management of the aquarium in this country where aquarium tanks are principally made of iron.

Rosendale, I have not found to answer at all. After the cement has thoroughly set, which will be in about twenty-four hours, it should be thoroughly soaked for a few days, the water being changed at least once in twenty-four hours.

As to stocking an aquarium, there is a wide latitude, and we may please our own fancy, in its arrangement, unmindful of the advice of the "aquarium dealer with *ten years' experience*." As with most everything else, there are more ways than one, in which we may arrange and manage our aquarium successfully, if we violate no natural law. As tastes differ so will the arrangement differ, the only effects to be guarded against, particularly, being those which are incongruous and unnatural.

For the bottom we prefer sand, of sufficient depth to hold the plants firmly, say two inches at least. We base our preference for sand on its more natural appearance and the fact that it affords no shelter for excrementitious matter or sediment of any



THE KINGYO.

It is not our purpose to advocate any particular form of aquarium or the use of any particular material in their construction, in thus pointing to this element of destruction in the iron tank, but simply that by taking proper precautions it may be rendered operative. Undoubtedly the best and purest material for covering the interior iron surface of a tank is the finest grade of Portland cement. It makes an artificial stone which is practically indestructible, and which will last for years, unless allowed to remain dry for a length of time, in which case it is liable to crack from the expansion and contraction of the iron. Portland cement is mixed with water to the consistency of mortar, and thoroughly worked up. A depth of a quarter of an inch is sufficient to form a solid concrete bed. But little should be mixed at one time, as otherwise it will set before it can be spread on. Iron which has been painted should be thoroughly scraped as the cement will not adhere well to a very smooth surface, and not at all to an oily one. After it is once spread on it should not again be disturbed. Inferior grades of Portland cement do not answer so well for this purpose, and other hydraulic cements, such

kind. As it falls fully exposed on the surface, it can readily be removed with the lifting tube. Pebbles may be found preferable where the fish are large, but, as in this case, it is almost impossible to keep plants, large fish should be avoided. As to the kind to be used, any clean sand will do, and where it can be had, sea-sand (bar-sand) will be found to be the cleanest. As it is nothing but ground quartz it cannot be impregnated with the mineral constituents of sea-water, as is sometimes supposed. After several washings, to allow the lighter substances to float off, it will be found to be perfectly sweet and clean, and will remain so for an unlimited length of time in the aquarium, if all sediment be removed frequently, to prevent its being buried in the sand to decompose. Common river sand will be found to be composed largely of alluvial deposits and decaying vegetable matter, of which it is almost impossible to free it. A gentleman of my acquaintance, however, uses the common river sand without washing, and as his success in aquarium management—as demonstrated by the magnificent appearance of his aquarium—is unquestioned, he has arrived at the conclusion that his way is the only way, and

constantly advises the use of river-sand. As, however, his aquarium holds one hundred and twenty-five gallons of water and is empty throughout the summer, when the greatest decomposition takes place, it is hardly safe to assume that it would work equally well in a limited bulk of water and in very warm weather. In fact, I am positive that it would not.

It is very important that the excrementitious matter should be removed frequently, as its decomposition is very rapid. This generates the noxious gases and promotes the growth of confervae. A few pebbles or pieces of rock scattered here and there improve the appearance and afford rubbing places on which the fish may rid themselves of parasites. Shells and coral are not only out of place in the fresh-water aquarium but are hurtful as well. They are but a form of lime—a calcareous animal secretion—soft, and easily decomposed, as will be seen by their honey-combed appearance after remaining in the aquarium for a short time. It will

have been noticed by those who have aquariums that where excrementitious matter has been deposited in shells, it becomes, from the action of the lime in the shells, of inky blackness, and extremely offensive to the olfactory organs.

In stocking with plants we prefer to separate into sprays or single plants instead of using the massive bunches sold. This arrangement will be found more graceful and picturesque as well as more naturally proportioned to the size of our pond in miniature. The aquarium should not be stocked with animal life until the plants are fully rooted and growing healthily, for the very obvious reason that before the plants are growing and giving off oxygen the fish will have exhausted what oxygen the water contained on its introduction to the tank, and in this condition of the water the plants as well as the fish will die. Although plants live on carbonic acid gas, yet if the water is not in its normal condition, i. e., with its proper proportion of oxygen, they will surely die. As to the time required for the rooting of the plants there can be no rule, as it is governed by surrounding conditions, such as light and temperature. Two weeks at least should be allowed under any circumstances. Patience is the great requisite required in stocking an aquarium and it is the one quality of which fanciers of any kind are generally devoid. If there be any who cannot possess their souls in patience for a period of two weeks, let them be satisfied with introducing but a single pair of small fish, which will not exhaust sufficient oxygen to do harm. After the plants are once placed in the sand to suit the fancy, they should not be taken out and changed around. They never appear perfectly satisfactory when first planted, but as they grow they will arrange themselves into graceful and pleasing shapes.



THE KINGIYO.

noticed them."—*Aquarium Journal*. [We would like to know how a fish is expected to appear asleep. Sleep means a state of rest as opposed to action. May not the state of perfect quietude of a fish often assume at the bottom of a tank, or in streams, be analogous to the two eyes closed of man, or the "one eye open" of birds?—Ed.]

KINGIYO.

This specimen of the three-tailed carp, with several of its young, now at the New York Aquarium, are the property of Mr. Gill, of Baltimore,—were brought by him from Japan. The Japanese claim the brilliant colors of this fish and the wonderful development of tail, are the results of years of careful breeding. It is known that the regular breeder of gold fish, or golden carp, will sometimes find in his collection those having the tail split so as to give the appearance of three tails. Now the Japanese may have obtained specimens of both sexes having this peculiarity, and thus have secured an offspring possessing this peculiarity in a more marked degree. These again separated, and so on generation after generation with the result the fish we illustrate.—*Aquarium Journal*.

DO FISH SLEEP?

The question has been asked us, "Do fish sleep? and if so, under what conditions as to time, place, etc." The question is one which has, doubtless, often presented itself to the thoughtful observer, and hence is deserving of special notice.

Though the most constant and careful watching of fish in the Aquarium tanks has failed to determine that they do sleep, yet the question was regarded of sufficient importance to suggest an extended inquiry.

In reply to several letters we addressed to different naturalists, we have received but one deserving special attention, as showing the writers to have got beyond the doubt themselves, and that from Prof. D. S. Jordan, of Butler University, Irvington, Ind. We give it in full: "I have made no observations on that point which seem to me to have any special value. The matter looks to me thus: As we go downward among the lower types of the vertebrate nervous

system, we find the different nervous states less specialized, and less and less distinctly marked. Man and the higher vertebrates sleep soundly; birds sleep 'with one eye open.' Reptiles are torpid, or half asleep, much of the time; but their asleep and awake stages are much less different from those of birds. In fishes, I am unable to distinguish any sort of sleep except such as involved in states of quiescence in certain species, and in torpidity at certain seasons in others.

If any important facts have been adduced to show any real or periodical 'sleep,' I have not

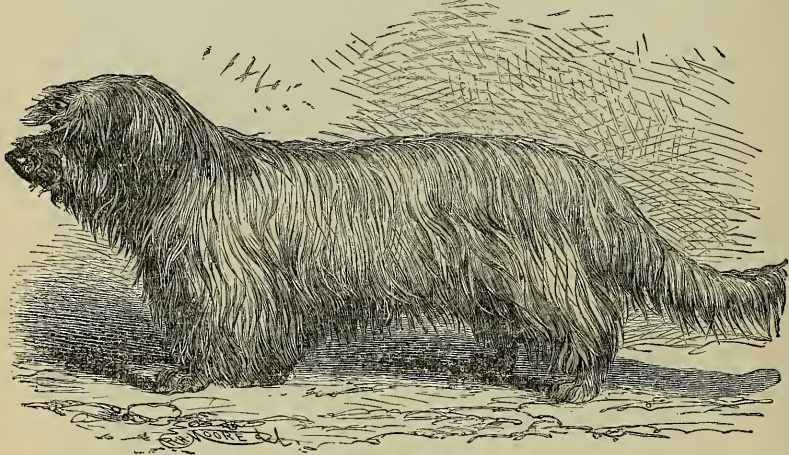
SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

THE SKYE TERRIER.

Early writers on natural history have not left sufficient material to enable us to arrive at the origin of the different breeds of terriers native to this country, consequently, we are left to conjecture what it may have been, and this is all the more unsatisfactory when we consider, as Darwin says, that "a breed, like a dialect of a language, can hardly be said to have a definite origin." Some theorists assert that the Skye terrier and the Dandie Dinmont are both descended from the original Scotch terrier; but as the first-named appears to have existed as a distinct breed as early as there is any mention of the Scotch terrier, it would be difficult to prove this assertion. The first mention made of the Scotch terrier is by the Bishop of Ross, who wrote in the latter half of the sixteenth century, but his description is too meagre to furnish data on which to base any argument as to

favorable for its preservation as, or development into, a distinct breed. The sea forms a natural barrier, which would prevent contamination, and the only influences likely to effect any change in the characteristics of the dogs would be food, climate, and selection, unless other dogs were brought to the island.

An incident did happen in 1588, as we are told, on the authority of the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonia, in Webb's Book on the Dog, by which a foreign blood was introduced amongst them. He informs us that the late Lady Macdonald, of Armadale Castle, was possessed of an extraordinarily handsome strain of Skye terrier, which was descended from a cross of some Spanish white dogs that were wrecked on the island at the time when the Spanish Armada lost so many ships on the western coast. So far as this particular strain is concerned, great care appears to have been taken to keep it pure and distinct from the breed common in the island; however, other dogs may have found their way to Skye in a similar manner, although there is no record of the fact. At the time when Professor Low wrote, the distinctive features of the



SKYE TERRIER "PIPER."

its affinity to the other breeds. He says, "There is also another kind of scenting dog, of low height, indeed, but of bulkier body, which, creeping into subterraneous burrows, routs out foxes, badgers, martens, and wild cats from their lurking-places and dens. Then if he at any time finds the passage too narrow, opens himself a way with his feet, and that with so great labor that he frequently perishes through his own exertions."

No subsequent writer, until comparatively recent times, describes the Scotch terrier with any minuteness; but "Caius," who wrote his work on English "dogges" a few years before the Bishop of Ross, mentions Ireland "dogges," which, there can be little doubt, were of the same breed as afterwards came to be known by the name of Skye terriers. They were fashionable in his time as lapdogs, and were "brought out of barbarous borders from the uttmost countreys northwards," etc.; and "they," he says, "by reasoa of the length of their hare, make show neither of face nor body, and yet these currees, forsooth, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, in room of the spaniell gentle, or comforter." It would be vain to conjecture whence this "strange" animal came, or when it first found a home in the Western Islands, but it seems certain that it was there three centuries ago. Once there, everything was

Skye terrier were well marked. He says "the terriers of the Western Islands of Scotland have long lank hair, almost trailing to the ground." There could not be a happier description than this. There is no ambiguity about the length of the coat, and the word "lank" conveys the idea that it lay straight and free, and, therefore, could not be soft or silky in texture. The coat Professor Low described so many years ago as a feature of the terriers of the Western Islands—he does not call them Skyes, as probably they were not generally known by that name then—has always been and is still considered the proper coat of the true Skye terrier. He also mentions a terrier peculiar to the Central Highlands, and describes it as rough, shaggy, and not unlike the older deerhounds in general form. Richardson likewise mentions this dog, and says it is commonly called the Highland terrier. A gentleman of high standing in the medical profession in Edinburgh, whose name is well known in literature, informs me that he remembers seeing terriers in the Island of Skye resembling "miniature deerhounds."

The fact that terriers, similar to those of the Central Highlands, but probably with a slight admixture of Skye blood in them, were also bred in the Island of Mist, seems to have caused confusion in the minds of a few people as to what really is a Skye

terrier. The name of Skye terrier is of comparatively recent application, and it was applied to the terriers of the western islands of Scotland, which were covered with long, lank hair almost trailing to the ground. Richardson describes the Skye as long in the body, low on the leg, and covered with very long hair; and he says the name was given "from its being found in greatest perfection in the western isles of Scotland, and the Island of Skye in particular." Any other name might have been given to this breed of terrier, and had it been known by a different one it would be absurd to think of changing it now. The dog for which the name has lately been claimed, if not the Highland terrier itself, appears to be closely related to it, and its being bred in Skye can change it into a Skye terrier in no other sense than it would change a Dandie Dinmont into a Skye terrier if it were bred there.

The researches of naturalists prove that the covering of animals adapts itself to the climate in which they are placed. Many examples might be given to show that the coat Nature provides to quadrupeds which have to endure cold and wet resembles that of the Skye terrier in having an outer covering of hair and an inner coat of short wool. The colley may be taken as one. There is no dog in this country so much exposed during all weathers as the Scotch sheepdog, and his coat, like that of the Skye, is a combination of hard and soft hair. However great the advantage of the outer coat may be in throwing off the rain and sleet, unless the dog were also provided with the inner coat, which not only excludes the wet, but keeps him warm, he would be unable to withstand the rigorous climate of the Scotch Highlands. The swine native to the northern parts of Scotland were covered with short wool, and the sheep of Shetland and Iceland had, in addition to their wool, an outer covering of hair.

How long Nature might take to change the coat of any animal it is impossible to say, but in the case of the Skye terrier there was at least three centuries during which the process of adaptation to climate might be going on. That it would require such a length of time is not likely. The fact that the descendants of dogs brought from Skye about forty years ago, and which have all along been carefully housed and fed, continue to exhibit the same peculiarity of coat, shows that it does not change readily, and that the adaptation must have been completed long before these dogs left the island, else the hereditary influences could not be so great. Martin, Pennant, Macculloch, and others, who wrote of the Hebrides, informs us that the houses of the inhabitants were of the rudest description in their time, and where men are themselves badly housed it is not likely they would pay much attention to the kennels of their dogs. That Skyes were left a good deal to their own resources at one period of their history, some of their habits sufficiently prove.

A gentleman who wrote about forty years ago says of them: "The terriers which I have had of this breed show some curious habits, unlike most other dogs. I have observed that, when young, they frequently make a kind of seat under a bush or hedge, where they will sit for hours together, crouched like a wild animal. Unlike most other dogs, too, they will eat (though not driven by hunger) almost anything that is given them, such as raw eggs, the bones and meat of wild ducks or wood pigeons and other birds, that every other kind of dog, however hungry, rejects with disgust. In fact, in many particulars their habits resemble those of wild animals; they always are excellent swimmers, taking the water quietly and fearlessly when very young." It is only in young animals that the habits of remote ancestors can be seen. Training speedily obliterates all trace of them.

It is seldom they quarrel amongst themselves; however, if they do begin, they fight viciously, and take every opportunity of having a new settlement of their differences. Two of unequal weight sometimes fall out, and the weaker, instead of acknowledging

defeat, requires upon every fresh occasion to have it demonstrated that he is not the better dog of the two. To all vermin they are determined enemies, but when attacking the larger sorts they do so with generalship; yet a bite from the adversary often makes them forget their tactics, and once they do close they can both give and take as much punishment as any dog of their weight. They are keen hunters, have good scent, and are fond of the gun. Their speed is not great, but they stick to a scent most pertinaciously, and will follow a wounded animal for miles.

For all the purposes for which terriers are used they are of service. As house dogs they have much to recommend them. They are watchful to a fault; and they require less exercise to keep them in health than almost any other terrier. When kept as house dogs merely, it is of little consequence what weight they are; but when required to go to ground they must neither be big in size nor too light in weight. There has been much difference of opinion expressed as to what should be considered the proper weight of a Skye terrier. The claim has frequently been made on behalf of the Dandie that there is no terrier so game as he is. This claim may or may not be a just one; but it does seem very strange, if it is just, that the Dandie Dinmont Club should consider 24lbs. not too heavy for a Dandie, and professed judges of the breed outside the club should think an additional half stone not too heavy to exclude from the prize list, while men who at least pretend to know about Skyes maintain that dogs of this breed should not exceed 14lbs., and that preference should be given to even lighter weights. Both breeds are used for the same kind of work, and surely it is too much to expect a 14lb. Skye to be successful in doing what it requires a 24lb. Dandie to accomplish, especially when the latter is the "gamest of all terriers." Fox terriers are not considered too large at 20lbs., and as a Skye has the advantage of two or three pounds in shape, breeders cannot be called unreasonable if they limit themselves to that weight. It does not follow that because a Skye weighs 20lbs. he must necessarily be of large size. Bone and muscle weigh well, and if he has plenty of these, properly put together, he will look smaller than an ill made dog four or five pounds lighter. This holds true, to a certain extent, with all breeds.

Speed is not so much necessary with the Skye as strength. The chief end of his existence is to go to ground, and power to grapple with his subterranean foe is the first consideration. That power must, however, be in a body small enough to enable him to reach the enemy in its stronghold; and it follows that the particular build or shape by which the greatest amount of strength can most easily get into a small hole is the shape best suited for the purpose. All animals intended by Nature to hunt their prey in holes—such as the weasel, stoat, marten, etc.—are very long in the body and short on the leg, and it is safe to assume that this form is the most suitable for that purpose. The Skye is the longest and lowest of all terriers, and is, therefore, better adapted to do the work of a terrier than any other. The proportion of length to height, even in the longest Skye, falls far short of what it is in animals of the weasel kind; yet objections are sometimes made to the Skye because of the shortness of his legs. The advantage in going to ground which a short-legged dog has over a longer-legged one must be apparent to every one, as the former can do his work in a natural position, while the latter must crouch, and so lose power. Again, if there is hurrying to do, the short-legged one has also the advantage of the other, as it is impossible to use long legs properly in a hole. The shortest-legged of all burrowing animals is the mole, and it is credited with being able to make a new hole for itself in less time than any other animal can.

In general appearance the Skye terrier is a long, low dog, with a large head, a very long, flat lying, straight coat, and a sharp, intelligent look. The head is long from the occipital bone to the

eye; it is also broad, and has the appearance of being broader above the eyes than between the ears. This is owing to the position of the ears, which are set on high. The skull is flat, not domed like that of the Dandie. The muzzle is long and broad, the jaws strong, and the teeth very large. It is a much greater objection to the mouth of a Skye to be undershot than overshot.

The perfect mouth is, of course, level, or, as many breeders prefer to have it, with the upper teeth fitting closely over the under ones. The eyes are dark brown or hazel in color, of medium size, and are not prominent. There should not be much falling away under the eye; and there is almost no hollow or stop between the forehead and the muzzle. The ears should not be large, and, if pendent, should hang straight down and lie close to the side of the head; if erect, they should be set on high and carried without any outward inclination. The hair on the ear should hang gracefully down and mingle with that on the cheek, which should also be plentiful. The long hair on the face and ears has been called superfluous, but if those who think it so had ever seen one protected in this way go to ground in a sandy bank, they would be satisfied of its great advantage to the dog in keeping the sand out of his eyes and ears. The neck is long, slightly crested, and very muscular. The shoulders and forelegs feel as if they had been intended for a much larger dog. The chest is deep and somewhat wide, but not too much so. The back is very long, and nearly level. Breeders have a great abhorrence of a roach, or, as they call it a "Dandie" back. The ribs are well sprung, the barrel round and well-ribbed home. No Skye terrier should be flat-sided or tucked up in the flank. The loins are broad, and, like the quarters, well clothed with muscle. The thighs are strong and well developed, the second thighs prominent and reaching almost to the hock. Allowance is sometimes made for the forelegs being a little bandy, but they certainly ought to be straight. The elbows and stifles should not incline either inwards or outwards, as the Skye should stand as fair and square on his legs as a foxhound, and both the fore and hind feet should always point straight in front. The tail should be carried low, with a very slight curve. When the dog is not excited the proper position of the tail is a little below the level of the back. The feather of it should be long but thin. The coat, which has been already referred to, is composed of two distinct qualities or kinds of hair—an under coat of short, soft, woolly hair, and an outer coat, which is long and hard in texture. It should lie close to the dog, and be free from either wave or curl. A soft-coated dog looks larger than he really is. One of the best ways of judging a Skye is to wet him, and if he is made as he ought to be, and has a correct coat upon him, he will look nearly as large when wet as when dry, whereas if he wants substance, or has a bunched or soft coat, he will not appear half the size.

The usual colors of Skyes are a slate blue, and all the intermediate shades between a light silver-gray and black. Fawns still crop up occasionally, but as they are not general favorites, they are gradually becoming scarcer. Whatever the color of the dog, the muzzle, ears, and tip of tail should be black, and the head and legs should always be as dark as the body. A lightish gray, with black points, is, perhaps, the color most fancied by the public, but breeders prefer the darker colors, as there is a tendency with Skyes to throw stock rather than themselves.

It may be worth mentioning, in conclusion, that notwithstanding the recent crusade against Skyes, or rather, perhaps, one of the results of it, has been, that a great many people have commenced *de novo* to breed them, and consequently the demand for well-bred animals has been so great that now they cannot be purchased unless at fancy prices. Judging from this, it would appear that in future the Skye is likely to do something more than maintain his position amongst his rivals, and this he is entitled to do, as none of them combine elegance and utility in such a degree of perfection as he does.—Country.

[The illustration which accompanies this article is of Mr. James Pratt's Piper (K. C. S. B. 4,652), he is a drop-eared dog, by Toddy (3,513) out of Mist, own sister to Dunrean (3,455). Piper is a good representative of the Skye terrier as generally accepted.]

BENCH SHOW.

The fourth annual Bench Show of Dogs, under the auspices of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, was opened to the public, June 19th, at the New York State Armory, Syracuse. It would have been difficult to find a more suitable place; the drill-room in which the exhibition took place being large enough to accommodate five thousand persons.

Around the sides of this vast room was placed a double row of benches, over two hundred pens in all; those intended for toy-dogs and puppies were protected in front with wire mesh, the others being open; many were handsomely decorated and carpeted, while a few of the dogs were kept in bird cages. At the north and south of the inclosed space were large rings, in which the animals were judged, the center being devoted to the display of fish, which formed a very interesting part of the show. It was under the personal supervision of Mr. Henry Porter of Half Way, Onondaga County, N. Y. Among the many beautiful specimens we noticed a large number of Hybrids, which Mr. Porter has obtained by crossing the salmon and brook trouts. They are beautiful specimens of the finny tribe, four months old, and are said to be more bary and thrifty than either of their parents; also, some very curious specimens, donated by the New York Aquarium, of Horse-foot, or King-crab, lizards, eels, etc. His incubators and hatching tubs attracted a great deal of attention.

The attendance was quite large, especially during the afternoon and evening, when the ladies and children formed a large proportion of the assemblage. The non-sporting dogs, toy-terriers, spaniels, and pet dogs in general, were their especial delight. Mr. Ferdinand Senn of New York, probably took the lead in Toy and Skye Terriers; he showed many fine specimens, some of them imported. Mr. Horace K. White of Syracuse exhibited some very rare and curious dogs, some English Pugs, which attracted much attention; they were imported by Mr. White from the Duke's kennel. The smallest dog in the show was a Black-and-Tan shown by A. D. Miller of Syracuse. Its principal diet was strawberries. There was a good show of Newfoundland, but the St. Bernard class, it is to be regretted, was not filled.

The Scotch terriers were well represented, the first prize being awarded to Minnie, the property of Dr. Henderson. In the sporting class the display was the best ever seen in the State, outside of New York. At the head of the list, in value, stands the Champion Irish Setter, "Rory O'More," valued at \$2,500, followed by several at \$1,000 and less. JNO. R. CLANCY.

We regret that we have not space for the entire list of awards as furnished by our contributor. We append only that portion referring to pet dogs, terriers, etc.:

Class 24—NEWFOUNDLANDS. First prize—Jacob Miller, 24 Washington street, Syracuse, "Nero;" second prize—J. E. North, Syracuse, "Nero;" very highly commended—Andrew Boyd, Syracuse, "Rollo Boyd."

Class 25—COACH DOGS. First prize—C. N. Shattuck, Syracuse, "Spot."

Class 26—SHEPHERD DOGS. First prize—Thomas Newrick, Syracuse, "Jenny;" second prize—George Moxley, Syracuse, "Shep."

Class 27—BULL TERRIERS. First prize—John Carroll, Syracuse, "Gyp."

Class 28—PUGS. First prize—H. K. White, Syracuse, "Gill;" second prize—H. K. White, Syracuse, "Jack."

Class 29—BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIERS. First prize—Ferdinand Senn, New York, "Jim;" second prize—Ferdinand Senn, New York, "Kato."

Class 30—SKYE TERRIERS. First prize—Ferdinand Senn, New York, "Snap;" second prize—W. M. Malcolm, Jr., Syracuse, "Scotty Boy."

Class 31—SCOTCH TERRIERS. First prize—Alexander Henderson, Syracuse, "Minnie;" second prize—J. D. Harris, Syracuse, "Nibs;" very highly commended—J. D. North, Syracuse, "Rough."

Class 32—YORKSHIRE TERRIERS. First prize—Ferdinand Senn, New York, "Billy."

Class 33—TOX-TERRIERS. First prize—Ferdinand Senn, New York, "Jimmy;" second prize—Ferdinand Senn, New York, "Rex."

Class 34—MISCELLANEOUS. First prize—black-and-tan, "Charley," Ferdinand Senn, New York; very highly commended—black-and-tan, "Gambrius;" Greene Smith, Peterboro. Italian greyhound—"Jesse," Charles H. Ostrander, Peterboro; second prize—Charles Coppins, Syracuse, "Belle."

"AL WATTS"

Is a genial young Englishman, proprietor of a dog and pigeon store near the Albany & Boston Depot, Boston, where we called upon him a few days ago, while waiting for the train. His quarters are up-stairs, and comprise two rooms. One, the office, adorned with the illustrations of Wright's poultry and Fulton's pigeon books, also with chromos of dogs, etc., we found open. The other room was fastened; but, through a wired space in the partition we could see the dogs in their stalls, and the pigeons in their cages. Two policemen entered, each with a dog. They passed through to the second room, and left their animals in a closet. Presently, "Al," wearing his policeman's badge, appeared, and we are invited to remain to see "how we kill dogs." An assistant opened the closet, and seized one, opened his mouth for "Al" to administer about a teaspoonful of a white powder. The dog attempted to spit it out, but fell over on his side, stretched out his limbs and was no more. A second, and a larger one, had time, after his dose, to howl twice, and his career was ended. We protested when a thoroughbred Scotch terrier was brought out, but without avail—"Al" knew his duty. The little fellow refused to have his mouth opened, so received but half a dose. He crawled to his own corner, went through about the same motions, howled a few times, then gave up the ghost. It—the killing of the three—occupied less time than it takes to write about it. We were surprised at such dispatch, and asked what was given. The secret was told us, but on condition that we "should not give it away." An officer came in to inspect the day's work; the killing of about thirty dogs. The bodies, after killing, are thrown through a trap-door down about twenty feet; are carted from thence, to what use, or where, we failed to learn. The visit was not of fifteen minutes, as we had but that time when we left the depot, so our readers may imagine for themselves what time the killing took.

"Al Watts" has, apparently, the confidence of the authorities of Boston and seems to be just the man to fill an order for a good dog.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LIGHT AND HOPE.

The waves run high, fierce winds our bark assail,
The rising clouds portend the coming gale,
But 'mid the gloom and the fast gathering night,
The sun sends forth a ray of cheering light.

'Tis often so with us when trials dark
Bid fair to wreck or strand our bark;
Some kindly hand, some comfort from above,
Refresh and strengthen by their helpful love.

Along the way-side where our glance bestowing,
We see but weeds and brambles growing,
A tiny flower, both beautiful and rare,
Gives pleasure to the eye and fragrance to the air.

So in many hearts where evil seems to thrive;
When hope seems vain, and all the passions rive;
E'en there some good—some hidden flower may bloom,
And o'er the desolation breathe a sweet perfume.

—ESTHER.

TO RAISE FERNS from spores (or seeds), a constantly humid, warm atmosphere must be secured, without exposure to sunshine. A shallow, wide flower-pot must be half filled with potsherds, and upon them a sufficient number of small fragments of turfy peat, mixed with small pieces of sandstone about the size of peas, to come up to the edge of the pot. On this surface the spores should be scattered, and the pot stood in a pan of water, with a bell glass over it, reaching down to the bottom of the pan. Place the whole in the warmest part of the stove or greenhouse. The small pieces of the turf or stone can be easily separated, and the small plants potted without danger. Many species of Ferns may be easily propagated by this most interesting method of culture.—*Spencer's Catalogue.*

RECIPES.

LEMON PIE.—Wet 3 large tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold water. Add to 3½ cups of boiling water. Adding also 3 cups sugar, juice of 3 large lemons, grated rind of 2, and a little salt. Bake with two crusts.

PUDDING.—To ½ cup of each finely chopped suet, raisins, molasses, sugar, add 1 cup warm water, 1 teaspoonful carbonate of soda and 3 cups flour. Put these ingredients in a tin pan, lay a wet cloth over the top, place the pan in a pot with boiling water and boil two hours.

MRS. H.'S GRAHAM GRIDDLES.—Mix at night a batter, not too stiff, of water, (cold in summer—lukewarm in winter) salt and Graham flour. Add a little yeast. Bake for breakfast on a pancake griddle.

FOR BURNS, apply white of an egg;—or soft rags thickly spread with fresh lard; or, a preparation of two parts colloidin and one of olive oil—or, linen rags saturated with kerosene—or a coating of varnish. Whatever you do let the object be to exclude the air.

SCALLOPED CLAMS.—Chop the clams fine, season with pepper and salt. Mix in another dish some powdered cracker, moistened first with warm milk, then with the clam liquor, a beaten egg or two, and some melted butter. Stir in with the chopped clams. Wash as many clam shells as the mixture will fill; wipe and butter them; fill, heaping up and smoothing over with a silver knife or teaspoon. Range in rows in your baking-pan, and cook until nicely browned. Send to table hot.

POT PIE.—Take about three pounds, chicken, veal, or mutton; put into a pot, season with pepper and salt. Pour in enough water to cover the meat, when it is nearly done pare and cut in halves eight or ten potatoes. When they are about half done put in a layer of crust. Be sure it is boiling when the crust is put in and kept boiling. In about half an hour break a piece of crust and, if done, take it up, breaking every piece of crust so it will not become heavy. To make the crust: Take one quart flour, put in it two teaspoonful cream tartar; half a pint of milk with one teaspoonful soda dissolved in it. If this is not enough milk add a little more.

CONCERNING ONIONS.—Taking the peel from onions is usually a fearful task, but if the eyes are protected by spectacles, no inconvenience or tear-shedding will follow the preparation of this vegetable for culinary purposes.

The disagreeable effect produced by grating horse-radish will also, in a measure, be overcome from same protection, though we should prefer to execute such jobs in the open air, unless suffering from neuralgic pains. In such cases, the inhalation of the pungent aroma would act as a medicine, and so be valuable in giving relief to pain.

Boiled onions are much improved if the water in which they are put to boil be changed when the onions are about half done. This change takes away the rank flavor and gives the breath of the consumer a less offensive odor.—*Practical Farmer.*

CATS.

BY LADY CUST.

(Concluded from page 128.)

Administering medicine to cats is a difficult process in imagination; but easy in the performance, when undertaken with firmness, gentleness, and courage, and without noise.

As I have previously remarked, there is no animal so scrupulously cleanly as the cat; therefore the chief care must be not to soil the fur with the medicine, as it will not lick it off, and will piss away at the smell.

Roll gently the sick cat in a large cloth, such as a table cloth, carefully including all the claws of both the front and back, so as to resemble a mummy leaving the head only out. Then place it upright between the knees of a sitting person, place another cloth under the jaw to keep that clean, and then with a gloved hand open the mouth wide, but gently, at one effort, holding it open and pouring the medicine from a teaspoon down the open throat; a very little at once, not to cause choking; but letting it be comfortably swallowed in very small quantities. Do not put the spoon into the mouth as the cat will bite it and spit out the contents; but pour it from the spoon. Then with a sponge and chilled water, wipe off the least impurity from the mouth and chin, rub it dry with a clean cloth and unsweat the patient and put it in a warm, quiet, comfortable place for about an hour and a half. Do not give food or drink during that time or the medicine will return again; as in human beings, it is necessary to watch the effect of your medicine. You must make a temporary hospital of some unused, uncarpeted room, with a fire, as warmth is half the cure, and every creature in illness requires it more than at other times. Have a comfortable bed for your patient, leave a dish of water in case of thirst (where it would not be pernicious), and do not allow any one but yourself to enter, as quiet and sleep are Nature's own and best remedies; without them there is no cure.

CATS WITH KITTENS. It is very injurious to the mother to destroy the whole litter, particularly at once; and if the practice is repeated it is sure to cause cancers, a complaint common to cats. Cats suffer much when deprived of all their kittens, at may be seen by examining them under the circumstances. They will even nurse young rats or hedge-hogs to be relieved of their milk. When a litter of kittens must be destroyed, take them away gradually one by one, leaving a day or two between.

Kittens can be reared by hand, by putting a small quantity of brown sugar into new milk, and constantly wiping them with a nearly dry sponge and soap and water—to imitate the mother's licking and saliva, which is soapy. The sugar should always be in the proportion that is found to agree; plain milk is too astringent.

DELIRIUM AND FITS are common to young cats just at their full growth; most have one attack, particularly male cats. Females are less subject to them, and never have these complaints after they have once nursed young ones, unless frightened into them, which all cats easily are. An approaching attack of delirium or fits may be seen by a general difference of manner in the animal, an uneasy restlessness, nervousness, and peculiar appearance of the eye which once observed cannot be mistaken. It can generally be prevented by a gentle aperient, such as you would give a dog, only bear in mind that a much less dose must be given, as cats cannot bear the same quantity. Half a teaspoonful of common salt in about two teaspoonfuls of water is a good alternative for them. When seized with delirium a cat rushes about suddenly, violently, its eyes wide open and staring fearfully. It darts frequently to a window in the first impulse, and then always into the darkest place where it would remain and die if not secured. If it amounts to a regular fit (which symptoms in all subjects are alike), take a sharp pair of scissors and slightly slit one of the ears, but not to disfigure the cat, it must be in the

thin part of the ear. Have ready some warm water and hold the ear in it, gently rubbing, and encouraging the blood to flow; a few drops give relief. The most timid lady need not fear to perform this slight operation, as during the attack the animal does not feel, nor does it resist in any way; but I always use thick gloves in handling animals myself, and recommend them to others. When the attack is over, keep the cat very quiet, as you will observe it is very nervous after, and alarmed with the slightest sound; and let its food be rather less in quantity, and less nutritious in quality, until it is past the time of fits.

DISTEMPER in cats is a very dangerous complaint. I call it distemper though it differs from the distemper of dogs. I do not think it occurs more than once; and it is well it does not, as it requires every care and attention to save the life of the sufferer. Sometimes it begins with constant vomiting of a bright yellow frothy liquid, diarrhœa comes on which ends in dysentery. If you see the yellow vomiting, give the small dose of salt and water before named; in this case it will act as an emetic. When the stomach is cleared, then, as the vomiting will continue from irritation, and reduce the strength to the last degree, very painful to witness, stop it as soon as you can, by giving half a teaspoonful of melted beef marrow, free from skin; one dose is generally sufficient, but if it is not another half spoonful may be given in half an hour. To allay vomiting from irritation I have never seen this simple remedy fail in either the human or animal subject. I have tried it upon all species of carnivora with equal success. The former should take it upon toast with salt without pepper.

DIARRHŒA, in cats, may be suspected before it is proved by the signs of a neglected toilette, staring coat, dull eyes, and the animal growing more thin; the evil will not cure itself, and the sufferer will die of that, or its attendant dysentery, which is still more obstinate to overcome. In the commencement give new milk, with mutton suet melted in it, in the proportion of a piece the size of a walnut to a teacup of milk. Keep the cat warm and quiet in a comfortable nest; and if it is too ill to lap give it every two hours a teaspoonful of the mixture only just warm enough to melt the suet; put it gently into the mouth with a small spoon. You need not swathe the cat, as after the first spoonful is settled it will feel the benefit and swallow another. If there is no bile give a full grown cat a grain and a half of gray powder (Albam cum Creta.) used in similar cases. If the diarrhœa continue give a teaspoonful of chalk mixture as for human beings with seven or eight drops of tinct. rhubarb, and four or five of laudanum, every few hours until it does, a teaspoonful of pure meat gravy should be given now and then two hours after the medicine to keep up strength until the return of appetite; then be careful what food you give.

FLIES are pernicious to cats; they make them thin.

CAT POX is a disease something like chicken pox appearing in spring and autumn, chiefly in the throat and head, causing incessant itching as well as the hair to fall off. Give the cat cooling diet with plenty of grass. Rub the spots with powder of brimstone mixed with lard without salt; this besides being an outward application the animal will lick and swallow some which will effect a cure.

ON KATS.

BY JERRY STUBBS.

Kats iz kurus kreteres. Yu sumtimes moast alwase doant no hou tu taik 'em. Sumtimes the air az oise as pi an sumtimes the skrach like phun. Tha air a numerus familie, inkludin lions, tigers, an so fourth et setery. Tha air a fitin familie rite thru. Sum kats haz a sophit thing uv it and then agane sum kats iz dodgin dogs an butejaks al thair lives. Sumtimes wen I ow govt tu wurk on a coald da it maiks me mad tu se the kat laing up tu

the gait toasin its tose. Ef I wuz providents the kats an uthar animals ud du awl the wurk an the pepel ud la around the fire. I wish I wuz. Sum peple sa that kats haz 9 lives but tha must think I aint a demd fule tu beleve sech stuff ez that. Wen I kill a kat thairs no zereckshun fur. There is a kind uv kats wich haz no tales wich iz like a ship without a rudder an fawls down wen its skuting around a kornor tu git awa from a dog. A kat haz a good vois fur opery singin but tha aint got no tewns. Sum kruel foaks thro butejaks an things at kats wen tha air hev'in opery but I enjoy it moan'n cirkus. Sum barbyru Yanky haz an inven'shun wich iz full uv sharp points tu nale onto the tops uv the fences to keep kats frum gettin ovar. Hon wud yu like it if yu wuz a yung lady an the entriwa wuz druv ful nv nales with the points up so yure bo kudent kum in tu se yon? Thats bou it iz with kats. Kats haz sum frends wich is old mades, an a good meny emyns wich is dogs an little boys wich iz very bad wuns an kant se a kat thout shen a ston at it, likewise the dogs maik em skute up a tre. Sum fello sed kats nd maik a good substyoot fur karyer pigns an sum demd fules is experymentin on it, wich iz moar phun then a kats funeral, speshully that dushman Shoney Sprogale.

I wunst red about a fello wich wuz a hird band, an the peples doter wich he wurked fur hed a taphy pullin an the fello an the gurls little bruthers went tu bed early so as tu be owt uv the rode uv the kompeny. Thare wuz 2 kats got tu fitin like sin out on the shed-rufe an the gurls little bruthers dard the fello to go owt an snak em oph the rufe. The fello wudent taik a dare so he got owt on the rufe in hiz nite-shirt with a butejak in hiz hand fur tu hit the kats with. Thare wuz sno on the rufe an the fello went snekia up tu them kats til awl at wunst hiz feat slipped an he shot donn ovar the rufe on the sno, donn thro a little arbur kuvered with vines, whare the kumpy wuz awl settin around thair sossers uv taphy wich tha hed settin in the sno tu kool. The poor fello sot rite donn on them sossers uv red hot taphy an az he wuz dressed fur kumpy the gurls flu yu bet. The poor fello wuz ornamented like an injun prinsess with taphy an hits uv broken chiny an he kudnt set donn komfortable fur moar'n 2 wekes, wich wuz a gugment fur tryin tu hurt the kats.

THE HIMALAYAN RABBIT.

This very handsome and interesting species is also known under the names of Polish Rabbit, Russian Warren Rabbit, Chinese Rabbit, but more generally as the Himalayan; but how they derive this name I am at a loss to know, but they are spoken of by this name in the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society,"—also in the Zoological Gardens they are labeled Himalayan, or Blacknosed Rabbit. They are said to be natives of China, carried into Russia by the nobles to augment the number of fur animals which constitute the chief revenue of many of their lands. From Russia they passed into Poland, and then into Germany, and then were imported into France.

They have red eyes, like the Angora Rabbits. Their fur is white, finer, and more lustrous than the common White Rabbit; and the extremities—that is, the nose, ears, feet, and tail, are black or a rich brown; the darker this coloring is the more perfect they are considered, but they do not arrive at this perfection till about six months old. When young the extremities are of a light mouse-color. This race is now cultivated on the continent; it is useful and interesting for the amateur to breed, being very pretty, hardy, and prolific, and the body large enough for table use. They are also pretty pets for children.

H. M. FRENCH.

The Oil City *Derriek* records the pardon of Ed. T. M. Simmons. The result of a petition signed by his many friends.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

"THE woods, the mountains, and the barren waste, the craggy rock, the river, and the lake, are never searched in vain; each have their peculiar inhabitants, that enliven the scene and please the philosophic eye."—Montague.

(For Fanclers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Arrivals ending Aug. 1st, 1877.

One Brown Thrush (*Harpophynchus rufus*), presented; two Alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), presented; one Water snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*), presented; three Brown Coatis (*Nasua nasica*), born in garden; one Crow (*Corvus americanus*), presented; two Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), presented; five Scals, common (*Phoca vitulina*), purchased; one Chameleon (*Anolis principalis* Linn.), presented; five Striped Lizards (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* Linn.), presented; four Grey Lizards (*Sceloporus undulatus*), presented; one Brown Lizard (*Eumeces fasciatus*, Linn.) presented; one Racer (*Scotaphis allegheniensis*), presented; one Crow (*Corvus americanus*), presented; one Mud Tortoise (*Cinosternum pennsylvanicum*), presented; one Green Heron (*Ardea virescens*), presented; two Chicken Tortoises (*Chrysemys reticulata*), presented; one Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*), presented; one Swift Fox (*Vulpes velox*), presented; one Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) presented; one Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), presented. 1 Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*), presented. 1 Virginia Deer (*Virginianus*). 1 White Ibis (*Ibis alba*), purchased. 3 Striped Lizards (*C. sexlineatus*), presented. 1 Brown Lizard (*E. fasciatus*), presented. 3 Chameleons (*A. principalis*), presented. 13 Gray Lizards (*S. undulatus*), presented. 1 Pigeital Macaque Monkey (*M. nemistrinus*), born in Garden. 1 Green Heron (*A. virescens*), presented. 1 Moccasin (*A. piscivorus*), purchased. 1 Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*), presented. 1 Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), presented. 1 Barn Owl (*Strix flammula* var. *Americana*), presented. 3 Alligators (*A. mississippiensis*), presented. 2 Great horned Owls (*Bubo Virginianus*), presented. 1 Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*), presented. 1 Collared Peccary (*Diactyles torquatus*). 2 Baru Owls (*Strix flammula* var. *Americana*), purchased. 1 Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), presented. 2 White Rats. 2 Rat Kangaroos (*Hypsignathus rufescens*), born in Garden. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Sup't.

THE SONG SPARROW.—[*Melospiza Melodia*, BAIRD.]

BY THOMAS G. CENTRY.

None of our American species of birds, unless it be the Wood Robin, claims a greater share of our attention than the comparatively homely little creature which constitutes the subject of the present sketch. With the writer it is a special favorite. The sprightliness of its song, the congeniality of its manners, and its general good behavior, have acquired for it the lofty place which it occupies in his affections.

In the winter, when all is cheerless and desolate without, this species is one of our most agreeable guests, frequenting our yards in company with its near relative—the active little tree-sparrow, and more distant kin—the sombre-colored snow-bird, for the crumbs which have been thrown away by the cook; and even associating with the chickens for its share of cracked corn and screenings.

The males delight to seek the tall tree-tops long before the season has called them to their wooings, where for weary minutes they make the woods and vales reverberate with the sweet gushings of song. As early as the 15th of March, with the earth wrapped in a snowy mantle, and the trees yet stark and naked, we have been regaled with the most soul-stirring and enchanting music. This grand serenade commences long before the slanting rays of Phoebus have tinged the eastern hills, and continues until his light has been entirely shut out from mortal gaze by the dusky shades of night. As the season speeds its weary length, and the

sun begins to glow with greater ardor, even in the noontide of his glory, when most other species are silent, and have slunk away to the refreshing shades, the song-sparrow still pours forth his sweet, yet sometimes plaintive notes, in the voluptuousness of uniring song. For variation and modulation of voice he is unexcelled by few species. While some of his strains recall to mind the delicious symphonies of *Turdus mustelinus*, others, again, bear a remarkable similitude to those of *Spizella monticola*. Its song is mostly lively and vivacious; but, anon, assumes a plaintive character. Though lacking the sweetness and pathos of the canary's, it possesses greater variety. Its call-note is a simple *huit*, produced slowly and at regular intervals. Anger and disappointment are expressed by the same syllable uttered vehemently and somewhat hurriedly. Sometimes a capital singer will introduce his song by a somewhat animated prelude which forms a beautiful counterpart to the opening measure in the song of the tree sparrow.

The food of this species is mainly of a vegetable character early in the season; but as the season advances, and insect life is ushered into existence by the returning warmth, immense hosts of insects in their various developmental stages are devoured with a gusto. The inestimable good which it thus accomplishes in ridding our various shade and fruit-trees of the destructive measuring-worms, and others equally as noxious, should alone, if there was nothing else, commend it alike to our favor and humanity. For the writer to detail at length the various insects, whether injurious or otherwise, which are annually destroyed by these species under consideration, would but augment the size of this paper beyond its necessary limits. Those who are interested in this prattle, are kindly referred to the writer's "Life-Histories of Birds of East Pennsylvania."

About the 20th of April, when Nature is all blooming and bright after her long winter trance, as if incited by the joyous revelry that reigns around, and amid a chorus of sweet music variously blending, the females select their partners. After the lapse of a brief season of the highest enjoyment, in which the male lavishes upon the female his most endearing attentions, and enraptures the soul of her being with the most delectable and ravishing music, the happy pair descend from this heaven of poetry and song, to the prosy and stern realities of mated life. A little rambling through the adjacent country, during which every bush, tree, and clump of grasses is carefully examined, soon reveals a suitable place in which to construct a home. Building operations usually commence about the 25th of April, but instances have occurred in the writer's experience, when this essential business, owing to meteorological circumstances, was not begun until the middle of May. For the site of a nest a shallow cavity by the roadside, or the borders of a field in the midst of a thicket of grasses, is usually selected by young birds; whereas, birds of mature years generally nidificate in bushes. The former, however, soon learn to disregard their situations for the security which more elevated places afford. Those nests which are reared by older birds, are usually more compact, and evince better taste and skill. In the labor of building, marked diligence is manifested, both birds being steadily employed in the cool of the day until their domicile is completed, which usually requires a period of four days. In this operation the birds commence at sunrise, and labor for three hours without intermission, when the work is suspended until 4 P. M., and then resumed until sunset, and even later. The duty of the female is mainly to arrange the materials which are supplied by the male.

In this connection it will not be amiss to record a little information which resulted from my observation of June last. Close by my residence stands an arbor supporting a very luxuriant vine of *Lonicera periclymenum*—the true woodbine. At an elevation of nine feet, where the branches and leaves cluster so thickly as to obstruct the sight from all points, a nest was built—the sole labor of a single bird. When my attention was first excited by observing a

male bird engaged in collecting bits of stems and grasses into the vine, I naturally concluded that the mate was within, busy with her portion of the labor. After a close and diligent watch, kept up for many minutes without being rewarded with a sight of the female, the whole affair seeming rather mysterious and anomalous, I determined to interrupt the labors of the male for a short time, and then frighten his supposed partner from the nest. You can well imagine my chagrin on finding that the nest was unoccupied.

After a brief interval, the male being reassured, returned and resumed operations. Throughout the whole period of building, which was very rapid, the labor being unintermitting, I failed to perceive a female. My facilities for observation were of such a character that had the female existed she could not have escaped detection. The inferences which I draw from these facts were: Firstly,—That the male was without a partner. Lastly, that the nest was built undoubtedly for the occupancy by a mate to be subsequently procured. After the completion of the nest, the male bird remained for several days in the neighborhood guarding the structure as it were, and seemingly in a state of great mental anxiety. As our winter song-sparrows are mostly somewhat larger than those that breed in this latitude—the former retiring north for breeding purposes, their places being supplied by birds from more southern latitudes—may we not rationally suppose in the present instance, that the male bird had started from its southern home in advance of his former mate, and, actuated by a true devotedness, had taken this course to manifest the extent of his affection for the one whom he was nevermore to see? As an offset to this supposition, it may be argued that the males do not select the same mates any two seasons in succession. In reply, I would say that I question the truth of such an argument, as evidence which I possess, but am precluded from giving for want of time, convinces me of its utter fallacy.—(To be continued.)

BIRDS.

It must be very gratifying to the true lover of Nature to notice the increasing interest taken in our native birds, and the frequency with which their claims for usefulness and beauty have been brought before the public by able writers. Our leading magazines have lately given us much good reading about birds, as will be seen by referring to back numbers of Harpers' and Scribner's Montlies. But, notwithstanding the apparent fact that birds are more thought of than formerly, and are now considered to be, with few exceptions, the friends of the farmers; the ignorance of many people on this subject still continues to be surprisingly great. Intelligent people daily walk under our city elms, and roam in our country woodlands, utterly unable to give the names of the birds whose songs are, or ought to be, filling their ears with melody. One day during the past spring, one of my neighbors, an intelligent gentleman, and one I had been pleased to consider more observing than the average, when I called his attention to the repeated brisk songs of the multitude of yellow warblers over our heads, remarked that he "always took them to be wrens!" I'll warrant the birds knew we were not *ostriches*. On another day I was walking with a lady friend who is unusually well versed in Botany, but who confessed an almost complete ignorance of birds. I was a little self-complacent for a while after this; for I was glad to possess my slight smattering of many things, although just before I had moured my comparative ignorance of Botany and Ornithology too, after her confession. It is a worthy subject for future meditation, how a person could roam the woods and fields enough to become a good amateur botanist without tumbling headlong and by accident into a considerable knowledge of birds, bird-life, and bird-sons. Reader, have I taken you unawares in a weak place? Now, honestly, how many sorts of birds could you recognize by song or plumage? You know the robin, you ignoramus? (Excuse me, I am not pretend-

ing to a great knowledge myself, but I want to startle you a little.) Do you think you know the chipping sparrow, bluebird, bobolink, oriole, and barn-swallow, and can you imitate a quail's whistle? Truly you are far advanced. But I don't believe you do know all these. I am a learner in bird lore; and what I wish is that some of the readers of the *Journal* should catch up with me, so that in a chatty way we may pursue the study together. If there are any bird-songs which you habitually hear on your walks, or especially, as you sit in shirt-sleeves at your window, or on your veranda, the authors of which you cannot immediately call by name with a large probability of being correct, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, and lose no time until you can do so. You may have plenty of helpers beside the magazine writers, and what little notes I may send to this paper. Many interesting bird-biographies have been written, bird-portraits painted, and specimens prepared, to which an effort and a will may give you access. Find out how much you know already, and then, try to have a slight sense of how much you don't know. There have been, I believe, about 300 species of birds found in Massachusetts, where I live. Perhaps not a tenth of these would frequent the immediate neighborhood of your house. Don't try to learn everything at once. Hear one song, and learn to recognize it; see the bird, make inquiries, following one hint after another, until you are sure you have named him correctly. You need not, ought not to shoot the bird if you are desirous simply of knowing his name, particularly a common species near your home. Time enough for that if you are to study the science thoroughly, or if the specimen is exceedingly rare. Thoreau never shot birds, for which John Burroughs rather ridicules him. There may be something of right on both sides; enough of that some other time. Certainly, never shoot birds which are not injurious, merely for the sport, *never*. You will be surprised at the ease and rapidity with which you may learn the names of the more familiar birds, which have flown over your yard, built in your trees, and sung to you, summer after summer, unknown and unnamed. Your interest will increase much faster than your knowledge. Satisfy your constantly arising curiosities as they come up, do not let too many unanswered questions accumulate. It is not too late to do much this season, but you must be up early next spring to catch them on the wing. Soon your lone walks will not be lonely, nor your long winter evenings tedious. A new world will open to your eyes and ears. Ask a person who is short-sighted how he felt when he first adopted glasses. All things became new. You will find little friends in every tree. Hundreds will appear where before you saw but dozens. You did not know the kingdom of heaven was so near. The meadow, the forest, the roadside, the pasture, the garden, the orchard, the marsh, the pond-shore, the barn, the chimney, the pole-house, the cliff, you will find designed by these beautiful creatures, waiting for more study, and new discovery; awaiting to solace the weak, to strengthen the strong; to awake in hearts bewildered by the questions of the day, the dozing faith of Divine Providence; to make the trees greener, the sky bluer, the sea grander, the universe more wonderful, for him who shall study them.

P. B.

FURS AND THEIR WEARERS.

BY HUON.

Continued from page 106.

Seal skins are furnished from the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and Greenland; of the skin, untanned, caps are made. In ancient times, seal skin was believed to be a sure charm against danger from lightning, and the emperor Augustus always wore a piece of it upon his person to avert a danger he lived hourly in dread of.

In South America, upon the slopes of the Andes, lives a curious little animal, half hare and half rat, seemingly called the chinchilli.

Its fur has considerable value, and out of it, in times back, the Peruvians and Chilians used to make cloth, and of the cloth, clothing. The animal is quite a harmless inoffensive little thing, and a perfect vegetarian in habit. Many thousands of their skins find their way to the different fur markets of the world to furnish muffs, tippets, and cloak linings. Another South American skin is much in demand for its fur, that of the Coypu; which much resembles that of the otter, and is used for the same purposes as that of the beaver. About 1,500,000 of these skins, nearly all obtained from the Rio de la Plata, were sent off to Europe in a single year. Squirrel skins are in great demand always, especially the Siberian squirrel. There is not so much profit to the furrier, as they are very difficult to imitate. 3,000,000 of squirrel skins have been sent to Europe as the collections of a single year.

We now come to hair-bearing animals, among which for the value of the hair, stands foremost the camel and the Angora goat. The camel's hair is so well known in manufacture and art, that we will pass it, but the Angora goat is not so well known, though it serves us far better than the camel in the article of its long silky hair, from which we have the only genuine Mohair, and from which so many articles of dress or trimmings are made. Out of it is made the Utrecht velvet, better known as "plush," used for church cushions and English flunkies' breeches, and last but not least, the silky hair of the Angora furnishes the flowing ringlets for all the dear little dollies of the Christian world. Among the skins shown at the great Centennial, were those of the lion from Africa, the tiger from India, the puma from South America, the blue fox from Denmark, the kangaroo, opossum, wombat, and Tasmanian devil, from Australia, and many others all dressed with the fur on, but their values I am unable to give. Among others I noticed several long black-haired skins which I took to be goat skins, but which I found to be those of the black monkey. About twenty years ago, the ladies took a fancy to these poor fellows' hides and made jackets—monkey jackets truly, of these, as well as muffs and various kinds of trimmings. Up to that time,—Columbus, his family name—was pretty safe, his hide not being worth over twenty-five cents, but when the ladies fell in love with it, it went up in value, to trade price three dollars. Better for Columbus had the ladies not become so fond of him, for he had a hard time after that to keep out of the jaws of death. Fraud seems at times to do good and by it the hour of reprieve came to the poor monkey. Some cunning hand devised an imitation of goat's hair dyed, which sold at half-price, when down went Jocko's skin, in value next to nothing, and his life was comparatively safe. Many a fair one, however, has supposed she was still wearing a veritable monkey jacket, before the fraud was found out. And more than one woman has supposed she was clad in furs that were brought from the desolate and far away hunting grounds of the savage, while in fact, they only came from the meat shops at the corner, or perhaps she had actually dined or supped off the carcass whose furs had bedecked her person and kept her warm.

We pass now from hair to wool, and the skins which bear it. I shall only mention those of Russia, Persia, Astrachan, and Hungary. The Crimean lambskin is curly and mostly used in Russia for coat and cloak linings and collars. The Persian lambskin is for all the world a Congo negro's head, being thickly covered with the minutest curls imaginable, the negro's curls are however natural, the lambs are artificial, for no sooner does the poor little thing come into the world, than it is instantly sewn up in a close, tight-fitting bag which prevents the wool from expanding, and thus is retained the curliness it had from birth. The Astrachan lamb's wool which is rich and glossy, exactly resembles watered silk. The skins when offered for sale are not over six inches square, but they readily bring five dollars and upwards. The Hungarian lambskins, black, are always in great demand in

Hungary, for making the national coat or jacket. In summer, those garments are worn with the wool outside, in the winter, they are reversed. In several parts of the world, many ladies wear what are supposed to be lambskin capes and jackets; very few of these are lambskins however. Machinery, steam, and skillful handiwork manage to make wonderful imitation lambskins, which have the look of the genuine—answer the same purpose, and what more can a reasonable person desire? Is it not well that the power to deceive can save the life of the innocent lamb?

The Cashmere goat, so highly prized for its fleece, is common to the countries west of the Caspian sea. From the fleece of this goat the expensive cashmere shawl is made. Now, thirty ounces of shawl wool, value, say three dollars, will make a shawl a yard and a half square, why, then, you ask, should a shawl cost two or three thousand dollars? I will try to tell you. In the first place, a heavy duty must be paid on the wool, another on the yarn, and a third on the made up shawl. Then again, to make the shawl is the work of several years, and when made, must be carried on the backs of men a journey of twenty days or more, because the route from Afghanistan is impracticable for any four-footed beast of burden. Vertical walls, rocks, have to be climbed by the aid of rude ladders, and deep ravines must be crossed by dangerous suspension bridges made from the crudest materials. Then more tribute must be paid at the various frontier custom-houses, as well as to hordes of highway robbers, or organized banditti, who must be bought off. Over the Caucasus the most of the bales reach Europe via Russia or through the Turkish provinces to Constantinople, from thence to other parts of the world, White shawls are made of bleached wool, but a cashmere dyer is a fraud if he cannot introduce sixty or even seventy tints into a colored one. All borders are made in separate pieces and then so well joined together that you can hardly believe they have ever been separate patches.

Three skillful workmen have been known to spend sometimes over two years in making a border to one very fine shawl. With these enormous facts before you, I think you can understand why a cashmere shawl should cost so much in the American market.

One other fact as to shawls. Whatever other costly presents Indian Princes make to distinguished personages, there must always be one or more of these costly articles included in the lot.

Other skins besides those of the quadrupeds furnish wearing material and have great commercial value. Many of the beautiful feathered tribes must yield up their lives for frivolous, capricious fashion. Of Grebe (one of the goose tribe), some 50,000 skins find a market somewhere. It is said the best of them come from the Lake of Geneva. All the high latitudes furnish the Grebe, especially Sweden and Norway, and is pretty widely distributed over the temperate regions of North and South America. Next to the Grebe skins comes the beautiful scarlet Ibis. Ladies, why will you demand these, and other bright bird's wings to plume your hats with? If you could think of the many brilliant birds of paradise, impegan pheasants, tiny humming birds, and others of lesser note and beauty, which are annually killed to deck your persons, as bright, happy, and joyous they revel amidst the tropic blossoms, or under the shade of the leafy trees build their nests and rear their baby birds, I am sure your tender hearts would relent, and give no further encouragement by ever buying a wing or plume again. Surely Art can invent quite as becoming decorations, but better renounce all such than have a beautiful innocent animal slaughtered. Apropos to this subject I clip the following from an English paper:

"The fashion now so prevalent of ornamenting ladies' hats and bonnets with small birds has given such an impetus to the activity of the bird catchers, both in England and in France, as to cause well-grounded fears for the annihilation of favorite songsters. This was forcibly pointed out in a case which came re-

cently before the Dover Bench, in which two men were charged with trespass. Upon them were found no less than fifty one dead skylarks, and a large number of linnets, thrushes, bullfinches, etc. A gentleman connected with the Customs at Dover, stated that it was well known that a large premium was paid to men like the prisoners for these birds, and that it was within his cognizance that during the past fortnight no less than 2,000 of the brightest plumage birds from Normandy, passed through Dover on their way to a firm of milliners in London, their destination evidently being to ornament the hats and bonnets of Belgravian ladies."

Stupid, senseless, fashion, should never be allowed to wantonly take the life of any animated creature, and well am I convinced that:

"He liveth best who loveth best,
Both man, and bird, and beast."

I had a word or two to say about the ostrich, but, perhaps, this paper is much too long already, and must leave that bird, its uscs, and wrongs for another article.

THE BROWN TRITON;

Desmognathus fusca, RAFINESQUE.

Description:—Above brown, with gray and red shades; sides and belly marbled; tail compressed and keeled; costal folds, fourteen in number. Length four inches two lines. "Found from the New England States to Florida."

This little animal lives in or about rocky brooks and springs, and is generally found under stones on the bank. It always takes to the water when alarmed, and is difficult to catch, as it swims very rapidly with its broad flat tail. The generic name of this triton, *Desmognathus*, is derived from two Greek words, *desmos*, (desmos) a ligature or band, and *gnathos*, (gnathos) a jaw. It is so called because on each side of the head is a muscle fastened to the lower jaw, passing back over the back of the skull, and fastened to the neck, thus giving the animal considerable power in the jaws and head, so they are able to move small stones, burrow in the ground, etc. It feeds on worms and insects, which it grasps and swallows without any chewing, though it is provided with teeth. Its chief enemies are snakes, cray-fish, frogs, and terrepins, all of which devour it whenever they can catch it. It, like all salamanders, changes its skin; the skin generally comes off in patches, and it sometimes takes the animal some time to get it all off. The tail of this animal will twitch and writhe for five or ten minutes after it is separated from the trunk, and the heart will beat for several minutes after it is cut out of the creature's chest. This triton is perfectly harmless—as are all the others known to naturalists—and will not even attempt to bite, but will only make its utmost efforts to escape if handled.

R. W. SEISS.

THE MINO BIRD is a *Grakle* (the English "Zoo" spells it Mynah) is found in Southern and Northern India, and in Java. In Java it is the *Gracula Javanensis*; in Northern India, *Gracula intermedia*, while in Southern India the variety is *Gracula religiosa*. The Javanese call their Mino "Beo," and the Sumatrans "Tecong."

The Mino, or Mynah, should be a bright, lively bird, and can be taught to speak many words, as well as to sing much sweeter than the Sweet Singer of "Izrul." In making a noise it is quite equal to the Parrot, Starling, or Magpie. A good specimen should surpass in speech even a gray parrot, the best talker of all the parrots. I think the color and markings of all the Minos are much alike, wherever they come from. The one I have in my eye belongs to a friend—is of a deep velvet black, all black excepting a white mark on the base of the wing quill-feathers. The bill and feet are yellow, and on the back of the head are two wattles of a bright yellow color. The size of the bird should be equal to the common thrush.

HUON.



BLACK BARB COCK.

Owned, Drawn and Engraved by Henry Erdmann, Philadelphia, Pa.

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HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

No. 9.

EDITORIAL

THE AMATEURS' MANUAL.

The success of Mr. Felch as a breeder, his general recognition as an authority in poultry matters, and his firm adherence to certain ideas and principles conceived by him to be right, in spite all opposition, led us to expect something more than the usual rehash upon poultry matters, in this his first book. The careful reading of the advance sheets with which we have been favored, show many points upon which we differ, and for these we ask our readers' consideration.

To begin with, he uses Webster's definition of "Thoroughbred:—bred from the best blood; completely bred; accomplished." Now, according to this acceptance, thoroughbred might mean the mingling of the blood of different classes, so long as the best of each was used. Whence, then, are to come our crosses? When inferior blood is used?

Now, the term "thoroughbred," as used by fanciers, signifies the continuance of a single type without the admission of a foreign. It is used in contradistinction to the term "cross:—a mingling of the best blood of different classes to produce a desired result. That there is a difference between thoroughbred and cross, in-and-in breeding proves; in thoroughbreds the defects would be in the form of degeneracy or deformity, with the general characteristic defining the breed remaining unchanged; whereas a cross would resolve itself into the original materials used.

Mr. Felch evidently follows Webster, see for example in the chapter upon Brown Leghorns, page 55. After he has made a Standard Brown Leghorn from Spanish, Black Red Game, and Brown Leghorn, and again of Black Red Game, Spanish, and Brown Leghorn, he says: "We have birds of a type far different from the original ones, and the Brown Leghorns of 1877 are as much different in color and type from those of 1853, as can well be imagined; and they well deserve the appellation of American-bred birds." As wooden nutmegs might be termed the Connecticut growth, fair to look upon, but made of what? He adds: "Now there is an excuse for these crosses. They were found to be chance birds in their own country, but in acclimating prove a valuable addition to this country's poultry stock. Finding the stock indifferently bred in its native country, it was considered easier to produce blood for new effusions from a foreign element which was of greater benefit than to rely on new importations."

That is, if it was a trouble or a difficulty to procure pure gold, it was better to use a substance which should glitter, and, unless subjected to some severe tests, pass current, but which, when tried in the crucible, would resolve itself into its component parts, than to take the necessary trouble to procure the *simon-pure*, which under any and all circumstances should show unadulteration. We should call this counterfeiting. Mr. Felch almost admits as much when he gives the late J. R. Pierce the credit that he deems due, page 60: "We think it will be found to be true that he never made a Spanish cross, and sold the birds for pure Leghorns in his life. He leaves us a legacy of honesty in the trade that many would do well to emulate." But before this, page 57, he says: "Size and constitution can be given in a single cross, but such a cross would be too crude. The half-bred Spanish and Game pullet will do this; but it would injure one's reputation to put such eggs on the market. Patience and perfect breeding pays." Will Mr. Felch kindly define "perfect breeding?"

Page 6, gives us an obscure paragraph doubtless due partially to a typographical blunder. But is "practical knowledge, science?" Knowledge is science, knowledge made practical, is art.

Page 7. "The seed shall bring forth after its kind." But does it? How then are our new varieties of grapes, potatoes, berries, etc., procured? Fertilize the stamens of one flower of a plant with a pollen foreign to it. Will the seeds of that flower produce the parent stock, or the kind that produced it? Florists hope not. Let us take another example. From a Brown Leghorn made up of Brown Leghorn, Black Spanish, and Game, if seeds produce after their kind, which kind might be expected?

Page 7. "Find two parents that represent the original idea in any organism, and we can repeat that idea," would be better if written: "Duplicate the parents that produce the idea, and we can repeat the idea." Still how is this—"fact that chickens generally favor the grandsire," and page 14, "chickens favor more strongly the grandsire."

Page 7. "He searches to find what constitutes a perfect sire, and what are the requisites of a perfect dam, from the pair he may produce his ideal of perfection, combining health, beauty, and utility in the offspring." Mating perfection in sire and dam may produce health, beauty, and utility, but perfect or Standard birds will not result unless either sire or dam be counterparted.

Unit added to unit makes more than a unit. The breeding pair must together represent the unit. The deficiency or pre-

ponderance of one must be balanced by the other. It is like "given the sum and one factor, produce the other."

On page 9 this is partially admitted: "*We admire a pure white back and under color in a Light Brahma pullet, but if successive matings of sire and dam, both being white in under color, are indulged in, the result will be faded, and eventually, white birds.*"

Page 15. "*Many find fault with the Standard, saying, to mate specimens by it, is to make a failure in breeding. The result is not so much in the Standard as in our failure to consider the difference in the plumage of the sexes when we apply the Standard.*" The Standard is not for the mating of birds. It is simply the summing up of the requirements for perfection for exhibition only. It gives what we are to work up to; the result.

Page 17. "*Unlike (the remainder of?) the animal kingdom, the hen performs her work as independently and completely without the male as with him.*"

The members of the animal kingdom are not all oviparous, but what female does not of itself produce the material for the structure, whether the life be given it or not? All invariably produce the ova, analogous to the endosperm, requiring only copulation to produce the existence.

Page 19. Mr. Felch's experiments, we cannot of course gain-say; but there is a something in spite of them all, that will cause a hen to mark her chicks occasionally with the characteristics of a previous mating. When the mystery of life shall have been made plain, then, possibly, it will be given us to understand much that puzzles and baffles us now in embryology.

Page 66. "GENERAL REMARKS" is the heading of a remarkable chapter to come from the pen of Mr. Felch. It is upon the "repairing of diseased or broken plumage." "*If in white birds colored feathers appear, they will oftentimes, if pulled, be replaced by feathers true to the color of the breed. We have seen sickle feathers corrugated along the quill, and white in a black tail removed and afterwards replaced by a perfectly healthy black pair. We should not despair of an otherwise exhibition bird till we had removed these diseased and faulty feathers, and given time for them to grow anew, for the majority of cases prove their restoration true to color. A Light Brahma having from two to twenty black tainted feathers in the back, if they are pulled, will often replace them with white ones. The process can be repeated until all are secured true to color.*"

Now, how is this repaired stock expected to breed? How is it to be mated? As if it were white, or as it was originally? If as white, and with dark "sproned" hens, then the offspring might show the matter aggravated; if as black, with white "sproned" hens, the result might be "faded and eventually white chicks." But supposing the feathers do not "grow anew" until the next moult, which might be in months. Does it not give a dealer a chance to forget (?) what might have been the original marking?

We were once invited to be present at the opening of a package of Black Leghorn fowls received by a friend of ours, from the East.

"First-class exhibition fowls" was what our friend bargained and paid for. The trio combined, owned feathers enough aside from their wings to comfortably clothe one two months chick. Our friend had entered them for exhibition, so wrote to the sender thinking there might have been some misunderstanding; but no! "The birds are the best I have. Are first-class, will win over anything that can be shown in your section. They are pedigreed birds—pedigrees signed, sealed, and registered, sent herewith—no charges extra. The birds were crowded together so closely they plucked each other, as you see. They are first-class stock, and will prove better than you think." With such a force of documents and words our friend was obliged to rest content, though he did express a wonder "how such a trio of pedigrees could have been kept track of, without marks of any kind upon the birds, and the birds so closely packed that each completely stripped the other?"

Lay well, they did, but when the eggs were hatched our friend had chicks of varieties to match in numbers the Game fowl. Leghorns—dominique, spangled, and penciled; Leghorns—black brown, and white. Our friend wrote "why so many kinds? I only paid for one, and these machines turn them out by the dozen. You sent me more than my money's worth." The reply came: "The chicks of black rarely come black; have patience, they'll come out all right in the moult. They're pedigreed birds, and will turn out better than you expect." The adult birds in moulting told the story. The cock was wholly black, one hen was nearly white, and the other penciled with light brown.

Now is not such advice as is given under "repairing of diseased or broken plumage," apt to tend to such results? Should such suggestions be given without qualification? A tyro, recognizing the experience and high standing of Mr. Felch, might suppose almost naturally that doctoring or trimming was permitted by the Standard, while it is the natural not the doctored bird the Standard qualifies as fit for exhibition.

We can "assist Nature to do her work perfectly. Wherein is the sin if, by judicious means, we secure perfect development in our chicks?" There is no sin in advancing perfect development, but there is a sin in trying to pass off doctored specimens as perfect, so long as the tendency is to reproduce imperfections rather than excellences. A web-footed bird may be so trimmed as to pass muster at the shows and carry off premiums. If that bird's chicks are web-footed and owned by a man unskillful with the scissors, is not that man defrauded if his birds are disqualified? or is it his loss that he did not understand the surgery of it? But the chapter contains many good suggestions and some valuable advice; is worthy of attention.

Page 75. "*The word strain implies, in breeding, a strict adherence to the blood of a particular family or importation, admitting no more foreign blood than is necessary to sustain the health and vigor of the race,*" is Mr. Felch's definition of the term. We differ—"Strain" is rather, in poultry, one man's ideal—one man's fancy; the idea he has conceived—carried out. As we speak of the Upham strain of Plymouth Rocks, or the Bonney strain of Brown Leghorns, or the Felch strain of Light Brahmas.

Page 79. "*A truthful record or pedigree would crush out the existing jealousies, and restore harmony, for it compels breeders to stand or fall upon their own merits, and makes the blood and the specimen worth as much in one man's hands as in another.*" To those that believe in name above worth, it may; but to those who judge a bird upon its own merits, according to its own showing, the man whose hands it is in, makes but little difference. People, we should judge from our correspondence, have paid for name long enough; they want now and hereafter birds of merit; their money's worth of stock in excellence. How is "a truthful record or pedigree" to be obtained? Who was it said, not so very long ago: "— was its sire, but the Lord only knows who dam(n)ed it!"

ANOTHER BOOK.

Dr. Dickie's TREATISE ON POULTRY CHOLERA is promised us. We are glad he has written it, because such a work is needed.

This is the first instance, so far as we know, where, in this country, a Doctor of Medicine has written a work on Poultry Ailments. In European countries scientific men investigate the diseases of poultry as they do those of other animals; as the horse, the cow, the dog, etc.; but in America the medical man or the veterinary surgeon gives no attention to the ill poultry flesh is heir to. We hope this little book of the doctor's will open the way for other members of the profession to study and write up the diseases and ailments they may see in their own yards, or in those of others.

Poultry cholera is a disease little known in New England, but it may make its appearance here in time. It gives much trouble

to fanciers, farmers, and all who keep fowls in many parts of the country, and we feel sure that this book will be appreciated by thousands who have suffered loss through this disease.

It is unnecessary for us to say the subject will be treated in a thoroughly systematic way; we would expect nothing else from the author. Our readers who know Dr. D——, and a good many of them do, by reputation at least, know that he understands how to write, and we feel free to say that he understands this disease and its management. When the work is received we will review it carefully. If it is what we have reason to expect, we shall keep it for sale, thereby recommending it to our patrons.

PLYMOUTH, PA., POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Plymouth Poultry and Pet Stock Association, held last month, the following officers were elected for this year: President, W. D. Morris; Vice-Presidents, E. D. Williams, Wilkesbarrie, Harrison Nesbitt, Larksville, W. L. Fisher, John Gering, and Florence Shewow, Plymouth; Secretary, James Smellie; Cor. Sec., Jas. Vandling; Treasurer, Elijah Cox. It was decided to hold an Exhibition on Dec. 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. SMELLIE, Sec'y.

CENTRAL MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The second annual exhibition of the Central Maine Poultry Association will be held at Fairfield, Me., December 12th, 13th, and 14th, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The premium list is published, and will be furnished upon application by F. E. McFadden, Secretary, Fairfield, Me. The list of special premiums will be large and attractive, and the show bids fair to be better than the one held at this place last year. Arrangements will be made with the railroad for reduced fares, with the express companies and hotels for reduced rates, so that all interested may attend. Mr. I. K. Felch of Natick, Mass., will act as Judge.

Per order.

BINGHAMTON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Binghamton Poultry and Pet Stock Association, the following officers were elected:

President—A. K. Martin.
Vice-Presidents.—H. Jackson, J. S. Giles, W. H. Cunningham, B. F. Beardsley, B. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—E. Finney.
Secretary—R. K. Benedict.

It was decided to hold an exhibition during the coming winter. The name of the Association was changed from Southern Central to Binghamton Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CLUB ORGANIZED IN 1865.

President—F. A. Stratton.
Vice-Presidents—R. O. Conant, Maine; V. C. Gilman, New Hampshire; J. H. Thomas, Vermont; R. Holman, Massachusetts; H. F. Root, Rhode Island; H. T. Sperry, Connecticut.
Secretary and Treasurer. Joseph Mason, Princeton, Mass.
Executive Committee. W. H. Fitton, H. B. Watts, S. H. Knox, J. H. Aldrich, H. B. Verry, W. S. Lincoln, A. D. Warren, G. F. Lawrence, Chas. Belcher, E. H. Knowlton.

SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

This Association, organized in January of the present year, will give an exhibition in this city Dec. 5th, 6th, and 7th—entries to close Dec. 1st.

Competition will be open to all. Society premiums to be cash.

No local premiums. The judges to be men of ability and experience, employed for the purpose. Their guide to be the American Standard of Excellence, and their instructions "Justice to all." The Association embraces nearly all of the prominent fanciers in this section of the state, and has created quite an extensive interest in poultry breeding. The rapidity with which its membership has increased, shows that a good reliable association is an institution that has long been needed in this vicinity.

We hope to see it still increase;
As now, be blessed with perfect peace;
And uncontrolled by clique or clan,
Met justice out to every man.
GEO. S. PRATT, Sec'y.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 22, 1877.

EXCHANGE, WANT, AND SALE COLUMN.

In sending payment for insertions in either, please count the words. The rates are 25 cents for forty words or less; all over forty at the rate of 10 cents for each eight words or less.

We cannot heretofore be at the expense of returning mutilated or dead currency. Nor can we afford to take it at par, to dispose of at a discount. For those who find it difficult to "make change," we have prepared due bills, for advertising (of 25 cents each), which we will dispose of in any quantity.

OUR COLORED ILLUSTRATION.

Our artist, Mr. Henry Erdman, has been experimenting on wood block engraving and printing, and sends out a colored plate this month as a present to our subscribers. Henry is worthy of the patronage of our fanciers.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

Summers & Niven, Thornton, Ind., Buff and Partridge Cochins and Lt. Brahmas.
S. P. Robbins, Warren, Mass., White Crested Calcutta Fans, White African and Silver Owls, and English Pouters.
W. W. Bryan, Maywood, Ill., Cochins, Houdans, Bantams, and Hamburgs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SALEM LETTER.—NO. 3.

As the greater part of my last letter was about crickets, I will begin this one by finishing what I have to say on the same subject. They are, as I predicted, filling our nights with their music, which is a bond of sympathy between widely separate hearts as the stars are.

The strange place seems like home in two respects, at least: the same constellations are visible, and the same monotonous chirpings lull to sleep. I would add, though, that if one is liable to homesickness this sound will not be likely to remedy that unpleasant condition of mind. I have timed these notes again, and find them quicker than last year. I presume the reason to be that it is now earlier in the season than when my previous record was made, and consequently the nights are warmer and the insects in a livelier state. I think it may be that one or two individuals near the listener make quicker time than that of the grand choruses of all the players in the neighborhood.

Dr. Harris says there is only one species of the genus *Acanthus* in this State, but a male specimen I captured this season exhibits such differences from the average type that I half suspect it a stray individual of another species. I hope to make closer examination than I have.

The female differs materially from the male in having narrower wing-covers. I have found individuals of this sex on trees which

I had daubed with rum and molasses to attract night-flying moths, and I was surprised to find a large spider taking a sip at this toddy one evening to wash down his supper of insect flesh. I left him drinking. The female crickets are in the habit of piercing twigs to deposit their eggs in the perforations, and this generally kills the twigs. They may therefore be classed with injurious insects. They are said to pierce raspberry and blackberry canes and grape vines, making them look as if pricked with a stout pin. They have been charged with the crime of cutting off green grapes, sometimes severing an entire bunch; but, though I have found many unripe grapes under the vines, I have never detected this little fellow in any such miserable business; and other insects are said to do the same thing. They devour plant lice, however, and must therefore make reparation for some of the damage they do. It is quite amusing to listen to one of these delicate creatures as he tunes his instrument about dusk: a few rusty and hoarse chirps with scarcely any resonance to them—or resinousness I might say, for they remind one of the squeak of a violin bowed with a bow without resin,—then a pause, followed by another attempt at a tune. It is comparatively easy to locate this peculiar sound, as the resonant quality of the perfect music makes the latter, as it were, fill all the air, and produces a sort of ventriloquist effect. An illustration of this fact may be found in the sound produced by the harvest-fly or cicada, which, at its climax, thrills every particle of air in the vicinity, and almost leads the listener to imagine that he can feel the drums of his ears vibrate; but as the sound diminishes, it is as if a substance in the atmosphere kept contracting in size to the very end of the strain, when the sound becomes a mere rattle, and this imaginary substance draws to a point, and there is no difficulty in ascertaining where the insect is. There are, or have been, a great many cicadae in this vicinity, though I do not suppose they are seventeen-year locusts. I heard one yesterday in Boston, near the corner of State and Washington streets, between some of the high buildings. On Washington street I have also seen a grasshopper, brought in very likely on a farmer's wagon. He may have been in a bundle of pressed hay; for an acquaintance of mine once discovered a hen's egg in good condition upon opening such a bundle.

My saw-fly larva, which I mentioned in my last letter, I grieve to say, expired. He turned over on his side, and turned also darker and darker in color for many days, and I thought perhaps he had made up his mind to go to sleep for the winter; but there was some root-like brown, fibrous matter attached to him, and I suspect it was a fungus; at any rate he died. Notwithstanding what Dr. Harris says, he refused to eat elm leaves, even before he lost his appetite altogether, choosing his willow. I gave him a taste of weeping willow, and he looked sorrowful soon after that. I am sorry he died, for I should much like a perfect insect of that species.

I have since had some tomato worms as pets—larvæ of *Sphinx quinquemaculata*, or five-spotted sphinx, so called from the five spots on each side of the body of the perfect insect. The term *Sphinx* refers to the strange position of these caterpillars when at rest. The tomato worm is the same as the "potato worm," and the tomato and potato are closely related, as will be seen by comparing the leaves of the two plants, or a young, round, green tomato with a "potato ball." The caterpillars are dark green, with oblique, light-colored stripes on each side of the body. They must vary somewhat in color, for one of my captives was almost purple. They have a thorn, or horn, near the latter end of the body. It is very interesting to watch those caterpillars devour tomato leaves. Mine did not seem at all abashed by their confinement, and had enormous appetites, snapping off the thicker portions of the leaf with a very audible sound. They have all descended into the ground I prepared for them, and I am hoping to get some moths next season, though it is said they are rather

difficult to keep alive in confinement through the winter. I have now a common green elm worm, also of the *Sphinx* group. He is not quite as large as the others, nor has he so good an appetite, or so healthy an appearance. I have some difficulty in procuring fresh, clean elm leaves for him. His name is *Ceratomia quadricornis*, or the four-horned *Ceratomia*. The latter word means *having horns on the shoulders*, and on the forepart of his back are four short, rough horns. There is also present the horn on the tail. Both these caterpillars have a formidable appearance; but, though terrifying stories are told of their poisonous qualities, we believe they are perfectly harmless.

In regard to the Colorado potato beetle, I read in the papers that the British scientists are discussing the possibility of his having been brought to the earth from another planet on a meteoric stone!

An army of these beetles was seen crossing a street in Charlestown, Mass., not long since. It is related that the store-keepers swept them into heaps and crushed them. How large the heaps were I did not hear.

The dog-show at Music Hall seems to be a success. Al. Watts, the city dog-killer, has been killing stray dogs with poison, but the dead-horse men, N. Ward & Co., refused to take them, and it was proposed to kill the animals by severing their back-bone, which has not, I believe, been satisfactory, so that the old way has been resumed, and the carcasses now are buried.

I read in a recent paper that Barnum will ship a white whale from England in a large tank in the steamer Southampton, and that twenty barrels of eels will be taken for the monster's food on the way. I hope he may not die as soon as white whales generally do in captivity.

In the same paper there appears the following: "A blue pigeon with red legs lighted on a steam tug on the 29th ult., about eight miles from Scamham harbor, England. Attached to its legs was a piece of paper signed 'William Stoker, Quebec. Sent up at 12.15 o'clock.' The bird appeared to be very tired and hungry, and the Yorkshire *Chronicle* thinks it may have crossed the Atlantic." What a rare bird it must have been! Blue pigeons with red legs are indeed scarce. What does your paper think about the bird having crossed the Atlantic ocean? I wonder if the tug-boat people are sure it was not a red pigeon with blue legs.

The planet Mars is very interesting at this time, because he is in a position more favorable for observation than for seventy-nine years, as well as because of the recent discovery of his satellites. His moons cannot be seen through a telescope at the same time with the planet, because of his greater light—and indeed some such reason as this would seem needful to account for the long delay of this discovery. Mars himself has been known for thousands of years. P. B.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

I want to know if it is to the advantage of any breed of poultry, (beyond the fancier's desire to secure plumage *a la* Standard) to have separate yards, for breeding the different sexes? Because the Standard calls for a style of plumage, for a male and female, that both cannot be secured or bred by the same mating, is it any evidence the laying or eating qualities are any better? Will a black-breasted D. Brahma cock insure progeny any more prolific than a mottled-breasted cock? In natural nature, all birds breed true to nature's standard, both sexes, and no double mating. Therefore is not this way of double mating straining nature's original origin? Has not this very thing been the cause of the great deterioration of some of the Asiatic breeds, causing them to lay less eggs and smaller, than twenty years ago? Is it not a sort of fanciers' ring—to keep amateurs and farmers from the exhibition arena? Would it not be much better if the Standard called for birds which when mated for the exhibition pen

would also be properly mated for breeding purposes? Is not this the case with some breeds, the Polands, Hamburgs, etc.? Do we hear any complaint of these breeds running down, or going back on their egg reputation? Has any one any evidence that these double mated breeds are superior in any way? I contend that all breeds that have thus been *Standardised* will continue to deteriorate. Fanciers will, in order to secure standard plumage, etc., sacrifice all essentially good qualities, thereby entirely ignoring those points of intrinsic value, making them of secondary considerations, and what for? *Why to get a feather so and so.* Are those clumsy "lummux" Brahmas, those hens that waddle like a puddle duck—those "heave weights" of some to-day breeders, equal in any respect to those bred a few years ago? Is their flesh nearly as palatable, and have not their egg qualities both in size and quantity greatly diminished? Would it not be full as well to keep an eye on the importance of improving the useful or profitable qualities, as well as the fancy or ornamental?

"Hope I don't intrude." Yours thoroughly, PAUL PRY.
BALTIMORE, MD., August, 1877.

E. T. M. SIMMONS.

I had a call from E. T. M. Simmons of Oil City. He got out of the Penitentiary on the 20th of this month,—was pardoned out principally through the parties who had him put there. He looked well; had had a position as book-keeper since he went in. His time was not up till October next. He is in good spirits; several parties have promised him help for a start and he thinks he will return to Oil City once more and try his fortune if he can get his domestic affairs in good shape. He declares his intention of paying 100 cents on the dollar to his creditors as soon as he can. He had many inquiries to make about the disposal of his poultry after he left for parts unknown. A.

ONE OF MANY.

With this year I wish my subscription to cease. I have no chickens, so called "fancy." I think the whole thing a fraud. I, with a number of others I know, have bought eggs from some of the best men in the "biz," paying six to twelve dollars per dozen for them, and in the fall had a lot of scrubs for the pot; at least, that has been our experience. Not mine alone, but numbers I can name who are disgusted with the thing: giving the fancy up because we cannot get what we buy, or suppose we are buying.

I sold fifty old and young chickens about a month ago, P. Williams, Grover, and other stock, for eight dollars—just ten dollars less than feed cost to winter the old ones. J. F. C.

[We receive many letters like the above from good, honest men, who would like to remain in the fancy, but who get cheated or think they do, and leave the work in disgust. There is something wrong in such cases, and we would like to hear from some of our contributors on this subject, briefly and to the point.—ED.]

SPARROW HAWK AND PLOVER.

While fishing, with a friend, at the foot of Snipsic Lake, near Rockville, in the autumn of 1875, my attention was attracted by a number of plover feeding on the shore. They were taking their breakfast together, skittering back and forth in the edge of the water, calling "tweet, tweet." I had just called my friend's attention to them, when a sparrow hawk (*Falco nisus*) darted from the thick pine woods that come to within a few rods of the shore. The bird had evidently seen the plover before leaving the pines, as he came direct from the wood to where they were feeding.

The plover, seeing their enemy approach, flew in different directions, one going directly over the water. The hawk neither hesitated nor turned to right or left, but, selecting this one, shot after it. The birds on the shore sounded their notes of alarm,

while the pursued gave no cry, but seemed to bend all its powers to flight, keeping straight ahead, but dropping gradually to the water. So swiftly followed the hawk that, at one hundred yards, he had shortened the two rods to two feet, but that at very moment he threw forward his talons to seize it, the plover turned and dropped under the water like a pebble that had been thrown from above. So close was the hawk that as he swooped away his breast almost touched the water. After what seemed a full minute, the plover came to the surface, sat upon the water a few moments, and flew to the place from which it started. It was quietly joined by its companions, and all were soon as busily and quietly feeding as if nothing had happened.

ROCKVILLE.

CHARLES A. WILLIS.

CANADIAN MATTERS.

I have been looking over the numbers of THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL for 1877, and I think I never had in my hands a better-conducted or more interesting paper. Certainly I should now know much less than I do were it not for having read it. I have taken a good deal of interest in thoroughbred poultry, and made great sacrifices to keep up a society here—and succeeded so far that our last exhibition, March, 1876, here (a place of not more than two thousand inhabitants) was the best ever seen in Canada, for number and quality, outside the cities—and the result is very evident in the improvement of the prevalent poultry and the size of eggs produced in the neighborhood. The society, I regret to say, is defunct. Most people looked upon it as a "fancy" of a few—and our shows, though excellent, were badly patronized by the neighbors—and as the members have not yet risen to care for the pursuit simply for itself, irrespective of the *éclat* of a show, we are at the present at a standstill. The Agricultural Exhibition during this month may bring out some specimens of which I am not aware—and having been appointed judge, I hope it will—for, at the present, I think I know all the "pures" in the village, and shall have but little chance of comparing "points." Until the lumber trade revives I fear a poultry society will have little chance in this section of the country. E. W. BEAVEN.

THE PARSONAGE, ARNPRIOR, ONT., CANADA.

WAS IT A CUCKOO?

You may say in reply to P. Welch in August number of FANCIERS' JOURNAL, that the large bird he saw fed by the yellow bird was a Cow Blackbird (*Molothrus pectoris*). I found one in the nest of an Indigo finch in May of this year. There was but one young finch in the nest. I secured and reared both. The large bird answers the description by your correspondent. It is a female. The cow-bird always lays its eggs in the nest of some smaller bird. The bird I reared is yet in this city. I presented it to a friend. I reared it through curiosity.

DATTON, OHIO.

W. S. KEMP.

Your letter and my advertisement and money received. You say that I have been in the black list, and I would like for you to explain. My name was mentioned once in an argument about Thomas B. Smith and some one in Washington, but I had nothing to do with either party. I kept Mr. Smith's fowls when he was away, and he sent to me and told me to ship so-and-so, such and such fowls, which I did as near as I could, and waited for him to come home to ship the rest; and if you look in THE JOURNAL you will see that I had nothing to do with any fraud; and I want to know what is the matter with you that you send back my money. I have been cheated a great many times, but I never have cheated any one yet, and I want you to explain yourself, and when I hear

from you I will send you another advertisement. Hoping that you will excuse yourself, I remain, as honest as the days are long,
STONY BROOK.
W. B. SHERRY.

[As Mr. Sherry writes, we repeatedly returned him his money only to receive it again. Coming now as the agent of Wescott's Long Island Express, we think if he is sufficiently reliable to be in the confidence of the Express company, his advertisements may be received.—Ed.]

◆ ◆ ◆
"WAS IT A CUCKOO?"

In your last Journal P. Welch feels "quite certain that I have come as near finding a cuckoo's nest as any one ever did." At this moment one has a nest not fifteen rods from my house, with two young birds in it. The nest is on a low limb of an apple tree, is made of sticks, and is nearly flat. When I found it one bird was hatched—the egg a little smaller than a robin's egg, and blue in color. The young are quite dark, nearly black. The Cuckoo does her own setting, and feeds the young ones. Is this case phenomenal? or the received notion in regard to the bird a popular humbug?
H. B. MARSH.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.

◆ ◆ ◆
A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

I have often set double yelked eggs, but never had one hatch although I have often heard of such a thing. Some time ago a friend of mine set one. A few nights after he dreamed that it hatched a very large chick with two heads, and he has been waiting to see if would happen so. Ten days before it was due another hen got on the nest and broke the egg. He found it to contain two perfect chicks. He tried to save them but though alive they were too weak. What seemed curious was the fact that one was coal black while the other was pure white. Has any one ever before heard of such a freak?

G. W. CHIDSEY.

◆ ◆ ◆
FANTAILS WANTED.

I have advertised for Fantails. Tell some of your readers that have them for sale to say so through the JOURNAL. They could find customers for them.
A. K. M.

◆ ◆ ◆
A CURIOSITY.

I have a chipping squirrel as black as a coal. Call and see him when you are in Boston.
A. J. COLBURN.

Will you be so kind as to inform me how many numbers of "Fulton's Illustrated Book of Pigeons" are out. If any numbers are issued I will take them at once.
H. B.

[The work is completed—25 parts at 50c. each. We have also imported cases for binding it—very fine—at \$1.75 each, postpaid.—Ed.]

◆ ◆ ◆
Is there any book published upon Fantail Pigeons?

A. E. RUDDOCK.

[Not that we know of. The best that can be obtained relative to them is in Fulton's Pigeons.—Ed.]

◆ ◆ ◆
Mr. H. Howard, Boston, says: "I am very much pleased with the JOURNAL and think it is second to none, in fact it is to American fanciers what the "Live Stock Journal" is to the English. I think no fancier should be without it."

Jesse G. Darlington, Hestonville, Philadelphia, says: "I like those articles on the aquarium, ferns, and such things very much. I think it very much improved and hope it will continue so."

OUR EXCHANGE COLUMN.

A few from the many we receive:

"I am just beginning to dabble in poultry, and it remains to be seen whether I get my 'fingers burned.' My stock was bought at last winter's exhibition at Chicago. I like your Exchange Column very much. Many wants can be supplied through it that probably would not be otherwise."—W. W. Bryan.

"The Exchange Column must be kept up. It is the best remedy I know of for these dull times."—Jas. Denison.

"The first number of your paper I ever saw a gentleman had in the reading-room of a hotel. He was amusing a crowd by reading aloud from the Exchange Column. I saw one man take down one address from it in his memorandum book. Enclosed find my subscription."—Geo. Walting.

"I find I can accomplish more by one insertion in either the Sale or Exchange Column than by a five dollar ad. in any other paper."—Geo. Barkel.

"Take out my ad. I have received sixty-eight replies and sold all of my stock."—Isaac Kirby.

◆ ◆ ◆
WOAD-WAXEN.—At this time of the year the traveler by the Eastern Railroad observes from the car windows as he traverses Essex County, especially between Beverly and Lynn, that the hillsides are brightened by large patches of vivid yellow bloom. It is sufficiently brilliant to arrest the most careless glance, and many are the queries addressed to the conductors and other railroad officials regarding it. It is the woad-waxen or whin, called also dyers' greenwood and dyers' broom. It belongs to the pulse family and its botanical name is *Genista tinctora*. It is closely allied in structure to the laburnum or golden chain of our gardens, and also to the Scotch Broom (*Cytisus*), and to the English gorse or furze (*Ulex*). The yellow flower of our Massachusetts hills is said by some to be identical with the English gorse, but this is erroneous, for the gorse is an evergreen prickly shrub. Cowper says:

"The prickly gorse, that shapeless and deformed
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold."

Our woad-waxen is not prickly, and can scarcely be called shrubby. It is, however, a European plant, adventive here, and found nowhere else in this country except in the vicinity of Peekskill, N. Y., and on sterile hills in Essex County. The plant is not so beautiful and brilliant when close at hand as when seen at a little distance. If it were, the flower boys would undoubtedly offer it for sale with their laurel, magnolias, and water lilies. The woad-waxen, as one of its names indicates, is used for coloring. The whole plant dyes yellow, and when used in connection with woad, green. Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) is not found growing wild in this country. It belongs to the mustard family, and has small yellow flowers. It was formerly cultivated for a blue dye. It is occasionally seen in old country gardens.—*Boston Transcript*.

◆ ◆ ◆
POISONED ARROWS.—The arrows by which Commodore Goodenough of the British navy was killed on the African coast were poisoned by plunging in a human corpse for several days. This form of blood poisoning is made familiar in civilized countries by the occasional death of a medical student from inoculation by morbid virus. The least scratch is sufficient to insure death, though the poison does not serop for several days. The Papuans, who use this method of poisoning, are very war-like, and it is said that they do not leave their dwellings, even to work in the fields, without taking a bamboo bow and some arrows. Those arrows which are poisoned are distinguished from their more innocent fellows by being highly ornamented, carved and painted. They are barbed with human bone, sharpened as fine almost as a needle.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

"There is no way of helping the poor so beneficial as disseminating such knowledge as will enable them to obtain an honest living. The dispensing of alms (however munificent) has a degrading effect upon the recipient, and the relief is but temporary; whereas the means of "self-help" elevates the mind, and the effects are lasting."

THE HOUDAN.

If, as is well known, desired results can be obtained by careful breeding, in so delicate an article of food as poultry affords, and so desirable and almost indispensable an acquisition to cookery as fresh eggs prove, in the producers of both from a people as proverbially economical as the French, we would naturally expect the largest quantity, the greatest utility, and least waste, with the highest attainable perfection in quality. Such, we find to be the characteristics of the French breeds—the Creveceur, Houdan, La Fleche, Breda, and La Bresse. Of these, the two first mentioned take precedence; the Houdan, in America, possibly ranking first. The place of origin of the Houdan is unknown, or rather is undecided, but doubtless the market town in of Houdan, in the southern part of France, had much to do in giving the breed prominence. The breed is a composite one, but we will waive the question of its make-up, as it would simply be provocative of a controversy resulting in the adherents of different ideas remaining "of the same opinion still." But, looking at the breed, we can recognize the form and stamina of Dorking and Brahma, with the crest and delicious juicy flesh and productiveness of the Polish, without its delicacy. Although, not entirely a non-sitter, it rarely incubates, but, what is singular, the old male birds can be used with success as "foster mothers." The Houdans are extremely French in their adaptability to circumstances, thriving well with extensive range, or in close city quarters.

As a market fowl, Charles Lee says of them: "The deep, compact body of the Houdan, its broad breast, light, pinky legs, and the small amount of bone and offal it has, compared to most fowls, is undeniable; and it has long been a matter of surprise why the breed has not been as largely cultivated in this country, as it combines the qualities most looked for and desirable in spring chickens, rapid growth being not the least of them.

There appears to be less difficulty, too, in raising Houdans than almost any other variety. There are fowls in plenty, we aver, that when fully grown are the *beau ideal* of hardihood, but are very delicate while growing. Houdan chickens, from the very day they are hatched, are strong and lively, and feather so very fast that they easily triumph over obstacles that would be death to any other breed; for the race seems to thrive almost as well on cold, damp soils, with scarcely any care or attention, as they do in more favored quarters, and where their wants are anticipated."

The Standard thus describes them:

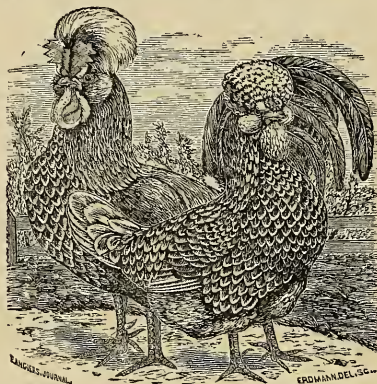
DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Birds not matching in the show-pen;

absence of crest, beard, or fifth toe; crooked backs; wry tails; deformity of any kind; ground-color other than black or white; red or brassy feathers in any part of the plumage.

THE COCK.

HEAD: Crested and bearded—plumage, black and white, feathers intermixed, the more even the better; beak, dark horn-color, of moderate length and curved, with nostrils wide and cavernous; eyes, large, full, and bright, and various in color; face, red, the less seen the better.

CREST AND BEARD: Crest, composed of black and white hackle-like feathers, ample in quantity, and falling backwards to the right and left, so as not to hide the comb nor obstruct the



eye; beard, full and thick, reaching well around in a curve to the back of the eyes, and partially hiding the face; plumage, black and white feathers intermixed.

COMB: Bright red, well developed, and antler-like, retreating rather backwards into the crest, the outside opening like two leaves of a book, the center having the appearance of an ill-shaped, long strawberry.

EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES: Ear-lobes, bright red, and partially if not entirely concealed by the crest-feathers and beard; wattles, bright red, thin, rather long, and neatly rounded.

NECK: Of medium length, well arched, and well supplied with a flowing hackle, which descends well upon the shoulders; plumage, white and black feathers intermixed.

BACK: Broad, straight, and tapering to the tail; saddle-feathers, abundant, and free from any mixture of brassy or straw-colored feathers; plumage, black and white intermixed.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, deep, full, and plump; body, well proportioned and bulky, and, in plumage, broken black and white, as evenly broken as possible, and free from foul-colored feathers.

WINGS: Moderately large, and snugly folded against the body; color of plumage, broken black and white.

TAIL: Full, well expanded, and carried tolerably erect, and well supplied with handsome sickle-feathers, and tail-coverts; color, black and white feathers intermixed.

LEGS: Thighs, of medium length, and stout; plumage, broken black and white; shanks, rather short, fine in bone, and pinkish-white, mottled with lead-color; toes, five in number, the fifth detached from the others, and curving somewhat upwards.

CARRIAGE: Upright and spirited.

THE HEN.

HEAD: Heavily crested and bearded; plumage, black and white

feathers intermixed; beak, dark horn-color, and of medium size; eyes, large, full and bright, and various in color.

CREST AND BEARD: Crest, large, compact, and even, and inclining backward in an unbroken mass; color, broken black and white; beard, thick and full, reaching back in a handsome curve behind the eyes; color, broken black and white.

COMB: Bright red, small, branching, and coral-like.

EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES: Ear-lobes, bright red, but concealed from view by the beard and crest-feathers; wattles, bright red, small, and well rounded.

NECK: Of medium length, and well arched; color of plumage, broken black and white.

BACK: Wide and straight; color of plumage, white and black intermixed.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, full, deep, and prominent; body, broad and bulky in appearance; color of plumage, evenly broken black and white.

WINGS: Moderately large, smoothly folded against the sides, and, in plumage, broken black and white, free from straw-colored feathers.

TAIL: Of moderate size, somewhat expanded, and carried tolerably upright; color, broken black and white.

LEGS: Thighs, short and stout; color, broken black and white; shanks, of medium length, fine in bone, and pinkish white, mottled with lead-color; toes, five in number, the fifth toe detached from the others, and curving somewhat upwards.

CARRIAGE: Rather upright and brisk.

POINTS IN HOUDANS.

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BREEDING PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have followed, with no little interest, the numerous articles on the Plymouth Rock Fowl, which have appeared in the *Fanciers' Journal*, and other publications devoted to poultry and other pet stock, and, while I could not always agree with the authors, I confess I have often drawn instruction even from some of the, to me, erroneous theories they have sometimes advanced. We do not all see with the same eyes, and it is by recording and analyzing the results of the many visions that we are able really to learn.

In the following brief article much will be found, no doubt, that will conflict with the views of many breeders, and I confess, at the outset, that I write it largely for the purpose of creating a discussion, from which we may, in the end, deduce conclusions which will serve, not only as beacons, but guide-posts, if I may use the term, for future observers.

The Plymouth Rock is, in my estimation, one of the most unsatisfactory of the many breeds known to the fancier, and it is also among the most satisfactory to the utilitarian. So far as I can learn, no definite rule has been established by which the best marked peculiarities of the breed may be successfully and uniformly propagated; and, notwithstanding that many fanciers are

successful to a moderate degree, not one of them can count on a generation of chickens coming "just as they are wanted."

The fact is, the *race* is not yet sufficiently established, the *blood* is not strong enough to always carry its mark with it, and, no matter how good a strain one may have, the least admixture of new blood in it destroys for several generations the characteristics he has aimed to preserve.

I say all this as a Plymouth Rock breeder, and I know I shall provoke controversy. I throw aside from the discussion the utilitarian value of the breed, for no one more than I maintains that it is among the very best for general use; it is eminently the farmers' fowl, but it is not yet the fanciers'.

Starting with this assertion, I will lay down for my argument, the following:

I. The typical characteristics of the breed are not yet sufficiently fixed.

I think that every breeder of this variety has found in the hatching of every season a great dissimilarity of form and structure among his birds. One chicken will have a broad breast and back with the thighs well forward, while his brother will be narrow-chested or round-backed, his legs set back, giving the posterior body a pointed appearance. The head of another will be long and shallow, while that of another will be rounded and full. In one of our poultry journals (I do not now recall which), I remember a very extensive series of illustrations were at one time given of what the Plymouth Rock *should not be*, either in structure and form of body, head and comb, etc.; the many figures presented indicated conclusively to my mind at that time, that the aberrance of the breed is an established fact with breeders.

Not in form alone does this dissimilarity exist, for in hardly any two chicks will there be similarly marked plumage, and the tails will be of all degrees of length and fullness. I have seen chickens from the same parents with broad patches of white in their plumage, and others were of a sooty gray, almost unmarked by anything like a pencilling or spot. For one chick that resembled the parents there were several that bore scarcely any likeness to them whatever.

All this indicates a want of stability of type, and we do not meet with such instances in old and well established breeds either of birds or mammals. A breeder of Short Horn cattle knows his stock wherever he sees it. A Devon is always Devon. I have seen fifty Light Brahma chickens in one flock, and they differed, one from the other, hardly enough to catch the eye. A Merino is always a Merino, never a Cotswold. In fact, in all fixed races or breeds, the type is constant, while in new breeds, as in the Plymouth Rocks, it is inconstant.

This volatility of type is due, of course, largely to instability of blood. I have, experimentally, crossed the Plymouth Rock on the Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Cochins, Leghorns, and the offspring have almost invariably shown more of the other breeds than of the Plymouth Rock. Even A. M. Dickie says: "Some breeders cross with the Brahma to get size. In these cases the facial expression, the comb, the shape, the length of leg, and general *tout ensemble* partake more of the Brahma.* My experience has been that in such union as above named, the older and stronger blood of the other breed asserts itself above the Plymouth Rocks almost invariably."

*The progeny of the Plymouth Rock and Brahma grow more rapidly than do the pure blood P. R. chicks, and for market purposes I consider them more valuable. The offspring of a mating between P. R. and Cochins do not, in my experience, lack, in the first generation even, "the color and feathered legs of being Cochins."

†I do not base these assertions from single experiments, but on deductions from hundreds of instances, my very extended experiments in artificial incubation having put me in the way of making much more numerous observations than breeders ordinarily could make. I have often had many hundreds of eggs in my incubators at once, and my opportunities for study were thus very great.

II. As a deduction from the foregoing, the blood of any given family or strain of the Plymouth Rocks is not strong enough to hold its own against the influence of that of another strain. This I have proved to my own satisfaction. I could offer many instances, but will limit myself to but one.

Last year I raised remarkably "even" chickens. My cock was a light bird and most of my hens were dark. He and nearly all the hens were of the same family or strain, which had been kept uncrossed for several years. He was a large-legged, stocky bird, and a remarkably sure breeder. The chicks were almost uniformly yellow-legged, and the cockerels resembled their father quite generally, and the pullets their mothers.

Like many others with their own flocks, I was dissatisfied with the size of my birds, and I sold the cock, in the winter replacing him with a magnificent cock from Maine. The new-comer was somewhat darker than my old bird, but he was one of the very finest penciled and formed birds I ever saw. His legs and bill were orange yellow, as were those of a pullet that I bought with him.

I congratulated myself on the prospect of some splendid chickens, for my hens are among the best.

But we should not count (on) our chickens until they are hatched. In a few weeks I put a lot of eggs, from hens running with him, in an incubator, and hatched them, when, to my disappointment, the chicks were among the worst looking I had seen. Their legs and bills were smoky, even dark, sometimes almost black, and the plumage, as it developed, displayed anything but the proper markings.

Now if "like begets like," I ought to have had quite different results, but in many cases the rule holds good only under proper circumstances, and other certain qualifications.

Before spring opened, my Maine cock died, and I secured another bird from a well-known strain; but as I had had such poor success with a dark male, I made sure of a good light bird, one well up in the points, of course.

The result is, I have several hundred chickens fit for the farmer but not for the fancier, and I consider that my season's P. R. work is lost.

Now the Maine gentleman from whom I bought, matches dark birds,* and gets good chickens, because he does not go outside of his strain. The gentleman from whom I obtained my light cock, mated light males and dark females, and generally got good birds, but he did not go outside his own strain; and if I had been equally wise, I would be better off than I am now in P. R. chickens. Fortunately my old cock is still alive, and I am promised him and one of his sons for next year's breeding.

As a conclusion from the foregoing, in breeding Plymouth Rocks, no strain can be benefited by an alliance with another; but to improve any strain, it is safest and most expeditiously done by judicious "selection" from its own blood.

I think that the rule obtains in cattle breeding that an inferior male can injure a superior race (strain) nearly, if not quite, as rapidly as a superior male can benefit an inferior race (strain). There is no reason why this rule should not apply to fowls, and we may safely premise that we stand a better chance to improve and build up a strain by the employment of the best male we can get, even if mated with inferior females, than by the use of an inferior male with the most superior hens obtainable.

"The influence of the sire" has been discussed so very fully during the past few years, that I will not devote much space to this topic here.

* He says, in a private letter to me: "In the spring I selected a pullet that mated the one I sent you in style, color, size, and points, and mated her with a cockerel, not more than one shade lighter than the one sent you, and from this pair selected one dozen of eggs. I got four pullets and four cockerels. The cockerels are all light in color, but will be finely barred. Since that time I have selected all my eggs, for my own hatching, from this cock and six pullets, and I am getting better stock than ever before."

It seems to be quite generally held that the offspring inherits the external qualities of the male, such as of form and size, and perhaps muscular development, and of the female it inherits the internal qualities, and possibly the disposition, hardness of constitution, etc.

"This principle seems so well established that breeders use only "the best males as the most simple and efficacious mode of improving such stocks as require improvement, and the only proceeding by which stock already good can be preserved in excellence."

As an illustration of the superior influence of the male parent, I will quote the single familiar evidence furnished by the hybrids resulting from a cross between the horse and an ass.

If there is an alliance between a male ass and a mare, the progeny, a mule, in all its external characteristics has the features of the ass. The ears are nearly the same though shorter, the mane and tail are those of an ass; "the skin and color are those of an ass somewhat modified; the legs are slender, and the hoofs high, narrow, and contracted like those of an ass. In fact, in all these respects it is an ass somewhat modified."

If there be an alliance between a horse and a female ass, the progeny, a hinny, has nearly the external characteristics of the horse. "It is essentially a modified horse. The ears are those of a horse somewhat lengthened; the mane flowing; the tail bushy like that of the horse, and the color varies also like the horse; the legs are stronger and the hoofs broad and expanded like those of the horse."

Admitting the greater influence of the male parent, it is on him we must principally depend for the building up of a strain, and it is therefore worse than useless to use any but the best.

Now, in breeding Plymouth Rocks, I have a notion we will eventually have to adopt the plan, now practiced by some of the breeders of Partridge Cochins, etc., of having one yard for breeding cockerels and another for pullets. It is true some cocks will have both sexes of their offspring good, but there are many to one that will have one sex good and the other less desirable.

"Show me the bull's mother," said the Scotchman, when called on to pass judgment upon his neighbor's newly-purchased animal.

I think, in choosing a Plymouth Rock breeding cock, we should require to see not only his mother, but his sisters also. If they possess the right characteristics in size, form, color, and plumage, he is a safe bird to breed from.

A cock selected, the best obtainable, I think it is very important that the best hens should be mated with him.

M. Giron, in his work, "*De la Génération*," believes that "The relative age and vigor of the parents exercise very considerable influence," and states, as the results of his observation, that "the offspring of an old male and a young female resembles the father less than the mother in proportion as the mother is more vigorous and the father more decrepit, and that the reverse occurs with the offspring of an old female and a young male."

There is a good deal of truth in this, I have no doubt, and I have found that a yearling Plymouth Rock cock, mated with two year or even three-year-old hens, will produce stronger, more hardy and characteristic cockerels than will any other mating. It is also my experience that a two-year-old cock, mated with large, strong yearling hens, will produce the best pullets.

I also find that if the parents are two years, even three years old, the progeny will be of a larger average size, but not with the strongest constitutions, and a mating of yearling birds will produce a large proportion of undersized male chicks, slower to mature than either of the other matings.

Now, although I have given my own views and the results of my experience, I cannot claim they are infallible. No one man alone can make a series of observations which will suffice to distill a code of "rules for breeding" from.

We want extended and repeated and varied experiments, and from these we may be able to arrive at something which may be depended upon as a future guide.

In conclusion, I hope breeders will put upon record their observations on the following points:

In breeding Plymouth Rocks, what proportion of chicks with well-marked plumage and with clean yellow legs and bill, result from a mating between a cock and hens both possessing these characteristics, the female relatives of the cock being similarly good.

Also the same conditions as above, but some of the female relatives of the cock having cloudy or dark legs and bills. Also the same conditions as first named, but some of the relatives of the hens having dark legs and bills.

Do matings of yearling birds produce a larger proportion of chicks undesirable in color of legs and bill, plumage, etc., than do matings of older birds. Is a mating for breeding between a light male and dark hens productive of as many desirable chicks as one between dark birds.

Would a two or three-year-old dark cock, of good points, if mated with good dark hens, produce better chicks than a yearling dark cock.

How would the chicks resulting from a mating between a dark cock and highish hens, compare with those coming from a mating between a light cock and dark hens.

EDWARD A. SAMUELS, Waltham, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I was very much pleased in reading over Dr. Dickie's article in regard to "Size and weight of Plymouth Rocks." I think they have bred the Plymouth Rocks too large. According to the Standard, they must weigh the same as the Black Cochins; now I consider that the Cochins should be a larger fowl than the Plymouth Rock. I think those Plymouth Rocks that the Dr. speaks of first should be about the size and weight, cock 8 lbs., hens 6 and 6½. I hope we shall hear from others in regard to the size and weight of the Plymouth Rocks, and at the next meeting of the A. P. A., the Standard on Plymouth Rocks will be revised.

J. H. M.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

In answer to A. M. Dickie, from whose request of me it would be inferred that I was responsible for the weights of Plymouth Rocks, I will say, had he taken pains to read what I have had to say upon the breed, he would not needed to have asked the question he does.

I have maintained from the start that the true position for the Plymouth Rock was the middle ground between the small and the Asiatic breeds. "We have," as he says, "large birds enough, we have small birds enough, and why spoil the only one we now have to fill this position, by breeding it out of its merit and usefulness, as many breeders are now doing?" I have asserted many times, the moment they are equal in size to the Cochins, that moment they will be as long growing, and therein lose the very merit that now makes them valuable.

The report, he asks a very pertinent question about, has a clause in which 10 lbs. for cock, 8 lbs. for hen, 8½ for cockerel, and 6½ for pullet, are put as perfection in weight, without credit for any surplus.

The present weights are not the minimum, as Dr. Dickie asserts, but they are perfect weights. I acquiesce in them, feeling, as but one point per pound was credited for excess, that if they made special effort for weight by introducing more Asiatic blood they would lose so much in symmetry, and breast, and body, as to make the difference militate against them, and policy would regu-

late the evil. It matters not to me how others may breed them, I shall at least breed three-fourths of all my matings to produce birds that truly represent the middle ground, for therein lies the most merit for poultry and eggs. And this is the destiny of the Plymouth Rocks. The other one-fourth I will try to have large enough to please those who like to drive "Clydesdale horses in a phatony;" for a Plymouth Rock weighing 13½ lbs. is as much out of his sphere, as the horse. These are my ideas.

I. K. FELCH.

POULTRY BREEDING FOR PROFIT.

Every breeder of poultry ought to ask himself in which one, out of many directions, he is to look for his profit, and then answer the question plainly and clearly, and thence proceed to work to arrive at the goal marked. Some persons prefer Bantams and take their profit out of their prettiness. Others select handsomely plumaged birds as ornamental additions to their grounds, others pay absorbing attention to the delicacy of the flesh, while many sink everything, and look alone to a large quantity of eggs; and betwixt them there are enough of conjunctions to suit all tastes. But as I find from observation that the practice of keeping a few fowls for their eggs, is largely on the increase, and would receive a tremendous impetus if the popular notion—viz., "that every egg costs a sixpence"—was shown to be the result of utterly injudicious movements, and as, further, I find that as education and knowledge increases, so people become more and more averse to "killing and eating," especially those reared by themselves. I will, with your permission, make some observations on beautiful birds for egg-laying purposes, in the belief that it will be found of interest to the majority of households.

It is a fact which stands out in marked prominence, that in the British climate the black breeds are the best producers of eggs. This arises from the fact that as the amount of sunshine in England is rather scarce, the weavers of black coats profit more therefrom than those with white ones. Inversely, in climates where the heat is oppressive and produces suffering; as, for instance, in Queensland, the white breeds—as for instance, the Leghorns—are foremost. The black breed of cattle in Scotland, the dark chestnut horses in England, and the black pigs of North Europe, are all instances of the fact, viz., the survival and pre-eminence of the fittest for the climate, for those who in cold climates profit most by the sun, turn up, for a variety of reasons, each contributing its quota, the most profitable to keep. Black poultry, on the other hand, are not in favor with poulters, who prefer white legs, white feathers, and bodies whose juiciness has not all departed with the eggs laid. Now, as a man cannot serve two oppositely-minded men, he has to make up his mind primarily whether he will go in for eggs or the flesh. Of the black breeds the Spanish lay the largest eggs, but not so many as the black Minorcas. The black Hamburgs lay a rather lesser number of smaller eggs, while the black Cochins lay also a large egg, but not many, owing to not having as yet lived long enough to have completely shaken off this breed's propensity to properly hatch all batches of eggs laid.

TIGHT OR LOOSE FEATHERING.

Some time ago I purchased some colored Dorkings, whose grandparents emanated from a luxurious home in an aristocratic quarter, and about the same time I purchased some silver-grey Dorkings, whose grandparent was one of Baily's hens, and hence had lived in open quarters. As to age and size they were about equal, but I do not think if I had tried my utmost, and of set purpose, that I could by any possibility have had two sets of pullets more diametrically opposed to each other, for, while the colored Dorkings were soft and loose, or open-feathered birds, the silver-greys were hard and close-feathered—so beautifully close-feathered that at a little distance it was difficult to distinguish

where one joined another, and as tightly fitting and as close to the body as a lady's glove on her hand. On arrival, and in my ignorance, I admired the colored Dorkings the most; but when the weather began to get cold a marked difference was immediately observable, and which increased. In short, the colored Dorkings in cold weather resembled an East Indian black in the streets of London on a frosty day—blue, shivering, and chattering, and always aiming at warmer quarters, while the silver-greys walked about in utter defiance of slush, sleet, and snow, and as comfortable as English lads frolicking on the ice. The colored Dorkings eat fully one-third more food, and do not lay more than one-fourth of the eggs. Since December, when the silver-grey Dorkings commenced to lay, up to the present time, they have laid every other day generally; besides this they have frequently laid numbers in daily succession, and occasionally I have had more eggs than birds, *i. e.*, two in one day. I do not believe that even the black Minorcas could have beaten the silver-grey Dorkings during the last six months, whatever happens in the other half of the year. These are in truth splendid layers, and their food is plain and substantial, *viz.*, barley, Indian corn, buckwheat, vegetables, and household scraps.

In every respect they fare alike, but notwithstanding that the point of color is in favor of the colored Dorkings, they are the most unprofitable birds that ever belonged to me, while the others, on the contrary, are most profitable, and all the difference lies in the closeness of the feathers. This closeness of feather should not be confounded with abundance of feather, for I have some Cochin hens, and the close-feathered birds lay more than the loose, open, and very abundantly-feathered ones. I now attach more value to close and tightly-fitting feathered birds than to color, and firmly believe by strict attention to that main point (not forgetting the others) to be able to defend the Dorkings against all comers. Modern breeders, in their desire to improve the size and color of the Dorkings, have done it in such a way as to deal a severe blow to the reputation of this splendid breed of fowls. For the purpose of being able to produce large cockerels and pullets at the autumn and winter shows, they have resorted to an artificially created warm temperature, so as to hatch a brood of chickens as near to the 1st of January as possible. This being done for some generations, loose-feathered birds is the result, and a very moderate supply of eggs the consequence. A remarkably large Dorking pullet which I purchased for my best trump card, laid the fewest eggs of any hen I ever had, and ultimately died from congestion or inflammation, produced by moderately cold weather. No bird commencing the summer with a decent constitution could have been more unprofitable, and in the way of food she was a glutton. When this bird arrived, our family circle broke out in raptures, and particularly in this direction: "What beautiful soft feathers I like touching some lady's muff!" Being densely ignorant on the matter, I of course was equally delighted, but did not mourn for her when she went the way of all flesh. When I hear (or see in print) some breeders saying that much depends on the character of the soil—dry, gravelly, and chalky, in contradistinction to any other combination of geological materials—whether Dorkings flourish or not, I think of my damp and altogether unlikely place, and my closely-feathered Dorkings, and marvel at the great number of the most diverse opinions which can be held on any given thing, when the real and all-important point is altogether ignored. Of course the best place for birds which are bred up in hot-houses is a tropical country, but if English breeders want the large population of the British Islands for customers, they must breed to suit their requirements, and not for very exceptional customers in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo, which perhaps would have suited the large pullet spoken of. Notwithstanding that the black breeds are generally the best egg-layers, yet in this climate it is better to have a close feathered white bird than a loose-feathered black one,

and which is the reason why, here and there in this country, we hear of white Dorkings, Cochins, Legborns, and Minorcas, laying better than darker-colored birds. I am very sorry, indeed, to see breeders virtually sacrificing closeness of feather for the sake of having early broods in some cases, and large birds in others, by resorting to an artificially-produced warmer climate, for closeness of feather once gone, or more properly a shunt having been given towards looseness of feather, cannot be again, in my opinion, attained by the same stock. To obtain closeness of feather, such breeders would have to commence *de novo* with stock birds already possessing that indispensable qualification towards abundance of eggs. If we take two boys, one black and one white, and expose them to the influences of very cold, frosty weather, when stark naked, and for a number of days in succession, they will both die with, perhaps, a day's difference between their ends; and this quite irrespective of whether the one stood on a dry, chalky soil, and the other on damp ground. And what I am astonished at is, that the infinitesimal should be made so much of, and the momentous should be ignored as something of very little value.

SHOULD CHICKS BE FED MEAT?

Another point which I have determined is, that though meat does not enable a hen to produce more eggs, yet that meat, or too much smashed bones, do positively stunt the growth of chickens. If we look upon young calves, horses, etc., we find that in about two years from birth they have grown to enormous creatures, have laid on much bone, muscle, flesh, and fat, and that to their maximum extents, from grass alone. This stands them in the same stead as milk to a babe, containing everything necessary for their due and rapid growth. Some years ago a gentleman, a keen sportsman, kept a parrot in his dining-room, and one day I said to him, "Why don't you give it a bone to pick; they are very fond of bones?" "No," he said; "it ruffles their feathers, their gloss departs, and they then smell greatly. I should not be able to keep it in this room." I find the same thing also with chickens. Any one can try the experiment. Let him take half the chickens from one brood, and give plenty of meat to the one half, and none at all to the other half. He will find that those with meat will arrive at maturity earlier, but at the expense of size. After that birds have arrived at full maturity, then plenty of meat, with plenty of green stuff, will enable the hens to produce plenty of eggs. Almost as I withhold green meat the eggs in quantity begin to fall off, for this reason, that they have not the wherewithal to supply quickly the necessary amount of "the white" accompanying the "yolk." I also find boiled barley (*i. e.*, the grain in the husk), shelled oats, and a small quantity of crushed bones, very good food for chickens. I find that the thing constantly recommended by you—*viz.*, oyster shells broken up—far better than lime in the water, which after a time acts inflammatorily, and brings on liver complaints and deaths. Though the thing lacking in soft eggs and quick-growing chickens is lime, yet the thing wanted by the birds is phosphate of lime. Lime acts something like mild caustic, and ought to be carefully avoided. Nothing is equal to oyster shells, or crab and lobster shells. They ought, for adult birds, to be broken up not smaller than peas. I dare say many of your readers may have observed that in a dark room the backbone from say a codfish, when stale, is luminous. In this we have phosphate of lime, the thing wanted, and not pure lime, which, as I have said, acts like caustic, and produces mischief with the internal organs.—*J. F. D., in Live Stock Journal.*

THE pigeon is never eaten by the Russians, who would hold it a sin to have an animal in whose form the Holy Ghost is said to have manifested Himself.

Pigeons are bought therefore, only as pets, to be fed and schooled by their masters.

THE STANDARD GAME.

I am pleased with "Washing's" Standard Games. I am one of the judges he alludes to as being "as well qualified as a donkey is to be a lawyer," that is as some lawyers. I am certainly able to say amen to what "W." says of the Standard. It is not the Standard, but the judges. But he did not mean to strike it quite so broad when he describes the requisites for being appointed a judge. While the rebuke to the A. P. A. is a just one, yet he should be charitable. It is known that so far as I am concerned I have suffered in my pocket for my plain speech, while even discussing candidates for judgeship. Yet this should work itself clear, for if societies do their duty they need not be taken in by a bad judge. Wherever executive committees do their whole duty, viz. —look over the awards, carefully comparing the birds with the score cards before allowing them to be put upon the coops, then there will be less chance for fault finding, and incompetent judges will be weeded out, for, if a society takes pains to look up a judge's record before employing him, using the same forethought they would to look up a man's credit before shipping him goods, then I have no doubt we would not hear of cranes taking prizes as Game chicks. When a judge calls a bird weighing four pounds, perfect in station because he has a longer leg than one weighing six pounds, and thus confounds station with long shanks, then surely he lays himself open to censure, for station is an attitude known only to the Game birds, and to all true lovers of Games better understood than described. Webster or any other other dictionary fails to say that it means legs. ISAAC.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Are emphatically the farmers' fowl. Yet very many are dissatisfied after giving them, as they suppose, a fair trial. Why is this the case? The answer, if given at length, would take too much time and space, so I will give only one or two reasons for it.

First. In the hands of fanciers the great need of farmers is generally overlooked—i. e., productiveness. The fancier breeds for feather and form, combined with the greatest size to be had; the farmer wants eggs and chickens. Well do I remember the Brahmas of a score of years ago; they were not nearly as showy birds as we have to-day 'tis true, but, plain combed, sometimes hocked, full-breasted, and good layers, they were better fowls for the farmer.

If, instead of breeding for show, the fancier had bred for fecundity, the results would have proved better for the farmer; but who could exchange our gigantic fellows for those of twenty years ago? Not I. Fanciers should now turn their attention to getting their hens to make eggs.

I. K. Felch claims the championship, I believe, for light weights in Brahmas. So far as farmers are concerned, he is right; extra large fowls of any variety are not the best layers; the medium-sized pullets of a clutch always prove the most productive, and, if farmers will select such, and shut their eyes to the fancy points, they will find them the best fowl they can possibly possess.

JNO. RUMBOLD.

CHICKEN CHOLERA—Scald as much cornmeal as is required to feed the number of fowls, with boiling water. Make it tolerably greasy with lard or meat fryings. If lard, salt in the same proportion as for bread. If salty grease no salt is necessary. Black ground pepper, a level teaspoonful to a pint of meal. Feed this twice a week, in the morning, warm, and chickens will not need any watching. They have neither cholera or gapes. Chickens, or turkeys either should not be fed too often; twice a day in summer, if they are running out, and three times in winter, is often enough. Most people feed their fowls too much. My experience has been that all fowls that die of cholera are excessively fat.—*Rural World*.



"BEST TIME ON RECORD."

Undoubtedly the most successful pigeon flying contest that has ever taken place in this country took place yesterday, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Pigeon Flying Society, No. 2, the course being from Hamburg to this city, a distance of seventy five miles. The birds participating were of last spring's brood, and, without exception, were from first-class stock. The weather for the fly was favorable, and the time made, the best on record in this country.

The following is the result :

	h.	m.	sec.
James Grist.....	1	13	00
John Dalton.....	1	41	30
Henry Heintz.....	1	54	55
William R. Knight.....	1	55	36
John Parker.....	1	57	20
Arthur Chambers.....	2	01	50
Arthur Chambers.....	2	04	35
Thomas Grist.....	2	08	05

Levi and John Rostron's birds were not timed. The first bird of Mr. Chambers was seen hovering around twenty-five minutes before it alighted.

Tossers and Timekeepers—Joseph Buckley, John Rostron, James Richardson, Oliver D. Schock.

Timekeepers at this End—James Grist, John Parker, Arthur Chambers, Thomas Grist.

The members of the society desire to return their most grateful thanks for many favors shown by Mr. Oliver D. Schock, of Hamburg, from whose premises the birds were tossed, and to whom must be accredited a portion of the success of the contest.

The above brief account is from the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of Sept. 4th. This race has given the fanciers a new impetus, and has created an unusual interest amongst the fraternity. When the birds were tossed, it was thought that Chambers' first bird would win; but in this, our conjectured victor was disappointed. The winning bird was the third that was tossed, and was a handsome blue specimen. Since this aerial tournament has proven so highly successful, other contests will probably take place, of which I shall keep your readers duly posted. The *Inquirer's* account is proof of the "good qualities" that abound at the Homing Antwerp Station at Hamburg. PERO NIXON.

ANOTHER RACE.

Mr. Peeters and myself flew our Homing Antwerps from Syracuse to Troy, on August 15th, for \$25.00 a side. The birds were tossed at 9 A. M., by W. A. Higgins of Syracuse, in presence of fully 500 people; the birds were to be shown in hand at a place on Franklyn Square, Troy; the bird there first to win. My blue cock (Van Opstal), got home at 12.56 M., and was at Franklyn Square at 1.6, doing the distance in three hours fifty-six min. Mr. Peeters' bird was at Franklin Square at 1.10. Both the birds, however, came to my house together. The day was very dark and rainy, and it is a mystery how these birds managed to make out their way, as they had to fly fifty-three miles that they had not been before, and which some old fanciers doubted their ability to do. To oblige Mr. Higgins, we sent these birds to Syracuse the second time, this time the weather was splendid, the

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POINTS IN JUDGING BARBS.

ROBERT FULTON.

D. E. NEWELL.

Beak: shortness, 4; shape, or equal fullness in both mandibles, 3; color, 3; down face, 2, - -	12
Beak wattle: regularity on each side, 6; fullness in front, 3; jew-wattle, 3, - - - -	12
Skull: width, 12; squareness or parallelism, 6, -	18
Eye wattle: size, 9; regularity or circular shape, 9; thickness at edges, 3; color, 2, - - - -	23
Color of eye; pearl or white round the pupil, -	9
Size of body, - - - - -	6
Color of body, - - - - -	6
Thickness of neck, - - - - -	3
Length of flights and tail, - - - - -	3
Legs: shape and position, - - - - -	3
Plumage and condition, - - - - -	5

Beak: shortness, 8; shape, or equal fullness in both mandibles, 6; down face, 5; color, 3, - - -	22
Beak wattle: regularity on each side, 4; fullness in front, 2; Jew-wattle, 2, - - - -	8
Skull: width, 12; squareness or parallelism, 12, -	24
Eye wattle: size, 9; regularity, or circular shape, 9; thickness at edges, 3; color, 3, - - - -	24
Color of eye, - - - - -	4
Size of body, - - - - -	4
Length of flights and tail, - - - - -	3
Shape and position of legs, - - - - -	3
Color of body, - - - - -	4
Condition and plumage, - - - - -	4

100

100

birds were let go at 9.30, and arrived at Troy 12.30, doing the distance, 153 miles in three hours. We did intend to fly one more race from Rochester, but our birds are moulting badly, so we will wait until next year, when we hope our friends in Utica and Rochester will join us in a few races. We intend making a sweepstake from those cities, and hope the Antwerp fanciers there will enter their birds for them. For further particulars,

Address, THOS. H. RICHARDSON.

GREEN ISLAND, ALBANY CO., N. Y.

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

I will care for and liberate according to instructions any "Antwerps" that may be sent to me, with pleasure. Can fly them from a hill within 10 minutes walk of the H. R. R. R. Depot. TARRYTOWN, N. Y. CHARLES A. WOOD.

You can put me on your list among the Antwerp men. I tossed, Monday, seven young birds, five weeks out of nest, six miles from the first throw, and all did the distance inside of half an hour. BENJ. MANN.

HADDONFIELD, 6 1/2 miles southwest of Philadelphia.

Should any fancier desire to have Carrier Pigeons taken care of and liberated from this place, I will agree to receive them, and take proper care of them, following any instructions they may give. Reading is 58 miles from Philadelphia, and 54 from Harrisburg, and is a railroad center. New York and Philadelphia references. J. P. MENGEL.

READING, PA.

ON THE WING.

The city of Antwerp is the cradle of the Columbarophilic sport, and it is also yet the first city in the world for the homing birds. It is also from this city the Carrier pigeon derives its name, being known all over the world as the Antwerp Carrier.

Heretofore, many, or better say all, the flies in the United States were of short distances, and when a trial from Baltimore to Philadelphia was gotten up, it was looked upon as a great undertaking, and in fact the greatest part of the birds put on trial got lost. I always attribute losing so many birds on these short exercises to two reasons: First, for the defective way of training the birds, and second, for their bad breed, for when a pigeon had only the appearance of a carrier, it was passed off for such; but when they had to come back from any distance, they proved no better than the common blue rocks, and never found their way home. Besides, I may mention another reason, which I tried as long as two years ago to impress on the mind of one of the best and one of the most enthusiastic fanciers, a gentle-

man who has done more than any man in the United States to make the flying fancy a success. I mean Mr. Thomas Grist, of No. 2231 Master street, Philadelphia.

As I started to explain, the other reason why so many birds were lost in training, is that the Philadelphians follow most always the wrong road training their birds. Everybody knows that when training towards New York and also towards Baltimore, the railroad runs all the way not far from the sea coast, and that in this direction the weather is generally hazy, if not foggy, and it being a known fact that the great success of these birds in finding their way home lies mostly in their extraordinary eyesight, certainly aided by their instinct, their breed, and their great power of endurance, I advised the Philadelphia fanciers to train westward or inland, telling them that the sky was clearer in that direction, and it is only accidentally, I believe, that they must have found out that the advice I gave them, as long as two years ago, has proved correct. To give you an instance of the truth of what I advanced, I will state that I tried the different routes on several occasions, and I always lost more than double of the birds while training towards and above Philadelphia than I did when training from the west. Besides, my birds always make better time when flying from the west or northwest.

Last summer, I, with a friend, Mr. Louis Wafelaer, of Hoboken, N. J., started with seven birds, and flew them over the Northwestern road as far as Lock Haven, Pa., 240 miles from New York, without losing one bird, having flown them first from Newark, 10 miles; Milburn, 19 miles; Dover, 42 miles; Easton, 85 miles; Tobyhanna, 122 miles; Scranton, 149 miles; then back again to Easton; from there to Tamaqua, about 125 miles; then to Danville, about 180 miles, and then to Lock Haven, 240 miles.

This year we are on the road again, our birds having flown again as far as Scranton; and having commenced with 22 birds, I lost only one at Dover, two at Easton, the day they flew from the last-named place being very hazy, and one I lost on the Baltimore road. Eight birds I kept at home from Easton, and flew ten from Scranton.

As I belong to the Philadelphia Pigeon Society, of which Mr. Thomas Grist is President, Mr. Grist invited me cordially to have one or two flies; in the first race my birds to fly from Chester, Pa., and the Philadelphia birds to fly from Baltimore, and in the second race my birds to fly from Elkton, and the Philadelphia birds to fly from Washington, D. C.

In the first race, my bird Jupiter made the distance from Chester to New York, 104 miles, in three hours, ten minutes, forty seconds, while Mr. Grist's bird made the distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia, 100 miles, in three hours, five minutes. He was awarded the first prize, with a difference in his favor of only

twenty seconds, being one of the closest contested races ever flown.

On the 3d of July, we had the second race, Mr. Grist's bird flying from Washington, and mine from Elkton, Md. The weather on that day being very stormy, my bird was tossed at 9 o'clock, coming in only four minutes to five, while Mr. Grist's bird did not return until early on the day after the race, so that we won a race each.

To come back again to the difficulty of training from the South, I will mention that when I flew my three birds the first time, from Elkton, Md., only one of them returned that day, one came the day after, and my third, the famous Andrew Jackson, who flew all the distances last year as far as Lock Haven, and who made the extraordinary fast fly from Scranton to New York, 149 miles in 147 minutes, got lost. He might have been taken by a hawk or got shot. This week I sent my bird Jupiter to Baltimore, the weather being to all appearance fine, but it was a little cloudy, as it is generally in New York. He was set free through the care of Mr. Alexander Murdoch, July 25th, at 9.45 a. m., and came back only the day after, between 7 and 8 o'clock, while my ten other birds flew, the same week, from Tobyhanna, 122 miles, in 2 hours and 15 minutes, and from Scranton, 149 miles, in 2 hours and 40 minutes. I must say, though, that those distances are only railroad distances, while in a straight line Scranton is only about 110 or 115 miles, and Tobyhanna about 90 miles from New York.

Now to make the race from Pittsburg, from where the Philadelphia fanciers intend to fly their birds, an interesting one, I challenge them for a friendly contest, they to fly their birds from Pittsburg, 350 miles from Philadelphia, and I to fly my birds from Salamanca, which by measurement on the map is the same distance from New York. About the entry fee we might make arrangements later, but the entry fee for each bird should be such that a valuable gold medal could be made from the entrance money, and if I may suggest a name, it should be called The Champion Long Distance Medal of the Fanciers of the United States.

My same ten birds which flew from Scranton on July 22, will be sent to-morrow (July 31), to Binghamton, 60 miles higher up, from there to Corning, and from there to Salamanca, and, if I don't lose too many of them, I will send some of them to Buffalo, which is 446 miles from New York City.

Since writing the above, I will say that my birds flew from Binghamton, N. Y., to-day, August 2d. Binghamton is 210 miles by rail from New York.

I received this morning a dispatch from Dr. Beardsley, as follows: "Birds set free at 8 o'clock, New York time." The weather was clear and bright here to-day, but the wind was northeast, and it blew quite stiff. As the birds had to come from the northwest, they had to face the wind, and I did not expect them home as soon as if the wind had been moderate.

My first two birds arrived at 1.10, two more came at 1.18, and at three o'clock seven out of the ten had arrived. At half-past six o'clock another one came, so that eight out of the ten are home to-day.

What is a significant fact is, that two old birds are gone yet, the one who flew from Lock Haven last year, and the other one flew at least eight times from Philadelphia, and also from Chester and Elkton. All the birds seemed to be pretty well tired out. The eight which are at home are all young birds of last summer.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL, 4 Lewis Street, N. Y. City.

BLACK BARBS.

Black Barbs generally arrive at greater perfection than those of other colors, and committees of the shows which can afford to give several classes for Barbs should allot the blacks classes to themselves, from the difficulty which those of other colors have in competing with them.

So that this is without doubt the best color for Barbs; and those who can only keep a limited number had better confine themselves to blacks, unless they wish to go into the breed very extensively; then I would recommend yellows. But I, for my own part, am contented with blacks, for I find one color quite sufficient, considering the room I have at my disposal. In breeding blacks, however, it is a very good thing to have one or two red cocks and a dun hen or two to cross with the blacks. I would never breed birds of these colors together or with birds of like color, but I consider that, when crossed with blacks, they do very well, especially when the occupants of the loft have been bred too much in and in. Then, by all means, get a good red cock or one or two dun hens, and they will very soon put you right so far as color is concerned.

It is a mistake to breed Barbs that are closely related, together, because they are sure to lack that stoutness of head which is required in a good Barb. I like to see a good thick round cere and a stout beak, with plenty of short, thick wattle; but when birds are bred in and in these points cannot be obtained. The only advantage in breeding in is to produce small birds, but then they are generally wanting in constitution, and so never make up properly, although you may keep them for years and years expecting them to increase in stoutness. I find that I can get them small by selecting small birds for stock, and by breeding late in the season.

The first thing in selecting your birds for breeding is to choose those which show at once from their character and symmetry that they are Barbs, even without their heads. By this I mean that the body should be of the proper Barb type. Some are so impressed with the head of a Barb, and hear so much of its requisite qualities, that they never look any further. This kind of judgment does very well in choosing birds for the show-pen, because the head is looked at first; but the Barb breeder and true fancier wants something more than a good head to his bird. He requires that the whole bird shall be good from the crown of the head to the end of its tail; it may be large or it may be small, but it must be of the true Barb type to please a proper Barb breeder; and, with regard to this type, I would say, let it be as nearly as possible that of the almond tumbler, but slightly thicker. The relative proportions of the body should be the same, although perhaps rather more coarseness is allowed in the Barb; yet this, if possible, should be but greater solidity with more stolidity of expression, which will of course account for the apparent coarseness in the body of a Barb when compared with that of a Tumbler.

A Barb must not be a big bird. A little more size may be allowed in the cock, if the proportion and expression are good; but this is all that can be conceded to size in selection of stock for breeding. Having got good bodied birds, with broad chests, good shoulders, and wings carried to the end of tail, then comes the next important thing—though not the all-important thing—a good head. A neat Barb looks pretty in the loft or aviary without a good head; but without a good head it is of no use to send it to an exhibition, expecting it to win a prize. For, however good the bird may be otherwise, yet, if it has not got good head properties, it is sure to be passed over; so that those who breed for exhibition must take care that their birds have plenty of cere and wattle, with a short, thick beak, not shaped like a parrot's, but similar to a bullfinch's, the upper and lower mandibles meet, and these properties, if well developed, will be found to cover

many defects in the shape and carriage of the birds. The next thing is only to breed from those with white beaks. I never breed from a bird with a dark beak if I can help it, although this defect can be bred out. Yet from stock so bred it will often occur again, so that it should be avoided if possible. I do not object to a dark stain in the upper mandible, but a dark beak throughout is a decided objection, and should not be allowed. I know many do not make a point of this because it can be counteracted; but I think those things which require counteraction should be avoided, especially by the breeder in the selection of his stock.

Again, never select birds for breeding with skulls of a wedge shape, *i. e.*, with skulls which become narrower either at the front or back; but if obliged to use birds having these defects, try as far as possible to breed them out. Let the narrow-fronted birds be mated to broad-fronted ones, and *vice versa*, the object being to produce birds with level skulls, *i. e.*, as wide in the front at the top as at the back at the top; but, again, the top of the skull must not get narrower as it recedes, but retain its parallel lines supporting a circular cere on either side. The surface of the head of a Barb should, as far as possible, represent a parallelogram, *i. e.*, a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal, and two of these opposite sides must be covered by a thick, firm, and round cere, which has for its center a bright pearl eye, although many otherwise capital birds have yellow-colored eyes.

A Barb with a good plate to the top of his head is sometimes deficient in depth of head, and this deficiency should be avoided by the breeder, although it is not always observable in a show-pen, especially when the pens are placed on a low bench. If care is not taken as to the depth of the head, there will be a deficiency of face in front; by this I mean there will be no drop from the skull on to the beak wattle, which is a great point of beauty and most important to produce effect.

Then, again, this fall or drop from the skull must be even, not peaked or slanting, or it may just as well not be there.

I had intended to say something as to the length of face, which should always be taken by measuring from the center of the eye to end of the lower beak mandible; but, as I have already said, the beak should be short and thick, I will only say that, in my opinion, this distance should be as short as possible, with no vacant space between the eye and beak wattles.

From what I have already said, it will be seen that I consider the greatest difficulty with Barbs is the rearing of very first-class young ones. It is an easy thing to rear a large number of Barbs, for a better class of pigeon for the nest there cannot be. They lay well and are most attentive to their young; but for all this it is not easy to produce the style of Barb which is required for exhibition. Perhaps one reason is, those who exhibit prefer to breed from birds which have already won prizes, forgetting the time which some of the prize-winners have taken before they have been fit to show, and the defects which these birds have had in their younger days, but which are almost obliterated by age and by the development of cere and wattle.

It is always best to breed from a young bird and an old one, never from two old ones or two young ones, unless there be a special reason for it; for if two of the same age are mated there must be a very considerable contrast in their points or no good specimens will be produced. Then, again, if a young bird is mated to an old one, it makes it much better for rearing the young ones. Two old birds, very short and thick in face, will fill their young ones' crops with wind and water, but with very little nourishing food. And if Barbs are to be good enough to win in the young classes, they must be well nourished from the very first, and great care taken of them until the time of the show.

If anything throws them back they will not develop again as they ought to do. It is easy to stop their improvement, but very difficult to get them to improve again when once checked. So

that they must be properly fed, from the time they are hatched; they must be well fed in the nest and well fed afterwards. The food must be small and hearty; if it is too large or too soft the young birds will never be as good as they ought to be. A vast number of young Barbs die as they are fledging, because their food is too large and they cannot digest it. Others are more or less impoverished because their food is too new and soft. If the development of cere and wattle is to be good, the food must be correspondingly good. There must be no beans, no new peas, or large or new grain of any sort. The peas ought to be small grey or partridge peas, two or three years old. Half the food ought to be tares about two years old. White peas are very bad for them at all times, and tick beans are also a bad thing for the young birds; they cannot digest them—they are too large and hard.

Another important thing is to allow them a constant supply of road gravel, and every now and then a lettuce. Without these things the birds will be out of condition, and when that is the case there is something wrong in their treatment, and they will not thrive as they ought to. In conclusion, I will say, get the right stamp of bird to breed from, and feed them with the best grain you can procure, and you will most likely get such specimens as not only the judges will approve of, but also all those who are interested in the breeding of high class pigeons will be glad to see.—*The Country.*

PIGEON NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

ROUP.—This disease is caused in nearly every case by draught or damp. It is strange, but we have repeatedly noticed it, that pigeons will often place themselves for the night just in that place, of all others, where the draught is most severe, such as inside the hole by which they enter the loft. We have long ago arrived at the conclusion that a bird which has been thus exposed may suffer serious injury, even though it show no untoward symptoms for weeks or months, after which the evil may break out in either of many different forms. Most usually, however, the first sign of a bad cold is a running at the eyes or nostrils, which, if neglected, becomes thicker, is followed by the head perceptibly swelling—in feet, by true roup. We have seen cases so bad that the whole side of the head seemed gathered or cankered, and the bird lost its sight. When the head is much swelled the cause will usually be found in the stoppage of the nostrils by viscid matter, which, being unable to find an exit, collects inside, and may even fill the throat, so as to strangle the bird, unless removed. When roup is neglected, even though the immediate danger passes off, it is very apt to cause canker in the mouth or ear, for which see the treatment under that head. It is, indeed, cases of canker which have followed a bad attack of roup which are usually most obstinate and severe, the whole system appearing to have become poisoned with the roup secretion, the specific and virulent character of which becomes additionally probable when we consider its fatally contagious character amongst fowls, for we have long been convinced that the disease is very nearly if not quite identical. In such cases of canker following upon a severe attack of roup, we have known the canker extend all down the breast of a bird, and appear to penetrate and grow into the very flesh; and we are by no means sure, since it is difficult to account for many cases of wing disease, that even that may not follow a severe cold in many instances. All we certainly know, however, is, that whenever a bird does not seem to shake off entirely the effects of roup or a bad cold (and roup, to all intents and purposes, may be regarded as a bad cold but with the addition of some specific poison which is highly contagious), it is very apt to suffer later on from canker, wing-disease, tuberculated lungs or liver, or diseased formations

of some kind in one locality or other, tending to show that there is a *specific poison* which is absorbed by the system. Diseased liver or lungs is not at all an unfrequent sequel to neglected cold or roup, and can generally be detected by the bird preferring to squat on the ground at night instead of roosting on its perch, and panting or gasping when taken in the hand.

Roup is not easy to cure, but there is hope when taken in time. The bird should be at once removed to a moderately warm pen, free from draught, but within hearing of its companions, to keep it from pining away, but first let the head be bathed for five minutes with water as hot as the back of the hand can bear. In doing this, the bird should be wrapped round with a cloth or slipped into the top half of a stocking, that it may not struggle, as its head should be carefully kept downwards, in order to prevent any of the poisonous secretion being swallowed. After bathing, the head should be gently dried, first, however, squeezing out from the inside any of the viscid matter that may have collected in the nostrils or passages, which, after the warm bathing, is easily done. Then dip the head in warm oil, or, in case of Barbs or Owls which have contracted gullets, do the whole bathing with the oil, as warm as the back of the hand can comfortably bear. Then give the bird two pieces of salt the size of a bean, and let it remain in the pen till the third day, when, if no improvement, the treatment should be repeated, but if better only the oil need be used, continuing the salt. After six days, if the symptoms did not abate, we would administer two capsules of castor oil every second day for a week; and if after that the roup still remained we would give a jalap pill of the ordinary size; if the last did not succeed we should have very little hope of a cure. During treatment the bird should be fed upon a mixture of old tares, wheat, rice, and good hemp-seed; and if so bad that it will not feed itself, hand fed with pease soaked in milk for several hours, giving boiled milk instead of water to drink. It may be well to repeat that the doses mentioned being for ordinary-sized pigeons, Tumblers and Foreign Owls should only have half the quantity.

The foregoing is the treatment we have found most successful with the highly-bred varieties, the warm oil in particular appearing to be of marked benefit, though it of course spoils the bird for exhibition unless very carefully washed off. Common or coarse birds of any kind are cured with comparative ease. We have often, in fact, cured such birds by simply penning up away from draught, and giving a dose of Epsom salts twice a week (dry, giving say a couple of pinches between finger and thumb); but the other treatment, tending, as it does gently to allay the inflammation and assist the bird to throw off the discharge, has been far the most successful both at the time, and in appearing to prevent after-effects, such as we have described; which on the other hand seem more apt to follow the suppression of the discharge by astringents, such as sulphate of iron, which some have recommended. Our experience leads us to the conclusion that if true roup be formed, the poison *must be thrown off* in some way, if after or secondary symptoms are to be averted; and this we find is best ensured by the warm and soothing bathing of the head combined with purgatives, the salt probably acting merely as an antiseptic. For the same reason, when subsequent canker breaks out on the body, it is little use to suppress the discharge, as it will generally break out again; but by simply applying fuller's earth and leaving it to take its course, there is often a gradual drying up of the secretion, and healing of the wound. The only exception we would make is when the apparently first stage of canker on the body was observed in the shape of a small pimple, as this might arise from some accidental prick or scratch, and still, if neglected, grow into canker. In such a case, therefore, we would apply citron ointment, which, if there be no poison in the blood, will usually cure.

Young birds in the nest-pen will sometimes be badly affected with roup or incipient canker—there is a stage at which it is really hard to know what to call it—the beak and throat being so badly swelled they cannot feed. Probably in most of such cases the old birds have affected the young ones, and when this is the fact the death of the young will not unfrequently cause the recovery of the old birds. We have, however, known the young first affected—usually high-bred birds which have caught cold—and impart it to the feeders, which, being coarse and hardy, would never have been infected in any other way. In some cases it may be that the exciting cause is the old birds giving the young food that had not become soft enough to suit the digestive organs of the young; and whenever we had cause to suspect this we would give both parents and young a dose of Epsom salts, or a jalap pill; the young, of course, having only half or a quarter, according to size. Medicine given to young pigeons does not, of course, affect the feeders; but given to the feeders will more or less affect both. Hence some give it to the feeders only, but unless they also require it this is unwise, as it makes the old birds sick, and injures their feeding power. It is better therefore to give the salts direct, the dose for a three-weeks' bird of ordinary size being about as much as will lie on a threepenny-piece. We have in some cases where the young were unable to digest, the crops being evidently full of a watery fluid, opened the beak and held the heads down so as to empty the sour fluid, or nearly so; after which the bird has got over its trouble, and all the other symptoms disappeared; in particular, this will often cure a Pouter so affected; but such treatment is only applicable to the larger varieties, and the cases themselves can scarcely be called true roup, though the discharge at the beak and nostrils makes it appear much the same.

Sometimes a bird affected with roup will eat nothing at all of its own accord, but will drink to excess. In such a case it is best to feed it with pills made of oatmeal and cod-liver oil, and give it only an allowance of boiled milk to drink till it is better, and begins again to feed itself. In all such cases, and any others where it is necessary to tempt the appetite, nothing will surpass a mixture of the various kinds of smaller seeds, which will often be picked up when nothing else would be touched.

Young pigeons, when they begin to sort for themselves, are very subject to what seems a mild sort of roup, in various forms, but all marked by evidently commencing with "taking cold." It is not uncommon for one symptom to be a loss of power in the limbs. It will tend much to recovery in such a case if the floor of the pen in which the bird is kept be covered an inch deep with sawdust or cut clover, which will rest the breast and limbs much better than a hard floor; and it is nearly always advisable in such a case to pluck all the tail-feathers, which has a wonderful effect in obscure diseases of several kinds in young birds. Plucking the tail is, unfortunately, injurious to the show value of Fantails, and of Almond cocks if of a good color; but with pale birds or hens it rather improves them, tending to a darker tail.—*Fullon's Pigeons.*

LUCK AND LABOR.

Luck doth wait, standing idly at the gate—

Wishing, wishing all the day;

And at night, without a fire, without a light,

And before an empty tray,

Doth sadly say:

"To-morrow something may turn up;

To-night on wishes I must sup."

Labor goes, plowing deep the fertile rows—

Singing, singing all the day;

And at night, before the fire, beside the light,

And with a well-filled tray,

Doth gladly say:

"To-morrow I'll turn something up;

To-night on wages earned I sup."

—CAROLINE A. SOULE, *St. Nicholas for March.*

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT

ASH-COLORED OR GREY PARROT.

The family of parrots is large, comprising, beside the parrots proper, the macaws, lorises, parakeets, cockatoos, and broadtails. Of the family, the ash-colored or grey parrot is the best known, and was probably the earliest made the companion of man. Its being a favorite is not due to brilliancy of plumage or elegance of form, but is founded upon the more engaging qualities of docility, quickness and accuracy of ear, good memory, and distinct articulation. It is a native of central and western Africa; but, as well known as it is in the aviary and household, its habits in a native state are still but slightly understood.

It breeds in hollow trees; its eggs are few in number, white, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. They will breed in confinement, but heat is necessary to produce the desire to incubate. Buffon mentions a pair that for several years successively produced and brought up their young in a cask partly filled with saw-dust.

Godney says:— "Those imported are invariably young birds which have been taken from the nest, but, coming from the Tropics, the climatic change produces consumption, of which disease quite ninety per cent. die. If a bird can be obtained immediately upon its arrival, there is a fair chance of saving him, but, inasmuch as he has been brought over in a box cage, wired only in front, and even that protected by a loosely-woven cotton cover, it is an act of insanity to transfer the bird to an open cage, and then expect it to bear exposure in a draughty room without taking cold. If you put it in an ordinary parrot cage, it should be covered with baize, or some such thick material, leaving only sufficient space for the bird to see his food, and even this should be closed at night, and care should be taken to prevent the temperature falling below temperate heat in winter, whilst in summer it is equally important to guard against draughts. The grey parrot varies from ten to twelve inches in length, and is as "square built as a Dutch merchantman," the general appearance of the bird indicating the possession of considerable strength, whilst the twinkling of his eye and a shrewd expression of its head denote the posses-

sion of a high degree of intelligence. His body plumage is ashy grey, the outer edges of the feathers being much lighter than the centers, giving to each a sharply defined outline, that adds considerably to the beauty of the whole. The tail is short and broad, and its color a bright scarlet. The eye is encircled by a bare space, the skin of which is nearly white. The cere across the nose is of the same color, and the beak is black and very strong. Except that the male birds are slightly superior in size, the sexes cannot otherwise be distinguished, and as the females well sustain the credit of their sex by possessing equal abilities, both as talkers and mimickers, the question of sex need not influence those who propose to purchase a bird of this variety, except where it is desired to have a whistler, in which case obtain a male, for the gentler sex lacks this peculiarly masculine gift. The *General Evening Post* of Oct. 9, 1802, contained the obituary notice of a wonderful ash grey parrot owned by Col. O'Kelly, for which he gave \$500. This bird could whistle a number of lengthy tunes with the greatest precision, beating time with its right foot throughout. Its ear was remarkably correct. If it produced a false note it would begin the bar again, then continuing to the end of the tune correctly. It would give orders for the articles of food it liked best in a way that seemed to come from perfect reason. Its owner was very fond of it, refusing to part with it for any price, and even refusing \$2500 a year from those desiring to make a public exhibition of its wonderful powers. Locke tells us of another educated parrot, whose acquirements seem almost incredible. Prince Maurice, of Brazil, visited the



THE PARROT.

bird. It sat for a short time silent, surveying its visitors, at last exclaiming, in Portuguese, "What a company of white men are here!" Being asked who the Prince was, it replied, "Oh! some general or other!" When asked, "From where do you come?" it replied, "From Maganan." "To whom do you belong?" "To a Portuguese." "What do you do there?" asked the Prince. "I look after chickens." "You look after chickens?" said the Prince jeringly. "Yes! I! I! and I know well enough how to do it," and then began to make the clucking call of a brood hen to her chicks.

A grey parrot owned in Philadelphia, calls for its meals regularly, scolds harshly if not instantly served, and languishingly calls

in the mother's voice the different members of the family, who are daily deceived by it.

Of food for parrots, Gedney says, "The staple article consists of canary seed, hemp-seed, and crushed maize, together with stale bread that has been scalded and squeezed dry. There is no possible good to be derived from boiling the maize, while it will do harm if it ferments, as it will if kept too long. Crushed maize is preferable to whole, and hemp-seed must not be given as plentifully as other hard food. When I buy a parrot, I make careful inquiry as to its feed heretofore. If it has been only hemp, why hemp only I keep to, until, by educating his taste, I can induce him to partake of the standing dishes of my feathered pets. There is an absurd prejudice against hemp-seed, for which ignorant writers of bird journals' manuals are mainly responsible, and, as a consequence, there are more birds die from semi-starvation than from repletion. Fancy a man who presumes to guide and advise amateur fanciers, urging them to feed their parrots on bread and milk! He deserves to be manled by an old blue macaw I know of. Bread and milk, indeed! Were the powerful beak and gizzard of the parrot designed by nature to masticate and digest such stuff as that? Surely not. Upon the question of promiscuous feeding, or the giving of odds and ends and tidbits from your table, I think it highly advantageous if kept within proper bounds. Rich pastry and puddings are to be avoided, but I do not believe a well picked bone now and then will lead to cannibalism, or feather eating. It is want of variety and the poverty of the food that lead to feather eating. There is always great danger in cages made with bars keeping the bird off the sand tray, also in the use of seed tins, so that a sufficient amount of grit will be taken up to keep the bird in health. I therefore prefer to give a parrot sop from the floor of the cage; doing away with the bars, except as useless to collect dirt, but the tray must be cleaned every other day, at least, and nicely sprinkled with nice sharp gravel. Above all things, keep the perch scrupulously clean, and to do this, scrub it at least once a week with soap and water, whether it be dirty or not, therefore avoiding gouty or crippled feet."

"The diseases of parrots," says the same writer, "arise from colds which develop into a variety of forms, the most serious of which is inflammation. The bird puffs itself and trembles at intervals, appearing sleepy and indifferent alike to food and to those who minister to its wants. Cover the cage closely, and keep it in a nice warm atmosphere day and night, and if his bowels are relaxed, give him a little sherry with his water, and some rice biscuit slightly moistened with milk. Constipation is apparent by the efforts of the bird to obtain relief, and a feather dipped in castor oil should at once be got ready; a little irritation will induce the bird to open its beak, or bite the feather, in either case the dose will be quickly administered, for he will readily swallow the oil. During the period of moult, a little extra care is necessary to be taken of the bird, especially at night; and I cannot too strongly urge my readers not to keep their pets in window recesses during the winter. It is a common practice, but is excessively cruel, and it moreover endangers the lives of the birds."

A favorite mocking-bird belonging to Colonel William L. De-Borbon, of Reading, has displayed remarkable liberality in providing for the wants of two families of robins in an adjoining tree. The robins fly up and hang to the mocking-bird's cage, when they are provided by the bird inside with all the dainty food in the cage consisting of crackers, grasshoppers, pieces of hard boiled egg and other food. The robins receive it in their mouths and fly to their nest. When the robins come to the cage the mocking-bird makes a very singular and unusual squawking noise, and then proceeds to share his food, unmindful of what his own needs may be.

ENGLISH BIRD NEWS.

We hear that a controversy is being waged in southern Ireland on the identity of a song bird. The London *Standard* says, "A golden-throated chorister has been ravishing belated listeners with its woodland notes from the grove by Nenagh Mills for nights past." This bird is supposed to be the Nightingale, and its strains, we are told, are very beautiful. But unfortunately, Goldsmith, Stewart, Marshall, and other authorities maintain that the Nightingale never visits Ireland, and so students of natural history imagine that this songster is a Blackcap, or Woodlark, or Reed Sparrow, all of which warble sweetly at night. We believe this is the first occasion upon which a controversy has ever been started upon the subject, so certain have our Irish friends been hitherto that no Nightingale has sung in their woods and glens.

Lord Huntingfield's game-keeper recently shot a fine specimen of the Osprey Eagle. It measured from tip to tip five feet two inches.

It is wonderful how tame birds become by kindness. The Rev. C. Humphrey Cholmeley of Dinton Rectory, Wilts, has for some years been in the habit of placing portable birds' nests about his garden. They are formed from decayed branches of trees, and are hollowed out, with a small hole made in the side to admit the bird, while a lid on hinges closes the top. Tits of all kinds, Nuthatches, etc., have annually built in these nests, and the other day we had an opportunity of seeing them and their inmates. One, which was placed on a ledge on a kitchen garden wall, most especially pleased us. It contained a family of ten little Blue Tits, which, when fully fledged were piled one on the top of the other. This nest was not only daily removed from the wall for inspection, but was carried about for visitors to look at, and on some occasions was even taken indoors for several minutes. The parent birds were, however, not the least disconcerted and waited on a neighboring tree, caterpillar in mouth, for the return of their family, evidently feeling quite certain in their minds that their brood was in safe custody, and had not fallen victims to a devastating cat or any such creature of prey.

A gentleman, whom many of our readers know as a most successful exhibitor of poultry, about three years ago went out to Natal to farm Ostriches. He tells us that the present fashion of Ostrich feather-trimming for ladies' hats, jackets, dresses, etc., has very greatly improved the trade, and has increased the price during the past few years about twenty per cent. In 1874 feathers were used in England to the value of nearly half a million of money. For these Ostrich farms but little capital is necessary, and the risk is small. Another one engaged in it says, "I hold that from 300 to 400 per cent. of profit can safely be calculated on upon the outlay both for birds and other expenses, such as enclosures, plucking-stalls, 'kraals,' and land rent."

Two men, named Reuben Williams and James Cameron, were convicted of fraud at the Central Criminal Court last week. They had painted a Sparrow to imitate a Bullfinch, and had sold it as such. James Cameron was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Reuben Williams to half that period, but both with hard labor.

We read in a contemporary that from a Blackbird's nest near Southend-on-Sea have recently been taken two "snow white Blackbirds." Their eyes are pink, and they are very promising specimens. The same contemporary tells us this pair of birds are on view alike at Mr. W. Nickats, Ingleside, Edmonton. We have seen white Blackbirds and also pied specimens, but never two snowy white from the same nest.

We learn from *Lond and Water* that Mr. Bell has succeeded in rearing some young Emus in Dumfriesshire. The female bird laid nineteen eggs, and the male was allowed to sit upon eleven of them, of which six have hatched. We hear these little ones are growing fast, and are very beautiful to look at, being striped with black and white. They are being fed upon biscuits crumbled and mixed with oatmeal and green food. We consider this very interesting, and hope Mr Bell may be fortunate in bringing them up.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

LOAF CAKE.—Two cups of flour, two cups sugar, two cups of butter, three eggs, two tablespoonfulls of rose-water, half nutmeg grated, half teaspoonful ground cinnamon, half cup of milk, half tablespoonful dissolved saleratus.

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, whisk the eggs very thick, and stir them into the butter and sugar, add the milk, spice, and rose-water, beat the whole very hard, then stir in the saleratus thoroughly, butter an earthen cake-mould, pour in the mixture, and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

—"Everything but what a man labors for becomes wearisome to him after a time; a enervated occupation never."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Arrivals ending Aug. 22d, 1877.

1 Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), presented. 6 Gillespies Hair Scals (*Zalophus gillesspie*), purchased. 1 White Rat (*Mus rattus var. albino*), presented. 3 Copperheads (*Ancistradon contortrix*). 8 Water Moccasins (*Ancistradon piscivorus*), purchased. 5 Black Snakes (*Mocassin contractor*), purchased. 2 Grass Snakes (*Ophoesaurus ventralis*), purchased.
 1 Gt. Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented. 1 Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), presented. 1 Snowy Owl (*Nictea nivea*), presented. 2 Pigeon Hawks (*Accipiter fuscus*), purchased.
 1 Racer (*Scotophis allegheniensis*), presented. 1 Cuban tree Boa (*Epicrates augulifer*), presented. 3 Mexican Dogs, presented. 1 Savannah Deer (*Oreus savannarum*), born in Garden. 1 Loggerhead Turtle (*Thassalochelys caovana*), presented. 1 Six-banded Armadillo (*Dasypus sex-cinctus*), purchased.
 1 Green Snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*), presented. 1 Night Heron (*Nyctiardea gardeni*), presented. 1 Meadow Lark (*Sturnella magna*) presented. 2 Grey African Parrots (*Psittacus erythanas*), Purchased.
 1 Night Heron (*Nyctiardea gardeni*), presented; 2 Gopher Tortoises (*Testudo carolina*), presented; 1 Alligator (*A. mississippiensis*), presented; 1 Gt. Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented; 1 Llana (*Lama peruana*), horn in garden; 1 Diamond Rattle Snake (*Crotalus adamantus*), presented; 2 Chicken Snakes (*Ophibolus getulus*), presented; 1 Black Snake (*Bacasion contractor*), presented; 2 Glass Snakes (*Ophoesaurus ventralis*), presented; 2 Alligators (*A. mississippiensis*), purchased; 23 Gray Lizards (*S. undulatus*) purchased; 7 Chameleons (*A. principatis*) purchased; 1 Whip Sake (*M. flogelliformis*), purchased; 1 Green Snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*), purchased.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Sup't.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ZOO NOTES NO. 36.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT COLOR IN ANIMALS.

The variety of coloring in animal life is one of the marvels of nature, which has but lately been taken up as a scientific study. The common idea has been that variety of color has been given by nature merely to please the human eye, but we cannot hold that idea when we find that the most gorgeous tinted fishes are found in the Indian Seas at a depth where no human eye can reach them!

The lower parts of certain animals—be they beasts, birds, fishes, or reptiles—are lighter in color than the upper, and the cause is quite apparent, the lower part being less exposed to the light than the upper; but beetles, wasps, flies, and butterflies, though nearly equal in color all over, have some of the especially more bright and beautiful colors below than above. Brilliancy of color depends much upon light, but excess of light will spoil color, and it is well known to raisers of gold-fish that a July sun will deprive them of their beauty, which nothing will restore but deep shade under their favorite aquatic plants.

"Protection" seems to have been the primary idea of Nature when she gave color to animals. Antelopes, deer, hares, rabbits, and squirrels, all possess the most favorable shades for concealing them in forest and field. Years ago, when rifle companies were forming, it was supposed that the uniform must be green, that color being the most suitable for concealment in the woods, the localities where that part of the army were especially to operate; but when men in green and several other colors were placed in proper positions for example, it was found that green did escape the eye of the enemy, but on the contrary the shade needed was the fawn color of the deer!

After all our study and research, how little we know about many things! Take the chameleon, for instance. Here's a little animal which has excited superstition, curiosity, and discussion, for the last two thousand years as to its change of color, and we know little more about it at the present day than when the discussion first began. No common-sense observation was made upon the chameleon until in the seventeenth century, when a scientist by the name of Perrault instinted some experiments. When the animal was teased, or placed in the sun, it took a deeper color, but at night it always became paler. That it took color from what it was placed on, or from surrounding objects, he proved to be simply a fable, as he wrapped it in different cloths and once only did it become paler when wrapped in white. Under the sun of Africa, where it belongs, its color is incessantly changing, but in Europe or America intensity of color is soon lost. A naturalist traveling on the Nile caught two chameleons which he placed in his boat tied together with sufficient length of string to allow them to run about and be submissive to the same influence of light, air, and color, and yet they offered quite a contrast of color, except when sleeping under a straw chair, which they had chosen for a home, then they both assumed a fine sea-green color, exactly of the same shade, which they kept unchanged during their entire hours of rest.

The chemical and physical study of pigments which has so much to do with animal coloring, offers a field of immense inquiry which, doubtless, future scientists will explore as occasion offers.

H. UOX.

THE SONG SPARROW.—[*Melospiza melodia*, Baird.]

BY THOMAS G. GENTRY.

(Continued.)

Experience has taught me that arboreal nests differ both in compactness and in size from those located upon the ground, the former having less periphery, and being more neatly and firmly built. The exterior of a typical nest is mainly composed of the culms of fine grasses neatly adjusted, thus presenting a striking contrast to the nest of *Spizella monticola*, in which the grass stems project conspicuously from the rim, constituting a palisade-like arrangement. The interior is beautifully and cosily lined with fine stems of panicum, or horse-hairs. In another nest which lies upon my table, and which had been carefully hidden away within a dense cluster of grasses in a shallow cavity in the ground at the time of its discovery, there is observable a magnificent framework of roots and stems of grasses, bits of paper, and leaves, loosely aggregated, and held *in situ* by enveloping grasses. This structure supports a handsome, symmetrical, and compact cup-shaped fabric of grasses and horse-hairs. In the recent work on "Birds of North America," it is affirmed that both styles of nests are similarly constructed. My experience shows a marked difference. The tree nest resembles the inner fabric of the ground-nest, but is devoid of the underlying basis.

By far the most beautiful, as well as the neatest nest which I have ever observed, was obtained in the summer of 1872, in my ornithological ramblings through the dark evergreens and gracefully-bending sedges of the county of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey. When found, it was snugly reposing upon a horizontal twig, and was partially sustained in position by two small branches which bent to the former at very high angles. The outer fabric is neatly and compactly woven of the hair-like branches of a species of panicum, with here and there a profuse intermixture of raw cotton which charmingly relieves its unsightliness. Within, it is most tastefully and handsomely lined with patches of cotton of snowy whiteness, and the satiny down of the silkweed. The nest is beautifully hemispherical in configuration, and measures five and a half inches in diameter at the rim, and two and a half inches from top to bottom. The cavity

is nearly circular, and has a diameter of two and a half inches, and a depth of two inches.

Her house being completed, the female begins at once to deposit her eggs, which she does daily for five successive days. These treasures are of dingy whiteness, and curiously figured with ferruginous and light purple blotches, which are uniformly diffused over the entire surface. In some specimens, the background is well-nigh obscured; whilst in others, large vacant spaces exist. They measure .81 of an inch in length, and .59 in breadth. Succeeding oviposition comes the all-essential and trying labor of incubation. For eleven long, weary days, without a single twitter of complaint, she occupies the nest, save when occasionally relieved by her partner, until her patience and untiring zeal have been amply and richly rewarded by a nest-full of tiny fledglings. Nor is the partner of her joys and sorrows unworthy her affection. While she is thus employed, he is ever active and vigilant. In his flights from tree to tree in quest of food, the raciest tidbit which he espies, is seized at once, and borne away in haste and triumph to the dear one at home. Selfishness is no part of his nature. She is the central point around which his affections turn. When disengaged from such duties, he places himself in close proximity to the nest, and evinces a commendable readiness to repel an insult, or resist an aggression. At times he seeks to relieve the tedium of the hours by an agreeable duty.

The most extreme devotion is manifested towards the young by both parents. Their wants are attended to with alacrity and zeal; and, in case of danger, the most deafening cries and menacing gestures are mutually evoked in their behalf, with the view of deterring, or driving away intruders.

Various insects in their larval stages conduce to their growth. The juicy earth-worm, the spineless measuring-worm, the smooth-skinned colias, the racy aphids, and hosts of diptera, teneids, and others, constitute a bill of fare not to be despised. As they increase in age and size, other articles are added. They remain under the parental roof, so to speak, for a period ranging from twelve to thirteen days, when for the first time they quit the nest. An additional period of ten days fits them for the duties and responsibilities of bird-life. In this latitude, I have known two broods to be reared in a season; the latter, in the early part of July.

The breeding-period being past, both parents and children congregate in small flocks, and feed together. In this happy condition they live until compelled by the scarcity of food to seek the genial South, where they pass the winter.

ITEMS.

"CARE TO OUR COFFIN adds a nail no doubt,
And every grin so merry draws one out;
I own I like to laugh, and hate to sigh,
And think that risibility was giv'n
For human happiness, by gracious Heav'n,
And that we come not into life to cry;
To wear long faces, just as if our Maker,
The God of goodness, was an under-Aker."

—Goldfish in New Orleans, so says a correspondent, bring three dollars a pair.

—A large Newfoundland dog saved a little girl from drowning in the Blackstone River, Mass.

—All small fish are not minnows or minnies. The name only properly belongs to the genus *Hydrargia*.

—SEEDLESS APPLES.—At East Windsor, Conn., is an apple tree sixty years old, bearing good sized but seedless fruit.

—SMALL EGGS.—J. S. Blaisdell of Woonsocket, owns a three-year-old Silver Hamburg hen that lately laid thirteen eggs that all told can be placed in a common-sized teacup. Until lately her eggs have always been full-sized.

—The "Salmon" of the Susquehanna river is not a member of the genus *Salmonida*, but is the pike perch (*Leucioperca Americana*).

—A large water snake was killed in Deep Water Pond, Mass., from the mouth of which the tail of a pickerel protruded. The pickerel was eleven inches long.

—As there continues to be great mortality among the fish in the Delaware, the matter could be easily investigated, although how a remedy could be applied is a puzzling question.

—CAPTURE OF AN OTTER.—An otter was killed on the ice of Onondaga lake, near Bernhard's bay, recently. This valuable fur-bearing animal is very scarce in that section of the country and the capture of one is rarely noted.

—THE "PUFFING PIG."—A singular fish, weighing 200 pounds, was caught near New Bedford May 22d, and sold for \$75 for shipment to the New York Aquarium. It was left in a tank over night and in the morning it was found dead, some malicious person having stabbed it in three places.

—It is an unspeakable blessing for a man that he should be put down among people who can understand him. For no matter whether a man is thought a fool by his neighbors because he is too good for them, or because he is really a fool, the depressing effect upon his own mind is the same.—*Country Parson*.

—The hard times are having a depressing effect on the New York gold fish market. Dealers complain that they find it difficult to dispose of their fish at six and a half and seven dollars a hundred. The old prices were from fifteen to eighteen. Why don't retail dealers try fifteen cents a piece, within a radius of two hundred miles of New York city?

—Our notion is that a man had better not talk much about his religion, certainly had better not think at all about saving his soul. We think he'd better do what he can to save other peoples' souls, or if he isn't strung that way, save their bodies, or keep them from the devil some way; and forget he has any soul himself, if he can't do better.—10 X 1 = 10.

—SKELETONIZING OF STAR-FISH.—Being once desirous of obtaining the skeletons of some of these creatures, I adopted the plan usual with vertebrates, viz.: simple maceration in water; and both of those I thus treated came out well, one of them being still in my possession. The water should not be changed too often, and the skeleton should be removed when the flesh is sufficiently rotten to be washed away by the current of water from a tap.—*David A. King, in Science Gossip*.

—Toads, it is well known, live on insects, and for this reason are valuable aids to farmers and gardeners in protecting their crops. Lately there has been discovered an insect, says the *Scientific American*, which lives on toads, and which afflicts these reptiles in a way that suggests the concentrated revenge of the whole insect class. It deposits its eggs on the eyes of the toads, and the larvae, in the form of minute white worms, devour not only these organs, but the nose and jaws of the unfortunate batracian. Curiously enough, the toads do not seem to suffer, but continue their usual habits apparently undisturbed. The name *Lucilia bufinexora* has been given to the fly.

—In the summer of 1876, writes Wm. P. Seal, I opened several hundred kill-fish (*Hydrargia*), taken from the Delaware, to find the cause of an unprecedented mortality among them. I found in the stomach of each one or two parasitic worms, quite fine, of a red color, and in some cases as long as the fish. They were coiled and enclosed in a sac. I also took one of the same worms from the solid flesh of a pike at our dinner table. The pike in the Delaware feeds largely on the kill-fish. This spring I found one living, embedded in the gill-covers of a dead sucker floating in the Delaware. I have found many of them protruding from the gills and flesh of the kill-fish. They seem to eat right through the flesh in any direction.

—A mackerel with a parasite firmly attached, was lately caught by a fisherman. This parasite called the sea louse, but named by Frank Buckland in Land and Water, *Ega emarginata*, was clinging just under the gill-covers, near the left pectoral fin. These parasites are not unlike in form the fossil trilobite; the eyes almost hexagonal and composed of a tessellated pavement of black spots. When found in excessive quantities, as they are sometimes in spring, they influence the fisheries. Congers do not like them and decrease with their increase. Sea bream eat them voraciously, and are attracted by them. The lice are troublesome in hook fishing, as they will fasten on the bait by scores and eat it clean in a few minutes. They will even allow themselves to be lifted with the bait into the boat.

FANCYERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY AND WATER

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
THE FEATHERED WORLD, THE STUDENT OF NATURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HOME.

"NOT FOR ITSELF—BUT FOR ALL."

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum; 4 copies, \$3; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, \$20.
Single copy, 15 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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NOTICE.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected communications not returned. Manuscript not preserved.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, OCTOBER 15, 1877.

No. 10.

EDITORIAL

A few of our subscribers to Vol. 4 have failed to remit the price for the same. There are also some delinquents for both Vols. 3 and 4 upon our books. We will be pleased to hear from all at their earliest convenience. Our prospects for Vol. 5 are flattering. We have already booked many names, and shall be pleased to add many more. Will those of our old subscribers designing to continue with us, let us know as soon as possible that unnecessary changes may not be made on our books. THE JOURNAL'S course in the future, as in the past, will be for no individual interest, but for the good of all, thereby being worthy of the patronage it receives.

HE WON'T DO IT.

We, the undersigned Publishers of Poultry and Pet Stock Journals in the United States and Canada, being desirous of protecting ourselves and our patrons, by preventing, so far as we can, the publication of the advertisements of unreliable or dishonest parties; and also for the exposure of the fraudulent practices of men who claim to be honest and reliable Poultry Breeders, but who in reality are frauds and "dead beats," and by their dishonest manner of doing business cause honest and reliable men and the poultry business to be regarded with unjust suspicion: **HEREBY BIND OURSELVES, each and every one, to carry out to the letter the following agreement, viz.:** We pledge ourselves not to insert the card or advertisement of any one after receiving notice from any of the undersigned publishers of Poultry Journals, that the individual or firm is a defaulter in the payment of bills for advertising, or any bills in connection with said office; and also, that it shall be the duty of every publisher signing this agreement, to immediately notify all other publishers of poultry papers, of any case of fraudulent dealing by a breeder or firm; *but in every case, clear and conclusive evidence shall be necessary to establish the fraud before the breeder shall be published as a swindler.*

It is also agreed, that each journal signing this agreement, shall keep a public record in which shall be placed the name and residence of all those who are unworthy of credit, and also the names of all who are published as defaulters or as frauds, with the reasons for their being so published given in full; and it is also agreed, that the name and residence of all who are published

in the journals as defaulters, shall be published in three consecutive issues, the same to be copied by the undersigned in their respective journals for the time specified above (three issues).

It is also agreed, that on notice from any one of the undersigned that any person or firm has refused or defaulted in their payment, or has been convicted of fraudulent dealing, (said notice to contain a full statement of the facts connected therewith,) that all advertisements of the said defaulter shall be immediately withdrawn from the journals controlled by the undersigned, and not again inserted until they receive notice from the journal making the complaint, that the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted.

AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL,

C. J. WARD.

POULTRY BULLETIN,

WM. H. KIRBY, *Bus. Manager.*

FANCYERS' JOURNAL,

JOS. M. WADE.

POULTRY NATION,

POULTRY NATION CO.

DOMINION POULTRY GAZETTE,

DANIEL ALLEN.

SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL,

E. B. HARTWELL, *Manager.*

CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL,

S. FRANK WILSON.

We missed the name of the *Poultry World* and its proprietor, H. H. Stoddard, from the list; but Mr. C. J. Ward wrote us, "Stoddard refuses to join." This is odd. We broached the formation of almost such an association for mutual protection in 1874 and 1875, and, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Stoddard was with us wholly in the desire to carry it out. Let us look over some of the correspondence relative to it:

"Feb. 16, 1874. I am glad to see the A. P. A. is going to combine with us publishers to put down dishonest dealers; but it is most too bad that they should so word their resolution as to half insinuate that we have not been fighting all the while to do this. It is not so easy a thing to do. A publisher's self-interest prompts him to do it, if nothing else does. The work of squelching and branding rascals will have to be mostly done by the Association itself. The Association must hold regular courts of inquiry, and we publishers can aid such tribunals by reporting

such evidence as we possess. Yours is a splendid paper; I can say it from the bottom of my heart. You are right in saying my resolution cuts off the stockholders of the *Bulletin* from eligibility to office. H. H. STODDARD."

"May 17, 1875. We are overhauling our list, and making out a list of those that fail to pay, 'deadheads,' etc., which we will forward to you with marginal notes, and wish you would do the same. H. H. STODDARD."

"July 29th. Common-sense should lead all publishers to report dead-beats to each other, if there is no organization."

"Aug. 5, 1875. Of course I feel sore about — since he charged me with breaking faith. I never have broken faith with any human being in my life. I stand ready to co operate in any way that my judgment approves, with you or any other poultry journal. The simplest common-sense indicates that we should combine to protect ourselves. If you can find honor in —, however, you will do what many reliable poultry-men have failed to do. (I do not allude to anything concerning —'s relations with the A. P. A., but to his transactions in eggs and fowls.) H. H. STODDARD."

"Aug. 18, 1875. Am glad the A. P. A. are after —. I think he will turn out a scoundrel. I am investigating him on my own hook, and if I find out anything, will let you know. A union of, say, *JOURNAL*, *World*, and *Nation*, flanked by the A. P. A., can give these dead-beats hail Columbia. H. H. STODDARD."

Who can blame us, after this, that we wonder at not seeing the *Poultry World* head the list. But, ah! this explains it:

"Sept. 14, 1875. — is as good as pie in streaks, and as unreasonable and childish and jealous as a dolt by turns. *All fighting and instances of swindling damage you and I by bringing poultry into disrepute.* II. H. STODDARD."

We must not combine to wipe out the dead-beats, awindlers, and frauds, and place the poultry interest above suspicion, because that "would damage you and I by bringing poultry into disrepute." We think with our associates in this, if we are honest men, principle will lead us to place the cause we espouse above suspicion by drumming from the ranks all that are dishonorable in word or deed. It is this conniving at fraud—winking at unfair dealing so long as the money flows in an uninterrupted stream into the gaping, insatiable pockets—that has turned from the fancy in disgust many men that would have done it honor.

IMPORTATIONS.

Since March 1, 1876, Mr. A. McLaren has imported for his own breeding:—March 1st, per steamship *Anchoria*, one trio B. B. Red fowls, (from Job Mason, Worcester, Eng.), and one trio Duckwings. August 15, 1876, from Mr. F. E. Spence's sale of imported birds, in New York, one B. B. Red Game cock, and one Brown Red Gamecock. September, 1876, per steamship *Halboetia*, one pair B. B. Red fowls, one B. B. Red stag, one pair Brown Red fowls, and a trio Duckwings. The last importation are all noted birds, having won many prizes at all the prominent English shows. A. McLAREN.

We have received a copy of the photograph of the poultry quarters advertised by Mr. W. G. Tracy, and advise our patrons to add one at least to their collection. The photograph has been engraved by one of our contemporaries for an October issue, but without doing the subject justice. Mr. Tracy stands upon our books with a clean record. His name is good, his stock is good, and this photograph of his yards shows them to be among the finest we ever saw.

The promised work upon Poultry Cholera, by Drs. Dickie and Merry, is received. After a careful reading, we endorse it as one of the very best books for the fancier that has come to our notice. As a treatise upon the prevention of the dreaded cholera, it is

worthy the attention of every breeder. The chapter on sanitary management, or the one on dietic management, are worth fully the price of the book. The same is true of the chapter on auxiliary causes, or of any other one chapter in the book. We hope the gentlemen, having started their pens in behalf of the ailing poultry world, will favor us with a treatise upon the diseases, their causes and cure, that shall include all the breeder and fancier have to contend with. Such a work is needed.

Our old friend, James McCann, has been elected Orator of the Alumni at the reunion at Roanoke College, West Virginia, in June next. Writing us, he wishes to be remembered to all his old correspondents and friends.

Premium List of Maine Poultry Association can be had of the secretary, Frederick Fox, Portland, Me., of Central Maine, from F. E. McFadden, Fairfield Me.; of Indiana Poultry Association, from Edw. G. Bagley.

MS. RECEIVED: "Explanation," G. P. Burnham; How to Breed Games, Neil Thompson; Plymouth Rocks, Dr. Dickie; Color of Legs in Plymouth Rocks, S. B. J.; Birds, "P. B.;" Zoo. Notes, "Hoon;" My Chickens, Wm. Wood; Wild Fowl Shooting, O. D. Foulks, etc.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

R. W. Mills, Webster Groves, Mo., Breeder of choice fowls. L. Goodin, Kenton, Ohio, Partridge Cochins. Mrs. M. A. Stevenson, Chagrin Falls, O., Leghorns and P. Rocks. Edw. Lutz, Pittsburg, Pa., Brown Leghorns. George Butters, Oak Park, Ill., Houdans and Light Brahmans. T. D. Adams, Franklin, Pa., G. S. Hamburgs and Cocker Spaniels. L. A. Bartlett, Manchester, N. H., Games. Price List of Microscopes, Jas. W. Queen & Co., Philadelphia. D. E. Moon, Rochester, Pa., Partridge Cochins a specialty. Geo. E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y., S. S. Polish fowls and Trumpeters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SALEM LETTER.—No. 4.

A visit to the New York Aquarium, which I made during this month, was a little disappointing; for, although I did not expect to see the live whale, knowing him to be dead, I had forgotten the statement, which I now remember to have seen in the papers, concerning the loss of many specimens by poison, and consequently I did expect to see more large fishes than I found. In the large salt-water tank, besides a few small dogfish and a couple of skates, was an animal which I believe was some sort of a porpoise. He was five or six feet long, and appeared in good spirits, despite a wound or two near the tail, evidently the result of rough usage with a slip-nose when captured. The show as a whole was a good one, and might not have disappointed me in the least, had I remembered the calamity, and also made proper allowances for the ardor and enthusiasm of paid reporters and enterprising advertisers. The catalogue for sale in the hall (for the cheap price of five cents) was out of date, and many of the tanks belied the statements made in it, so many had been the subsequent changes; and there appeared to be several errors in the card labels attached to some of the tanks.

I should be glad to give some account of what interested me most among the very many rare and curious water-inhabitants. Not the least in interest was the beautiful Kingyo, recently described and figured in *THE JOURNAL*. The tank of anemones contained specimens which struck me as exceedingly beautiful. As I recall the many wonders of the place I cannot refrain from confessing that possibly the heat of the day and a feeling of considerable fatigue may have contributed more than I realized toward the unfavorable impression. But it is impossible to be

denied that the fading of the many plants calculated to be ornamental, the faults in the catalogue and labeling, the addition of exhibitions of trained birds, legerdemain, and a woman who rivaled pearl-divers in remaining under water, all tended naturally to indicate an anxiety on the part of the management lest the merits of the exhibition as an aquarium, *solely*, should not prove sufficient to be remunerative, or to pay the expenses. There was continuous music by a band, which, though not disagreeable in itself, I should rather not have heard there.

The New York correspondent of the Boston religious weekly called the *Congregationalist*, in a recent letter, laments the fact that the New York Aquarium is to be opened on Sundays, and that it has fallen into German hands—hence the new plan. I am not sure that I have positive objections against opening the hall on Sundays, but I am sorry the founders of the institution have abandoned it—if indeed this is the case.

Instead of mentioning a very few of the creatures which took up the most of my attention, I will postpone that, merely adding that I do not wish to influence any one not to visit the Aquarium when in New York. On the other hand, go by all means, for it is well worth a long visit, and go speedily, for I cannot but fear a degenerating.

Speaking of aquariums, it may be a surprise to many of your readers to hear that there is an interesting aquarium in Boston, belonging to the well known and remarkable Wm. E. Baker, which has recently been opened to the public for the small admission price of twenty-five cents. A few days ago I visited it, and will try to give your readers some idea of how it looks, and the contents. It is located in the second story, with an entrance at 13 West street, in two large rooms. My description is made up chiefly from notes taken last March before the exhibition had been opened to the public. If I am too lengthy cut me in two; but I will try not to be dull.

Upon ascending the stairs I found myself in a large but not well-lighted room, containing perhaps fifteen of twenty ordinary aquarial tanks. These contained the salt-water specimens, and I kept on to a lighter, larger, and much more cheerful apartment. This room was likewise well provided with tanks. The first fishes I chanced to see were a multitude of young eels from two to three inches long, and slender in proportion—what I have heard boys call “shoe string eels.” These had been huddled together near the sandy bottom in a corner of their home, but when disturbed by my entrance, swam in a lively manner around the tank in tiny, bewildering, but graceful curves. They may have been one hundred and fifty in number. Two or three tanks contained sticklebacks, the builders of those curious nests, which they are said to be so courageous in defending. Nothing was lacking but the nests, the enemies, and the courageous defense. They are worth looking at, however, for their sprightly movements—backward it seemed as easily as forward. Other fish of about their size, one or two inches long, were to be seen. One tank with myriads of young California salmon, hatched at this aquarium. Many of these have since been used to stock a pond at Mr. Baker's place in Wellesley. The water in another tank was spangled with delicate, almost transparent, striped dace; and there were minnows of different kinds, and young trout. All these smaller fish were of minor interest to me, compared with other features of the exhibition. There were many sorts of larger fresh-water fish; white and yellow perch, shiners, bream, pout, pickerel (one of which I saw in the very act of dropping her spawn, attended closely by the male), a cat-fish which would weigh two or three pounds, multitudes of golden and silver carp, newts, bass, trout, etc.

One end of the room was occupied by two pens—or they might be called low tanks—say eight feet long by four wide, each containing water six or eight inches deep, one the home of a host

of turtles, the other denized by a herd of enormous bull frogs, which latter, I thought last spring, might make rare music later in the season. Many of the frogs were well-nigh monstrous in size, and their muscular hind legs would have made a Frenchman's mouth water. Those individuals which have had a surfeit of water, and want to dry off in the air, are provided with pieces of board, which they mount and solemnly sail round their miniature pond upon. At the time of my March visit there were several small fish in this pond, but I fear some of them shared what the keeper said would be the fate of the smaller frogs when their larger brethren should yield to the promptings of their returning summer appetite, *i. e.*, to be devoured. “Do you rear many of the tadpoles?” I asked, referring to a lot of them which I had noticed in various stages of development. “No,” was the answer, “when small they are usually fed out to the large ones.” The turtle pen had in its center a mound covered with moss, enclosed in coarse wire netting, which rose some inches above the surface of the water, and, sloping gradually into it, served as a river- or pond bank for the turtles to climb upon, which many of them had done. There may have been fifty or sixty turtles, but in this tank there were no very large specimens. On my last visit I examined the turtles quite carefully, but do not know their names. There were the yellow spotted turtles, and many of the similar sort with no yellow back spots, but with brilliant yellow under-shells. There were several of those, which we boys used to call mud-turtles, with very coarse, dirt-colored shells, and with the tenderer skin of a bright, pinkish-red. One, a “southern terrapin,” with skin grayish, spotted with a darker color, swam toward me, and gazed beseechingly into my face with a look of intelligence that surprised me.

In the rear of the turtle pond was a mimic shore, made lively by automatic figures driven by water power. Here were to be seen miniature mills with revolving, water-dashed wheels; a fisherman twitching his rod up and down perpetually, expecting to see a fish at the end of his imaginary line, but never catching even a turtle. I remember a tiny circular saw in one of the mills. The whole contrivance made quite a bustle, as the water-wheels flew round, and a little blacksmith dealt vigorous blows on his half-ounce anvil in his little shop. Near the entrance to this room was a circular pen about ten feet in diameter, containing several inches of water, and surrounded by a fence of convenient height for one to lean upon, standing. This was the home of three immense snapping-turtles, either one of which would have been uncomfortably crowded in an upright flour-barrel. Their backs projected out of the water, forming islands, which a pair of muskrats, residing in a cage raised above the water in the center of the enclosure, evidently considered convenient places to occupy when performing their toilet, which they did in my presence in a way resembling kittens, each on the back of a huge turtle. The turtles were very loth to show any signs of life, excepting to take a blank survey of the surface of the water in their immediate neighborhood. There was no “snap” to them. Why should there have been, when they had felt no appetite for four or five months? The keeper fed the muskrats each with a chunk of parsnip. The snapping-turtles were not there at the time of my last visit.

Next this pen is the tank for the seals, of which there were two at my first visit, while a few days ago I found four, one of which was very large and exceedingly handsome in his coat. This latter one was called “Billy,” and succeeded in getting a fish away from one of the others, after making the water splash in all directions. He was evidently the “bully” of the crowd. I spent much time in looking at the seals, as I also did in New York, where is a very fine, deep tank for them. The faces of seals are quite intelligent in appearance, and do not belie them either, for they have turned out to be very teachable. They are certainly more

awkward out of the water than any duck, and remind me of a man with hands and legs tied, laid upon the ground and trying to help himself. The sleek wetness of their coat gives them a flabby appearance, as if they might spread out like cooling candy, or, if an incision were made, run out till empty, like the ancient Oriental skin bottles of wine. I suppose, though, they are, in their own line very strong and muscular, notwithstanding the tied-up feet. Their eyes are black, and very large, but strangely flat, with no convexity. I believe there never was a short-sighted seal. The slit back of each eye is probably their apology for an ear. They have two flippers with strong claws, and two hind fins or flippers at the rear end of their body, in the position of a man's hands when applauding a political speech, and over these, the three forming a close trio, a short flatfish tail.

But the crowning feature (to me) of this entertainment was a pen of three live beavers, the first I ever saw, and, I think, a rare curiosity to most people. They had a shallow water pen and a dry place for a bed-chamber, into which they passed from the water up an inclined plane. They were perhaps four times as large as the muskrats, perhaps more. They might weigh as much as a cocker spaniel, but it is difficult to say, for their hair is long and almost erect. They resembled huge, long-haired rats in general appearance. Their tails were thinner than I had expected, more leathery and flat. They stood on their haunches, took apples and ate them as squirrels would eat nuts. Their hind feet are larger than the fore, and webbed for swimming. As they gnawed the bark from green brambles, they could be heard all over the room, like an immense rat. The wood itself offers little resistance to their terrible teeth; they have no trees to fell, but strip off long pine chips every night for a dry couch. These chips look like those made by a Yankee boy with a sharp, new penknife, long and nearly the same size for the whole length. Many were severed from the branches, except at one end, and looked just as if the strip had been whittled, the knife stopping at each stroke before the shaving dropped. I saw several branches four or five feet long and two or three inches in diameter, which they had brought up from the water to the bed, following out their now useless instinct to build a dwelling. The voice of one, disturbed while eating an apple, was very peculiar, resembling the half-complaining, half-complacent, soft cry of a year and a half old child, and is sometimes as human and expressive as the cooing tone of a little girl nestling; a doll.

The small crocodile or alligator in this aquarium was the liveliest one I ever saw, which is not saying much for his activity. He would open his mouth a short space, showing its yellow interior, and give forth a hiss, when he saw me approach.

In the room devoted to salt-water specimens, were sea-anemones of different colors, sea-cucumbers, a lump fish, sea robins, resembling small sculpins with the addition of very large pectoral fins of a brilliant color, crabs, seap, the fish so common in Buzzard's Bay, but I think not found north of Cape Cod.

The dog show was a fine one, and was well patronized and enjoyed by a fine class of people. The attendants whom Mr. Watts provided to care for the dogs were a very rough, swaggering, dirty-looking lot, and it is a pity they could not have been compelled to comb their hair, and have been provided with cheap, clean coats. I have no doubt they took excellent care of the valuable dogs confided to them. It is rather remarkable that such an interest should have been aroused by this dog show, just after such a season of excitement against the canine race. The scarcity of *spitz* was noticeable, and it is better that they are unpopular. The removal of dogs by their owners for exercise during the exhibition hours was objectionable, and visitors were tantalized by many empty pens. And the lack of labels, necessitating the purchase of a catalogue, seemed to me to be a remediable fault.

P. B.

WAS IT A CUCKOO?

In the last number of THE JOURNAL I noticed an answer to Mr. P. Welch's question in the August number. Undoubtedly the bird seen by Mr. Welch was the cowpen bird (*Molothrus pecoris*), whose habits seem to be almost the same as the European cuckoo. They both lay their egg in the nest of a smaller species—our cow-bird in the nest of the Maryland yellow throat most frequently, also in those of the chipping sparrow, summer yellow-bird, several species of flycatchers, and in some species of thrush; the European cuckoo also lays its egg in the nest of the titlark, hedge sparrow, and like small birds. There is this difference between them, however: the cow-bird's egg hatches sooner than those of the species in whose nest it is laid, and these eggs are deserted to care for the intruder, and do not produce any young. On the other hand, the cuckoo's egg hatches out with the others, and our young cuckoo ungratefully "kicks out" his foster brothers and sisters to make room for himself. I think Mr. H. B. Marsh (in same number) will find nothing phenomenal in his observations in regard to the cuckoo, as our bird (*Coccyzus Americanus*) hatches and rears its own young like other birds. The popular idea in regard to the European cuckoo is undoubtedly correct.

MOORESTOWN, N. J.

E. HARRIS.

WAS IT A CUCKOO?

A correspondent in the August number of your journal, having found a nest containing "three or four very small eggs, and one, two or three times the size of the others," asks the question, Was it a cuckoo? In other words, did the cuckoo lay the large egg?

In questions pertaining to ornithology and oology, minute description of the bird, nest, color, markings, size and shape of the egg is generally necessary to give a positive answer; but this is so plain a case, any novice in oology can give definite information. It is very generally believed by those not versed in ornithology and oology, that the cuckoo lays in the nests of other birds, thereby compelling the owner of the nest to hatch and rear her (cuckoo) young, in conjunction with her own. This is not the case with our American birds. Both varieties of our cuckoo—the yellow billed (*Coccyzus Americanus*) and the black-billed (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) build their own nests and rear their own young.

The small bird was, no doubt, the yellow warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*), and the bird laying the large egg was the cow blackbird (*Molothrus pecoris*), the only American bird guilty of such meanness. It is quite common to find one of their eggs in the nest of several varieties of our smaller birds, and I have occasionally found two.

WM. WOOD.

EAST WINDSOR HILL, September 12, 1877.

MORE INFORMATION DESIRED.

I would like the opinion of several unprejudiced breeders, whether they consider it the correct idea, in judging young Asiatics, to give the preference to heavy weights? Is it fair? Why should such a distinction be made in judging birds, that vary from three to five months' difference in age?

Were all of the same age, then there would be some reason for applying such discrimination—as it is, it is entirely too unjust to pass uncorrected.

Because Mr. X has unusual facilities for hatching chickens extra early, is it fair that his stuffed birds, when nine months old, should compete against the birds of Mr. Y, who, not being as fortunately situated as Mr. X, has to show his birds at the age of five months? It seems still more unfair, when it is afterwards

found out that at nine months of age Mr. Y's birds scored the *most points*. Is it any more fair to saddle this *weighty*, nonsensical "*idea*" on the Asiatics, than it would be to apply the same to any other breeds? Won't some of the veterans, those heavy breeders, arise and enlighten us, and other heathen that seek so earnestly for the TRUTH?

Haven't we got nearly an *abundance* of poultry books; and sum them all up, what is there *new* or novel in them? I fear Isaac's "advance sheets" have not had the desired effect,—that of a peace-offering. How dare you speak out in meeting? Being in Connecticut, it is expected you would follow that maxim, "When in Rome we do as the Romans do;" or, more plainly speaking, follow the ways of the *world*, especially when there was a brilliant prospect for an "ad.," and the commission on what you might run off. Then it was his first-born, a sort of autobiography of his hen experience, something a la "*hen fever*." Isaac will advance no more *advance sheets* to you to cover thusly with *wet blankets*. I just again glanced at the first page, and saw your motto, "*Not for itself, but for all.*" Oh, that is it eh—you stick to your colors? Well, this is refreshing, and certainly an astonishing era in poultry literature—a case where *principle* outweighs the dollar. Tally one for F. J. Inquiringly yours,

BALTIMORE, Oct., 1877.

PAUL PRY.

CURIOSITIES.

I must tell you a curious thing, though perhaps not worth publication. I read in one of your back numbers a lady's gushing account of her experience with the Madeira vine, of its flowers and their sweetness. As I had had a plant of that name for years, and had known of many others, and no sign of a flower had appeared on them, I began to think the writer must have meant some other plant. Lately, on looking at the vine growing over my porch, I was surprised at discovering some buds, which have since developed into elegant and fragrant flowers. Stranger still, a lady living in Iowa reports the same unexpected phenomenon as having occurred with her Madeira vine, and another lady in this village, who had never seen them flower before, has hers in full bloom. Can it be that the plant blossoms periodically, and that only with long intervals of non-flourescence?

I wonder if any of your readers have ever heard of *Phallus impudicus*, or *Stinking morel*, a fungus which has an extremely fetid odor? One grew on the decaying timbers underneath my porch this summer, and for several hours no one could imagine where the dreadful smell came from. It was as if a large dog was lying dead close to the front door.

Your colored plate is magnificent. It reflects the greatest credit on the artist. I hope he will give some more.

ARNPRIOR, Oct. 3, 1877.

E. W. BEAVEN.

MANX CATS.

I am the possessor of a Manx cat (I had something to say about him at one time in the JOURNAL). Some time since, a little German boy espied "Dick," and sang out, "Our old cat got one like dat; him got no tail; we no like him; we kill him." I expressed my regret, and told him I would have bought it from him. Some months after, he and a smaller brother came rushing in one morning bright and early, with the intelligence that "Our old cat he got five cats, and four he got no tail." This morning a bright-eyed little creature stopped my way with the exclamation, "Oh, Mr. Welch, our cat has got two kittens that hain't got no tails!" I told her—I confess, as a sort of feeler,—that I had a cat which had no tail, when she replied, with an expression innocence alone can assume, "I didn't know that!"

My main object in this light talk is to give a hint to breeders of any kind. I have known of female Manx cats all my life, but of

no males but my own, as a sire. This rule I have observed, and have always understood as *invariable*: "not more than one or two of a litter from a Manx mother are "no-tails," and so invariably are they female that I have been told by those who have always reared them, that they had never seen or heard of a male. Among these six "no-tails" are four males.

LINDEN, N. J.

P. WELCH.

PLYMOUTH BREEDERS, ATTENTION!

Enclosed I send \$1.50 for a copy of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL for 1877. I borrowed a few of the last numbers a few days ago, but prefer to own them to keep for reference. It is beyond measure the best publication on the *poultry question* that has come to my hands—rich, rare, and racy. I have been trying the amateur part of raising poultry, but circumstances have not favored me very much. I raised this year about sixty chicks of the Andalusian persuasion, from which I succeeded in getting fourteen chicks true to feather, the rest were black and white. Not finding them profitable, I exchanged them with Mr. Soule of West Dedham, Mass., for Plymouth Rocks. I had never seen the birds before. S. sent me seven pullets, five hens and two cockerels, females quite dark, but evenly marked in plumage; cockerels very light. I have since bought a cock and two hens of V. C. Gilman of Nashua, about answering I. K. Felch's mating No. 1, excepting that the cock has a dark back. Judging from what he says, and from what I have read, to raise the right kind of birds I require to have two breeding pens. Is it so? Again, judging from an article written by E. A. Samuels, I run some risk in breeding from two different strains. Will you advise me in the matter, and help me to start right? Would it be better for me to start with birds of one strain, or breed from females of both strains, with the Gilman cocks? What bird do you consider the greatest layers—Black Spanish, Black Minorcas, or Leghorns? Do any excel the Plymouth Rocks?

The Gilman cock I have weighs eight pounds, the hen about six pounds, pullets nearly five pounds. A pullet four months old, killed and plucked, weighed four pounds, raised from eggs procured from H. H. Stoddard, killed because it was not right in color. I have inflicted upon you a long letter, but as I am commanded to "ask if I would receive," I have asked. Shall I receive I shall be grateful for any advice you may offer.

MONTREAL, Oct., 1877.

S. J. ANDRUS.

FELCH'S NEW BOOK.

Mr. J. M. WADE:

Dear Sir,—When a man who is qualified to edit a magazine, in his estimate of a writer on poultry acknowledges his "success as a breeder," and his "general recognition as an authority in poultry matters," it is to be supposed that if the one in the chair criticises the opinions of the "successful breeder and recognized authority," his remarks will be of a kind that bespeaks not the spirit of an interested debater, but of the candid and impartial investigator, who is generous enough to take as the meaning of the writer he is dissecting, not what that writer "might mean," but what the connection of selected sentences do mean when united with what gives to an unsophisticated reader the author's well known opinions. It does not increase the confidence of young readers in an editor when, as a critic, he shows his hand as a captious sophist. If the critic knew better than Webster did the meaning of "thoroughbred," I would say no more. Can it be true that the acceptance of his definition "bred from the best blood" was, as used by Mr. Felch, intended to imply "the commingling of different classes." Can Mr. Wade be blind to the fact that Mr. Felch does clearly impress on the reader's mind the idea that "inbreeding in thorough-breds shows defects in degeneracy?" If Mr. Felch does not use the word "diformity," he says that in-breeding destroys pro-

liveness, and also (page 7) he says severe in-breeding produces debility, and any physiologist knows that sterility is usually caused by deformity of some organs of the body, and no one can believe that so "successful a breeder" as Mr. Felch would deny that the deformity may be outward affecting the symmetry, as well as inward affecting the procreative organs, yet, not necessarily so; the fact that Mr. Felch does not so express deformity is no reason why he should mean what the critic suggests as a "might mean." (See page 11, paragraph 5.)

Mr. Wade would have Mr. Felch to mean by thoroughbred, "the commingling of the blood of different classes." Can the critic doubt Mr. Felch's belief that "general characteristics defines a breed," and does he not know that by "cross" Mr. Felch means not the introduction of Cochon nor Leghorn blood, but Brahma, and if Brahma, how can the crossing of families of the same variety make their progeny less than thoroughbreds? If Mr. F. has improperly used the words "cross" and "apron," and some other words, the connection in which they stand gives to the reader his idea, and his idea evidently is not what Mr. Wade represents.

I understand Mr. Felch to use Mr. Webster's definition to mean that whether Brahmas or Leghorns were originally of the same color and form, or not, the "Standard of Excellence" expresses an ideal for each of these varieties; that the ideal is consistent with what the characteristics of the breed are, and that by judicious management in mating, the occasional introduction of the blood of other families of the same variety, and selection of the same with reference to any degeneracy in the family, he may certainly preserve continuous health and characteristics so long as not more than one-eighth of new, not "foreign," blood be introduced; his theory being that so much waste is constantly going on, and that the seven-eighths of any family blood will breed out the new blood that was introduced.

I am not prepared to defend his theories of "waste blood," of "perfect mating," of results of certain matings as to "under color;" all I ask is, that if he be criticised, his use of words which his friends should regard as resulting from a want of care in writing, should not be construed to mean what he never intended they should.

"General Remarks" is animadverted upon, and illustrated by a sale by a man in "the East," in a way by no means disproving Mr. Felch's positions as to experience, but as more than hinting that his remarks encourage the "sin of passing of doctored fowls as perfect." If editors and publishers of magazines would so construe the advertisements they receive, how much trade would they have in that line? How much would they have if they criticised them correctly?

Well, the trouble seems to me to be, that Felch is "a successful breeder," that he has secured "general recognition in poultry matters," but that "his firm adherence to certain ideas and principles conceived by him to be right" has made him many opponents.

SHERBORN, MASS.

JOHN FLEMING.

In his preface, Mr. Felch says: "Most of the writers upon the subject herein presented have treated it in general terms, which conveyed very few practical ideas to the mind of the inexperienced breeder. The great need of the inexperienced is something of a specific nature, and this has led me to present in this little work, rules that can be applied in a specific manner." Thus it seems that the work is for the instruction of the beginner—and therefore lack of care and ambiguity are inexcusable. With regard to the word "thoroughbred." Two years ago we were invited by a physician in Buffalo to visit his yards. "I've some of the finest stock in the country. Have paid as high as ten and twenty dollars apiece for my birds. I'd like your advice as to which of my Partridge Cochon cocks I'd better keep." We found him breeding Buff and Partridge Cochons, Dark Dorkings, and three kinds of Bantams—in one yard. Among other broods of chicks was one with a Silver Sebright hen. Of this he said, "That little hen I paid five dollars for" (she was good); "she mated with

that feather-legged Bantam cock. Part of the chicks are marked after him in their legs. They're as fine a lot of chicks as I've got, every one of them thoroughbreds. I've nothing but thoroughbreds. I haven't a mongrel in the lot. I expect to take some premiums this winter." He had accepted the Websterian definition of the word. Procured the best blood and turned them into one yard—to turn out what?

Mr. Fleming touches but lightly upon the most important part of the work,—the "General Remarks." Plucking, trimming, and doctoring of plumage should not be contemned by any honest member of the fancy.—Ed.]

A CRITICISM.

I notice that your August number is in a white dress, or what a writer in the *American Poultry Journal* and *Record* pleases to call a "shirt," in regard to the *Southern Poultry Journal*. September number ditto. Is white an appropriate dress for this time of year? I like your former cover better. One of your patrons came in Saturday night. I said to him: "They have got a good one this time, right up." As I handed it to him, he said: "Well, they don't put a cover on it now; I wonder what's the reason." I was surprised to see the colored illustration. It is good. How would it do for your JOURNAL to begin next January to give a "chromo" edition? I mean giving as good illustrations as this sample, and not like the sham of 29 Pearl street. I should not be able to take it at \$2.25, but there are many that would be. I could pay \$2.00, the same as for the *American Poultry Journal* and *Record*. I am glad to see that your colored illustration is pasted into the magazine and not loose, also that there is a thin paper to face it. Yours, etc., WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 24, 1877.

[A white, or as they say out West, a "boiled" shirt, is everywhere and at all seasons necessary for full dress occasions. But this was not the reason we used a white cover. The regular paper gave out, and as only a "mill-full" can be had at a time, the JOURNAL paper not being a marketable size, this would carry us far into 1878, while we expect to make a change with the new year that will necessitate a change of paper. Further, the cover is of no account beyond a protection for the paper until ready for the binder. While we do not favor a chromo edition, we may occasionally give a colored plate. We cannot agree with either our correspondent or the editor of the *Poultry World* with regard to the chromos appearing in that magazine. As chromos they are very fair, and are only "shams" so far as they are palmed off as portraits. Evidently Ludlow does not get all the credit that is his due.—Ed.]

THE STANDARD.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.:

I have just received your JOURNAL, and notice your publication of "Standard on Hondans." At one of the meetings of the A. P. A. this matter came up, and after a full and free discussion of the effect of publishing standards by poultry journals, it was believed that it would be a damage to the A. P. A., some persons preferring to cut their standards from poultry papers to buying one. And it was voted that the journals be requested not to publish the standard on any variety complete; publish, if they please, the description, but not give the points, or *vice versa*, and refer to the Standard for points or description, as the case might be. This would help its sale, I think, and both you and the Association be benefited. I think you must have forgotten it. Several other of our journals had forgotten it and did what you have. I called their attention to the matter, and they have cheerfully complied with the action of the meeting. The A. P. A. is still in debt, but I hope we shall sell Standards enough this season to help us out.

Yours, etc.,

C. A. SWEET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1877.

[Our motto, "Not for itself but for all," has clashed with its converse, not for all but for itself. The A. P. A. will please accept our apology, believing we did not detract intentionally

from their source of income. We hope the Association may be freed from its debt, but it has become a question with us as to its value as an organization, if the journals advocating the very cause for which it was convened may not use the sole result of its convention for the benefit of their patrons—the poultry fancy. President Sweet has our thanks for his evident desire that we also should be benefited; but it is not “only money” we are after. The Standard is advertised in our advertising pages. We cannot descend to the dodge of sensational literature by giving half the story, and, “For the remainder, see ———. For sale at our office.”—Ed.]

A DISPUTE FOR A BIRD-HOUSE.

In an arbor near my home is a double bird-house, with the entrances at opposite ends. Early in June while a pair of white-bellied swallows occupied one end, a pair of bluebirds that had just turned their first brood adrift began to examine the other. The swallows did not want such near neighbors, and attacked them at once. They would swoop on the bluebirds from above, when the bluebirds would turn upon them pursue and engage with them. All of the birds stayed near by, but a fourth would not take part in the battle unless a third interfered. The bluebirds gained a decided advantage, keeping the swallows from the house. They were very exultant and cheered each other in a reassuring way; but the swallows were desperate, and returned again and again to the attack, finally, however, giving up and taking possession of another bird-house about fifteen yards away, the bluebirds taking possession of the disputed quarters. For a few days there seemed to be peace, but it was not lasting. The swallows returned to the scene of their defeat and succeeded in driving the bluebirds away. This last attack seemed to be made out of pure revenge, as the swallows did not re-occupy the house. The bluebirds took possession of another artificial nest in the same arbor, and both pairs successfully raised their broods. They quarreled no more, though only a few yards apart. About two weeks after the bluebirds were forced to vacate, and when both birds were engaged in the duties of incubation, I had the curiosity to open the disputed house, and found five swallow's eggs in one side and four bluebird's eggs in the other.

F. T. JENCKS.

LEG WEAKNESS IN PIGEONS.

I have found out one great cause of leg weakness in pigeons that can be easily prevented, but never cured by bone meal or any other bone-making substance.

Don't make nest-boxes too big; fix them so that a pair of birds can rest comfortably in them; have sides at least four and a half inches high, so that by no possibility the birds can shuffle themselves out and try to walk before their time and by so doing never walk at all. And let me here say that only the biggest, strongest, and best as a rule are most apt to leave the nest when poorly fed, thus allowing only the survival of the weak and puny. Let those who can afford it get nest-pans and save their prices two for one in the first sitting.

B. F. FOX.

PARKER CITY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Since my oil business has taken so much of my time, I cannot even write a friendly letter once a week, to say nothing of writing for the poultry press. I have, however, not neglected my pets, and have some very promising birds now growing. Our new society here—the Parker City Poultry Association—also takes some of my time, as I am both President and Corresponding Secretary, on account of want of working material experience in conducting a poultry show. We will hold our show here Dec. 5, 6, and 7, and will offer good premiums for a local show, and pay them the last day of the show. You may depend on it, our show will be found each year in the list. I, in the name of

the society, as its President, desire to thank you for your very liberal donation, and be assured it will not be forgotten.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

WHISKERED OWLS.

I am the fortunate possessor of a pair of whiskered owls. I would like to know their relative value to other owls, all other points equal; and their origin, whether African or English.

MICHAEL STANTON.

The Second Annual show of the Eastern Connecticut Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in New London, January 15-18, 1878, inclusive.

CHAS. W. WALKER, Cor. Sec.

The Wisconsin State Poultry Association Show will be held at Milwaukee from the 19th to 26th, inclusive, January next (1878).
G. ZIEGLER, Sec. Wis. State P. Assoc.

THE FIELD MOUSE.

This little animal is so well known to nearly every one, that it needs no very particular description. When full-grown the body is about three and a half inches long, of a very dark lead color, approaching almost to black, with a slight tinge of red on the back and sides; head short and thick; ears small and round; the eyes small and partly concealed with hair; tail about an inch in length. They frequent all kinds of land, but their favorite resort is the low, moist meadows that border on woodlands or sheltered by hills. Early in the spring when the snowdrifts are gone from the margin of the fields, hundreds of their nests may be seen, and these, with the paths leading from one to another, present a very singular appearance.

The habits of these little creatures are peculiar and very amusing, and the writer has spent many an hour in watching them that night, perhaps, have been more profitably employed. The greater part of their existence, when not in search of food, seems to be made up in chasing each other about their runways, and the speed with which they will go from one path to another is surprising.

They feed on almost everything vegetable, from the coarsest grasses to the finest grains, and even on the bark of trees. In the deep snows they often do very serious damage to small fruit-trees by gnawing off the bark, and young orchards have sometimes been entirely destroyed by them. In the spring and early summer they feed on the young and tender grasses, but as the stalk grows harder they cut it off close to the ground, and by repeated cuttings bring it down to where the leaves and stalk are juicy and succulent. This accounts for the little bunches of straw or grass stems which we see in places frequented by them.

The nest of the field mouse is made of fine dry grass, usually under a stump, stone heap, or other secure place, though in summer they often build on the surface among the thick grass. They produce six or seven times a year, and bring forth from five to eight young at a litter, and were it not that they have so many enemies they would increase to a frightful extent. Owls, cats, hawks, foxes, etc., prey upon them: indeed, they constitute almost the entire food, summer and winter, of the last-mentioned animal. For some cause which I am unable to explain, field mice are much more abundant some seasons than they are at others. The past summer has been marked by an unusual scarcity of their numbers, and in fields that were overrun with them a year ago none are to be found.

They are easily tamed and make very pretty and interesting pets, much superior to the common white mice, as they never get their fur soiled and dirty, and their habits are more amusing.

WASHINGTON.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

SHAPE.

Each of the leading breeds of fowls has its distinctive shape. Every one knows what is meant by the "Brahma shape," the "Cochin shape," the "Leghorn shape," the "Hamburg shape," the "Dorking shape," etc. The shape and symmetry of each of these breeds are as well known and distinctive as their colors. This should also be the case with the Plymouth Rock, but the term "Plymouth Rock Shape" would not convey a very definite idea. It would suggest the Brahma shape to one man, to another the Cochin shape, and to a third, something else, and so on.

This time two years ago there was an effort made to induce breeders of Plymouth Rocks to adopt a shape which should be uniform and characteristic. Breeders were asked to cooperate to this end, and the A. P. A. was petitioned to make some suggestion in reference to it, but nothing came of it, and the result is, that there is no distinctive shape for the Plymouth Rock.

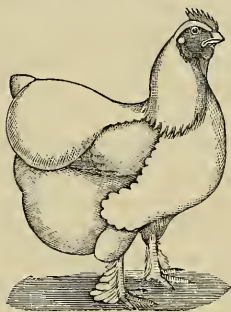


FIG. 1.

This fact was fully illustrated at the Centennial show last year. Each exhibitor had birds of a different shape from almost every other. So much was this the case that it attracted general attention, and our artist, at the suggestion of Dr. Dickie, made sketches of several birds for purposes of illustration. These sketches were shown to several leading fanciers at the time they were made, and on comparison with the originals, were pronounced good representations of them. For the purpose of more fully illustrating the subject, by comparison, sketches were also made of a Dorking hen, and a Partridge Cochin hen.

Figure 1 represents the Cochin shape nearly in perfection. Shortness of body from front to rear, and depth of body perpendicularity, are here well shown. The cushion and fluff are also well developed,—in short, this is nearly a typical outline of a Cochin. The bird was owned at Chestnut Grove Stock Farm, and was an extraordinarily fine one.

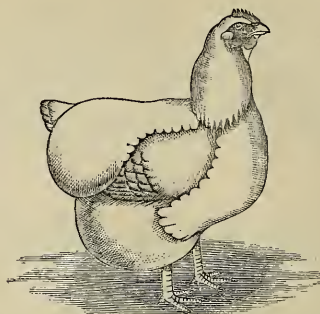


FIG. 2.

Figure 2 represents a *Cochin Rock*. She was exhibited by a gentleman in Central New York, though bred in Eastern Massachusetts. Many readers can tell *who* bred her from her shape. She was a ten-pound hen, and from the figure can be seen to be more like a Cochin than a Plymouth Rock in shape.

This type is largely represented at the different shows throughout the country, and has often won prizes. It is not a difficult matter to guess how this type is bred.

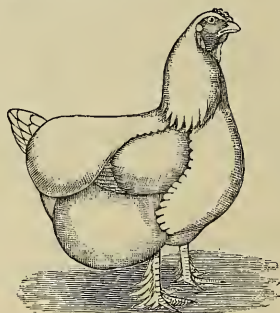


FIG. 3.

Figure 3 is a *Brahma Rock*. Some of her companions in the coop had feathered legs and pea combs.

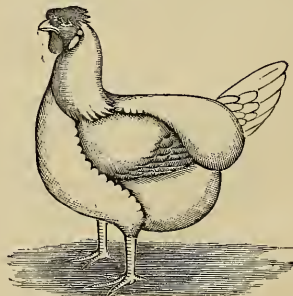


FIG. 4.

Figure 4 is a *Leghorn Rock*. This, in our opinion, is less faulty

in outline than either of the two preceding, but was disqualified by a faulty comb (lopped) and white deaf-ear. She was too small; doubtless a good layer, but not a Plymouth Rock.

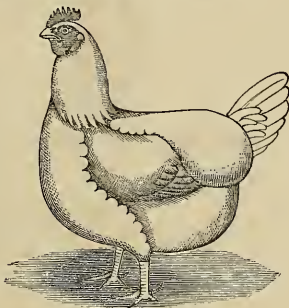


FIG. 5.

Figure 5 represents a Dorking hen belonging to the Canadian exhibit. Aside from being a little too leggy, she is a good illustration of the Dorking shape.

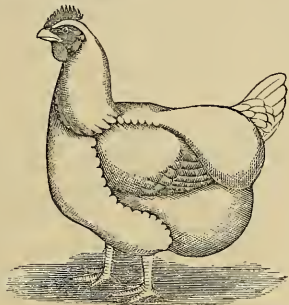


FIG. 6.

Figure 6 represents one of Dr. Dickie's hens, sketched at the same time and place. He claims that she is a *Plymouth Rock*, and, in shape, thinks her preferable to any of the others. Our artist informs us that all the representative *Plymouth Rock* men at the show agreed with the Doctor in opinion in reference to shape.

Other sketches might be given, but this is enough to convey what we want to present on this subject. The breeders of *Plymouth Rocks* should consider this matter. So much dissimilarity in shape, size, and style should not exist, but until some concerted, authoritative action is taken there will not be a change. Different breeders will go on as they have been going, each breeding to suit himself, without regard to any general uniformity.

The A. P. A. should be memorialized again, and asked to define the proper shape for *Plymouth Rocks*, as it is a matter of importance that more uniformity in shape and style should be attained. Mr. A., who breeds *Plymouth Rocks*, should not have *Cochin*-shaped birds to compete with Mr. B.'s *Brahma*-shaped, *Dorking*-shaped, or *Leghorn*-shaped birds, as the case may be.

The *Plymouth Rock* is recognized as a breed, and should have a uniformity and symmetry of its own, as well defined and characteristic as that which belongs to any other recognized breed.

If the outline or symmetry of the *Plymouth Rock* is to be that of the *Cochin*, let that be generally understood. If it is to be different, and to have a symmetry of its own, let that be understood,

and then breeders will know how to proceed. As matters stand now, there is reason for complaint, owing to the want of system and uniformity. We hope the breeders and admirers of *Plymouth Rocks* will keep up the agitation in reference to size, shape, and style until something is accomplished. The incongruities existing, as shown in our illustrations, and as may be seen in every show, should be corrected. The *Standard* does not define the shape of any class of fowls. But how the same *Standard* can be used to judge the different sorts of *Plymouth Rocks* in the same show, is something of a mystery, and cannot be very satisfactory to either judges or exhibitors. What have the *Plymouth Rock* men and the A. P. A. to say about it?

THE LANGSHAN FOWL.

Although the *Langshan* fowls have long been the subject of controversy between their fanciers and the breeders of *Black Cochins* in England, it is only since the importation of the trio by Mr. E. A. Samuels, that mention has been made of the breed in this country. Relative to the controversy we will quote from a work on the *Langshan* fowls we have just received from England:

"In order to make clear the nature of the opposition with which the *Langshans* were met when first introduced to the "fancy," it will be necessary to explain that, previous to the importation, a mongrel black bird had been manufactured by some cross with the *Cochin*. These birds were spoken of by several poultry-writers as the result of a "sport" from the *Cochin* proper; and it was admitted on all hands that, although hens of good color could be obtained, yet that the male birds mottled to a mixture of black and colored feathers, the result being that, according to the author named, "the cocks invariably displayed a mixture of red and yellow after the first moult, if not before, and, in fact, they never gave up the changeable character belonging to accidental breeds." These mongrels were called *Black Cochins*, and they possessed the yellow legs, jaundiced face and ear-lobes, with skins to match, and that tawny dry flesh which is so essentially a characteristic of the *Cochin*. All attempts to popularize these made-up birds failed, in consequence of their propensity to "throw back," and so it happened that they fell into disfavor, being retained only by those men who used them as improvers in the manufacture of black-breasted birds of kindred varieties. From time to time one finds amongst old poultry literature expressions of regret that a *Black Cochin* cock has never been seen. "Hens there are," one writer says, "of the true *Cochin* type, but," he adds, "where to get a cock is the problem which no one appears able to solve." This was the state of affairs up to the beginning of 1872, when Major Croad's birds arrived, and shortly afterwards a letter was published from a *Black Cochin* fancier in the now defunct *Poultry Review*, announcing the arrival of some black (*Langshan*) fowls in H.M.S. *Juno*, from the north of China. About the same time another *Cochin* breeder published a statement to the effect that he had picked up some of the *Langshan* birds cheap on board a China trader in the East India Docks; but inasmuch as he had already participated in the proceeds of the *Juno* importation, and had therefore got *Langshan* blood in his poultry-yard, he had little to gain from this acquisition, more especially as he was anxious to breed these black birds to the same pattern as his *White Cochins*. He sold one of his hens to Mr. Darby, and his *Black Cochins* crossed with this hen were entered in the *Langshan* class at the Crystal Palace Show in 1876, and there received second prize from a judge who had never seen a *Langshan* before. With the arrival of the *Langshan* fowls in 1872, the *Black Cochin* fanciers began to bestir themselves, and to write exultingly of their prospects. These men, be it understood, all belonged to the "pot-hunting" fraternity of that time, and the money invested in their cross-bred mon-

grels was expected to yield a handsome profit; but to do this they had to be brought prominently before the public. Sufficient time being given to rear adult birds from the first cross, a class was obtained for them at the Oxford Show, held in October, 1873, and there it was found that Black Cochins had been metamorphosed by an infusion of Langshan blood!

They had become black-legged, were greatly improved in color, had developed larger combs and longer tails; although the sickles were in several instances missing, and no efforts had been spared to make the birds as like Cochins as possible. Upon reference to a published criticism of this class in the *Poultry Review*, we find that the reporter said: "The class was disappointing; there was great room for improvement; the birds were backward, stilly, and far behind what they must be." A month later these birds were again exhibited at the Crystal Palace, a class being obtained by the "pot-hunters" presenting a cup value three guineas; and the unfavorable verdict given at the previous show was so remarkably qualified by the reporter of the *Poultry Review* at the Palace, that we can only conclude that either his opinion or the birds had undergone some marked change in the interval, or it may be that the members of the Cochin fraternity had become shareholders in that valuable joint-stock journal. Be this as it may, the fact remains that they have consistently devoted themselves to the task of breeding down to the Cochin type, by eliminating, as far as possible, the Langshan characteristics, and that they have the astounding impudence not only to repudiate the alliance, but also to assert that their birds are Black Cochins. That these cross-bred birds are good in their way, we are free to admit, but the Langshan, with its fine bone, delicate white juicy flesh, and clear transparent white skin, had nothing to gain and everything to lose by the cross with a breed of birds so utterly deficient of all culinary merits as the Cochin.

The breeders of the pure stock have persistently refused to sacrifice the splendid table properties of their birds in order to develop those monstrous cushions, saddles, thighs, and "starns," which are the peculiar characteristics of the Cochin, to say nothing of the keel-shaped breast denuded of flesh in order to swell the extravagant proportions of the worthless parts above referred to. That those persons who have taught themselves to look upon these distorted Cochin monstrosities as ideals of poultry beauty should be alarmed to find rival birds of equal bulk possessing the very highest quality of flesh and laying properties, is quite intelligible to every one, but for these persons to say to us, "You must make your birds like ours, and call them by the same name," is, to say the very least, a remarkably cool proceeding. These breeders of mongrels have found no member of their fraternity bold enough either to gainsay these plain facts or to attempt a refutation of these arguments, and the whole sum and substance of their defense—if such it can be called—has been limited to a persistently repeated assertion that "practically" Langshans and Black Cochins were alike.

One Black Cochin fancier, who showed his birds in the Langshan class at the Crystal Palace Show in 1876, candidly stated that his birds contained a large admixture of Langshan blood, and he quite admitted that the peculiar metallic sheen upon the feathers testified to its presence, not only in his but in other birds which came from the yards of other well-known Black Cochin fanciers. There was a suggestion made at this show that the crusade against these mongrels should be abandoned, call the Langshans Black Cochins, and breed down to the Cochin standard; and the plea in favor of this course being adopted was certainly amusing. The owners of these made-up specimens said, "Our birds are very much like yours, and so long as we hold together and stick to the name of Black Cochin, you will never succeed in getting your birds classed as a distinct species." The answer was, "Don't prophesy before you know; we are not dis-

heartened yet. The time may come when our supporters will be stronger and better organized than the Black Cochin fraternity, and when that time arrives the Langshan cause will triumph in spite of all the combinations of ignorance, prejudice, and interests which have hitherto prevailed against it." The prediction has been realized within six months of its utterance, for the Langshan Club has become a powerful reality, boasting, as it does, a large number of members, who are breeders of these birds, and who subscribe a substantial annual sum for the purpose of obtaining that foremost place for the Langshan in the ranks of domestic poultry to which its many great intrinsic merits so fully entitle it. The objection to the name of "Black Cochin" is because of its associations with a mongrel variety, and also because it implies a type of bird which could only be produced by the sacrifice of all those characteristics which make the Langshan so valuable. But certain wisacres say, "Your birds come from China, and why should you object to have them called Cochins?" To refuse to accord the Langshan its proper position as a distinct species because it "comes from China" is an act of gross absurdity; and as well might our American friends call game fowls Dorkings "because they come from England." There are at least a dozen breeds of fowls indigenous to England, although it is not so large in extent as one of the smallest Chinese provinces, and surely there is greater scope for the cultivation of distinct varieties of poultry in a country like that, which, according to M'ulloch, boasts a compact area—between the China Sea and Tartary, between the Yellow Sea, Thibet, and Kokonor—containing 1,348,870 square miles, and a population of 370,000,000 of human creatures! This estimate of course cuts off the surrounding fringe of savage life, and refers only to the eighteen provinces of China proper.

The Chinese have a great fancy for the cultivation of pure-bred pets, and it would be impossible to find any nation more learned in the mysteries of selective breeding, a lifetime being frequently devoted by John Chinaman to the dwarfing of animals or trees, or the cultivation of similar hobbies. Poultry keepers of the present day must remember the *furor* created by the first importation of Peking bantams in 1861, and those who were present when those charming pets were "looted" at the burning of the Summer Palace, can bear testimony to the fact that pure breeds of poultry were found to be as assiduously cultivated in the interior of China by well-to-do citizens as are those dwarfing hobbies of the Chinese, about which so much has been written and said. One old lady had concealed her feathered pets beneath an inverted tub, upon which she sat and gesticulated as the foraging party ransacked her premises. A crow from the tub discovered the trick, and the poor old lady, in an agony of tears, saw her choice bantams ruthlessly killed and carried off in triumph by a "sailor barbarian."

STANDARD OF LANGSHAN FOWLS.

THE COCK.

SIZE.—In fowls of such remarkable merit for table purposes, size must be the first consideration; and an adult bird should weigh not less than 10 lbs.

CARRIAGE AND SHAPE.—Sufficiently long on the leg to give a graceful carriage to the body; head carried well back, with full-flowing hackle; good wide shoulders, and very long, meaty breast; fan-shaped tail carried rather high, with plenty of glossy side-hangers, and two sickle feathers some six inches or more beyond the rest. General bearing, that of an extremely active, intelligent bird.

COMB.—Red, single, straight, and large; fine in quality, and evenly serrated, being free from side-sprigs.

BEAK.—Dark horn color, strong, well tapered, and slightly curved at point.

HEAD.—Small for size of bird, full over the eye, and carried well back.

EYE.—Large, bright, and intelligent, and ranging in color from lightish brown to very dark hazel, with black pupil.

DEAF EAR AND WATTLES.—Brilliant red, fine in quality, and rather large.

NECK.—Sufficiently long to give a symmetrical appearance to, and harmonize well with, the other proportions of the body.

BACK.—Broad at shoulders and rising rather abruptly to tail, the saddle being abundantly furnished with rich hackles.

BREAST.—Deep and meaty, a long breast-bone being absolutely necessary to the production of "white meat" in excess of offal.

WINGS.—Well clipped up and having very brilliant coverts.

TAIL.—Fan-shaped, and abundantly furnished with tail coverts and distinct sickle feathers projecting beyond the rest for a distance of six inches or more.

LEGS.—Wide apart, medium length, well feathered down to hocks (not vulture hooked), the feathers running down outside the legs and the centers of the two outer toes on each foot. [This leg-feathering is much less than in the Cochon, and its profuse cultivation is strongly to be deprecated.]

FEET.—The toes should be long and straight, small of bone, and, like the legs, a dark slate color, with the skin between the toes and scales a vivid pink.

PLUMAGE.—Dense black throughout, with a brilliant beetle-green gloss upon it. Purple or blue tinge should disqualify, as should white feathers in adult fowls.

THE HEN.

SIZE.—Not less than 8 lbs. when fully grown.

CARRIAGE AND SHAPE.—Gracefully rounded outline, free from that lumpy and squat appearance which result from short breasts and excess of offal. General appearance, that of an active, intelligent bird.

PLUMAGE.—Same as in cock.

COMB.—Medium size, erect, fine in quality, and evenly serrated.

TAIL.—Fan-shaped and full, carried rather high.

In other respects the hen resembles her mate, as enumerated above.

SCALE FOR JUDGING LANGSHANS.

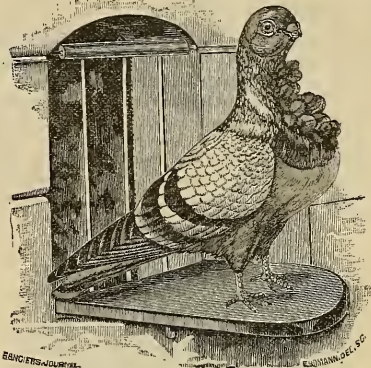
Size, - - - - -	50 points.
Condition, - - - - -	20 "
Richness and density of color, - - - - -	20 "
Head and comb, - - - - -	5 "
Legs and feet, - - - - -	5 "
	<hr/> 100 "

DEFECTS IN LANGSHANS.

Want of size, - - - - -	30 points.
Crooked breast, - - - - -	20 "
Lop comb, - - - - -	5 "
Leg weakness, - - - - -	20 "
Bad color, - - - - -	10 "
Want of condition, - - - - -	15 "
	<hr/> 100 "

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Yellow legs, yellow at base of beak or around the eye. White or colored feathers, blue or purple sheen. Wry tail, crooked back, or slipped wing. Any plucking, trimming, or other fraudulent practice.

It is stated that the value of French eggs imported into England for the six months ending June, 1877, is almost treble the value in the same period of 1876, being no less than thirty-six million francs!



POINTS IN JUDGING OWLS.

Beak : shortness, 5 ; thickness, 3 ; shape, 5 ; color, 4, -	17
Skull : roundness of profile, 12 ; width, 8, -	20
Gullet : fullness and depth, - - - - -	18
Frill : quantity and regularity, - - - - -	24
Size : largeness or smallness, - - - - -	9
Body : shape and carriage, - - - - -	9
Eyes : color of, - - - - -	3
	<hr/> 100

J. M. EATON AND "MOORE'S COLUMBARIUM."

In paragraph fourteen of the *Columbarium*, Mr. Moore says: "I sometimes endeavor to relax the mind by throwing in some diverting parts of history, which, though not altogether necessary to the main purpose of the treatise, will, I hope, answer the end for which they were designed." To this, the eccentric fancier, John Matthews Eaton, adds: "Mr. Moore knew, as a wise man, there was a time for all things—a time for hard thinking and a time to relax the mind. I am confident no one will make a good fancier who has not his head placed on his shoulders in the right way, and his brain properly scraped, and then it will avail you nothing unless you exercise those brains in deeply thinking. A thorough good and acknowledged fancier never acquired his experience by mere accident, but as the result of experience and reflection. I entertain very little opinion of that gentleman joining a fancy pigeon society, supposing he knows all about it, unless it be true (if so, so much the better), or it opens his eyes to the conviction that he is at sea or all abroad, there is hope this person, in due time, will be a fancier; on the contrary, that gentleman never will, that imagines he sees and knows all at once, or at first sight. It is possible he may do for the First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Cabinet Minister, or anything else save a fancier. Mr. Moore knew from his observation and reflection that there was not any possibility of gaining a thorough knowledge of fancy pigeons but from long study and experience. He was fully sensible that studying the points and properties of the birds is often tedious and irksome, therefore threw in some diverting parts of history. I have no doubt some of the young fanciers will think I am too serious in this matter. I do not wish to deceive the fancier, but plainly to inform him he has his work to do; I am fully as sensible as Moore, it is dry work, and requires to be enlivened up by facts, stories, and anecdotes. It is certain Mr. Moore must have been a rare fancier, or he never could have defined the different species, their properties and markings, so true as has done, unless he had been a great observer and reflector.

"I would strongly recommend the young and inexperienced fancier to put in practice the remedies as laid down by Moore, whenever any of his pigeons are suffering from distempers or accidents, from whatever cause. I entertain a much higher opinion of the remedies prescribed when I ascertain that he was a medical man; his work shows how great an observer he was of a pigeon which he only kept as a fancy to relieve his mind. I cannot help thinking, one who thought so hard and deeply on a pigeon, thought as hard or more deeply on his profession, and was a credit and an honor to it; and it must be so with you, provided you think hard and deeply on the pigeon, I am then convinced that you are blessed with the means to think hard and deeply on matters of infinitely greater importance."



HOMING IN THE DARK.

I have been a reader of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL for four years, and I think that it is as good a paper for the fanciers as there is published. I always keep my eye on the pigeon notes. I see they have got right into the way of flying pigeons in this country, but I don't see that there have ever been matches flown in the dark or in the moonlight. There are some pigeons that will home better in the dark than in the daylight for a mile or two away from home, that I know through experience. When I was in England fifteen years ago, I had a black cock bred from an Owl and a half-bred Carrier, and I could send him three miles the darkest night I ever saw, and let him fly, and have him in my loft again in five minutes. I have seen several matches flown there in the dark, and by moonlight, from home to home, for a mile or so. It always used to be catch and show at that time, and the way that it was found out about flying in the dark, was by trying to make them go into their house without lighting on the building, and that they should alight only on the landing. To find out, let one out at dark, and keep it flying till it alights on the landing, and after it goes in let it stay there till the next night, and then try the same again. I think some of your readers will doubt this very much, but I will give you one instance where there was a match from home to home, about three miles, and it was so dark that the runners ran into each other and killed one of the birds. One of the runners holds a situation in Philadelphia as overseer of the cloth finishing department. His name is Samuel Chadwick, and perhaps some of your readers might know him.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THOMAS STEVENSON.

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

I should like to be on the Antwerp list, and will liberate birds from an elevation where the country gives a fine panorama for miles each way.

BROOKLANDVILLE, Md.

G. O. BROWN.

I will receive, care for, and toss, according to orders, any Homing Antwerps that may be entrusted to my care. This city being situated about sixty miles from New Haven and the same from Providence, makes it a desirable station.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

C. C. CORBETT.

You can put my name down as one willing to give every attention and care to Antwerps parties may wish to entrust me with tossing, in Baltimore.

89 South High St.

DR. J. CLGG.

MIDDLESEX NORTH FAIR,

HELD AT LOWELL, SEPTEMBER 25TH AND 26TH.

Poultry—Best Light Brahmas, \$3, J. L. Noyes. Best Light Brahma chicks, \$2, Laurin Martin, and diploma. Second best Partridge Cochins fowls, diploma, J. W. Proctor. Best White Cochins chicks, \$3, Wm. J. Merrill. Best Plymouth Rock chicks, \$2, W. P. Varum, Dracut; second, diploma, L. L. Hall, Dracut; third, honorable mention, George Pillsbury. Best White Leghorn fowls, \$3, John H. Nichols; second, diploma, F. W. Worthen, Chelmsford. Same, chicks, best, \$2, John H. Nichols; second, diploma, F. W. Proctor. Second best Houdan fowls, diploma, William J. Merrill. Best Brown Leghorn fowls, \$3, Laurin Martin. Same, chicks, best, \$2, Laurin Martin; second and third, diploma and honorable mention, F. W. Proctor. Best pair turkeys, \$1, W. P. Varum; second, \$2, John H. Nichols. Best geese, \$3, L. Huntress, Tewksbury. Best Pekin ducks, \$3, W. P. Varum, Dracut. Gratuities, John H. Nichols, \$2; Frank Doyle, for Silver Polish chicks, \$1; Laurin Martin, pigeons, \$3; George Barron and W. B. Felch, \$1 each.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR OF R. I.

AWARDS ON POULTRY AT THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The birds were judged by Messrs. Bullock of Providence, and Wright Buckley of Valley Falls. Birds not deserving a premium were ruled out.

First premium, \$2; second, \$1.

Asiatics—Light Brahmas—fowls, 1st, Charles L. Wilcox; 2d, B. B. Moore; chicks, 1st and 2d, E. C. Tefft. Dark Brahmas—fowls, 1st, E. C. Tefft; 2d, D. H. Brown; chicks, 1st and 2d, E. C. Tefft. Buff Cochins—chicks, 1st and 2d, J. H. Caswell. Black Cochins—chicks, 1st and 2d, D. A. Seagar. Partridge Cochins—fowls, 1st, E. C. Tefft; chicks, 1st, John H. Caswell; 2d, E. C. Tefft.

Hamburgs—Spangled Hamburgs—fowls, 1st and 2d, G. L. Stillman; chicks, 1st, G. L. Stillman; 2d, B. H. Lawton. Black Hamburgs—fowls, 1st, Wm. Carley.

Spanish—White Leghorns—fowls, 1st, A. A. Stillman; chicks, Joseph Short; 2d, W. S. Holland. Brown Leghorns—fowls, 1st, Wm. S. Holland; chicks, 1st, Wm. S. Holland; 2d, Jas. A. Tefft. Dominiques—chicks, 1st, H. W. Partelow.

Game—Black-breasted Bantam—fowls, 1st and 2d, D. H. Seagar; chicks, 1st and 2d, D. H. Brown. Mexican game-fowls, 1st, D. A. Seagar. Java game fowls, 1st, P. E. Browning; chicks, 1st, D. A. Seagar. Earl of Derby fowls, 1st, John V. Coone. Black-breasted red fowls, 1st, Joseph Short; chicks, 1st, Charles Thurston; 2d, P. E. Browning.

Miscellaneous—Plymouth Rocks—chicks, 1st and 2d, J. B. Brayman. Pea-fowls, 1st, B. B. Moore. Guinea fowls, 1st, W. E. Perkins; 2d, B. B. Moore. White Guineas, 1st, Charles H. Chappell.

Ducks—Pekin, 1st, Thomas A. Caswell; 2d, J. P. Robinson.

Geese—Hong Kong, 1st, Jabez S. Perkins. White China, 1st, George F. Champlin; 2d, James J. Worden. Embden, 1st, John R. Brown.

At Birmingham, last week, Mr. Motteram, Q. C. in deciding a dispute, intimated that the quarrel had its origin in the fact of both the parties being pigeon fanciers, and in support of this he quoted the remark of a late chief constable of Birmingham, who "used to say that the men who ended their lives on the scaffold in those days pretty nearly always begun with pigeon fancying. They were pigeon fanciers first, then pigeon stealers, then pickpockets, and then they took to housebreaking, and ended worse than that." It may be sufficient to ask the learned judge whether he considers such words applicable to men like Mr. Charles Darwin or Dr. Ginsburg? Both of these eminent men have been pigeon fanciers, and one of them at least is such now.—*Live Stock Journal*.

THE HOME.

THE AQUARIUM—No. 5.

How may we know when our tank is prepared for the reception of our finny friends? The principal evidence is a rapid, healthy growth of the plants, in which the new parts are not delicate, but fully as luxuriant and vigorous as the old. When growing, the oxygen may be seen, under the action of sunlight, leaving the plant, and ascending to the surface of the water, in streams of minute bubbles, whose escape is as regular as the pulsations of the human heart.

Undoubtedly the most important consideration in the management of the aquarium is light—especially sunlight. It is an absolute necessity, and it matters not from what direction it comes, whether from the east, south, or west. Much space is used, in works on the aquarium, in discussing the various exposures, and, as is usual in all such cases, the doctors disagree.

Want of success in the management of the aquarium may always be traced to some other cause than the particular direction from which the sunlight reaches it. Too strong a light can always be avoided by the use of shades, but a certain amount of sunlight, or at least very strong daylight each day is absolutely necessary for the health of the plants. In fact, Prof. Huxley tells us that "Plants only give off oxygen under the action of strong sunlight, and only the green portions thereof, and in the dark, this action is reversed, and they give off carbonic acid gas."

The principal objection urged against exposure of the aquarium to sunlight, is that it promotes the growth of *confervæ* very true. Yet the growth of *confervæ*, even in a southern exposure, may be so regulated by proper care as not to mar the beauty of the aquarium, but, on the contrary, to prove an actual adornment. The sunlight being an actual necessity, we have no choice. It is the decomposition of excrementitious matter and decaying vegetation which is most active in promoting the growth of *confervæ*. The frequent removal of all sediment, is, therefore, we repeat, absolutely necessary. For this purpose we use the lifting-tube in preference to the syphon. The syphon creates so strong a current as to carry off considerable sand, and sometimes small fish, and is apt to disarrange or disturb the plants.

The lifting-tube is a simple glass tube—of say one-half inch in diameter, and two or three inches longer than the depth of the water—drawn in a little at one end, so that the finger may cover it more easily. It is operated in this wise: Hold it in the right hand, with the forefinger over the smaller end. Insert it into the water, placing the open end over the object to be removed. Then remove the finger when the air will escape, allowing the water to rush into the tube, carrying the dirt with it. By placing the finger again over the opening at the top, the tube may be lifted out with its contents, and emptied into a vessel held in the other hand, by again removing the finger from the opening.

We have before us as we write, an aquarium which has stood fully exposed, at a west window since March without change of water, and with no other attention than the removal of sediment, and filling up to supply loss by evaporation on two occasions. Since last attended to it has evaporated about six inches, yet it is clear as crystal, while the growth of plants has been luxuriant, having been thinned out several times. The growth of *confervæ* has simply furnished an ample supply of food for the numerous fresh-water snails, which keep it as closely cropped as if it were regularly traversed by a lawn-mower.

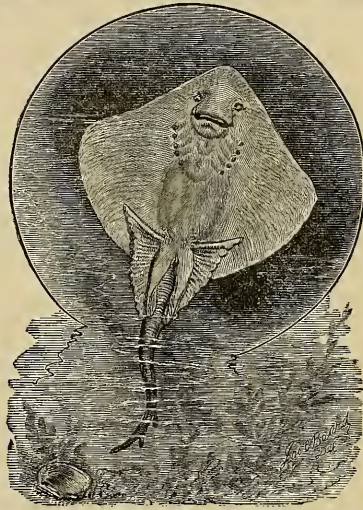
Snails should not be introduced immediately, as they will not find sufficient food until the *confervæ* commences to grow. Snails play a very important part in the economy of nature, being scavengers generally.

When decay affects a plant, it spreads like rot in an apple. It

is this decayed portion of the plants which, together with *confervæ*, is devoured by the varieties of snails which we introduce into the aquarium, thus arresting its progress, and restoring the plant to health.

THE SKATE.

The odd-looking fish, the Skate, or Fluke, known also as the "Char-nosed Ray," is one of the constant attractions at the New York Aquarium, from their habit of pressing their anterior surface against the glass—the mouth and gill openings forming a striking



likeness to a fat old-fashioned human face. At times they cover themselves with sand, and only the gentle movement of the gills tells of the life within. In the same tank are the peculiar eggs of this fish, called by some "Sea-Barrows," from the four appendages that spring from the four corners, and unconsciously seize the grass and algae, thus holding the young Skate in position. They feed upon young crustacea, and are consequently unfit for use, the flesh being insipid and gelatinous.—*Aquarium Journal*.

WINDOW-BOXES IN WINTER.—Window-boxes which have been gay during the summer with geraniums and other tender plants, are now losing much of their beauty, and it will soon be necessary to clear the plants out altogether. A good many people are in the habit of growing plants in window-boxes throughout the summer, and allowing the boxes to remain empty during the winter-half of the year. But this is not a very enjoyable system of window-gardening, as during the winter, when everything outside is desolate, is the very time when fresh, cheerful-looking plants about the window are most appreciated. Of course, bright flowers cannot be had in any great quantity from now onwards for many months, but there are many hardy, fine-foliaged, and herbaceous plants which can be used with as much effect as any flowers. As soon as the summer plants have decayed, the box should be taken down and the whole of the contents emptied out, and after placing a few bits of any rough material in the bottom, the box should be refilled with fresh material. Window-plants do not generally grow much in winter, and it does not matter if the soil is not very rich. In towns where it is difficult to obtain good soil, or soil of any sort, road scrapings do very well to fill

the boxes with. The common ivy, or the finer-colored, variegated sorts, are amongst the best plants for placing around the edges of the boxes, as they are always fresh to look at, and their habit is good for drooping over the sides. Bulbs should always be extensively used in filling winter window-boxes. Crocuses and snowdrops should be planted near the edge, and hyacinths and tulips may be mixed in the center. These should not be used alone, but mixed in with the other plants. Crowding must be avoided, but a good quantity of bulbs may always be put in without doing this. The bulbs should be put in at the same time as the other plants. All they require is to be pushed in about one inch below the soil. Narcissi are fragrant, but they generally become too straggly to look well in boxes.—*Amateur, in J. of H.*

SMALL PETS.

FANCY OR AFFECTION—WHICH?

A lady caller at our office, in speaking of the love of some people for their pets, said she had taken her canary and cage across the Atlantic, through England, Scotland, France, Italy, Germany, and the Holy Land, bringing it safely again to the United States. Wherever she went the bird went also. In its cage, carefully hung up in either cabin or hotel, it appeared as happy and contented as if it had never left its home.

THE COCKATIEL, OR PARRAKEET COCKATOO.

Cockatiel, JAMRACK. *Nymphicus Novae Hollandia*, WAGLER. *Psittachus Novae Hollandia*, LATHAM. *Crested Parrakeet*, LATHAM. *Hetolophus Auricomis*, SWAINSON. *Parrakeet Cockatoo*, GOULD. *Crested Grass Parrakeet*, LONDON ZOO. CATALOGUE. *Cockatilla*, AM. FANCIERS.

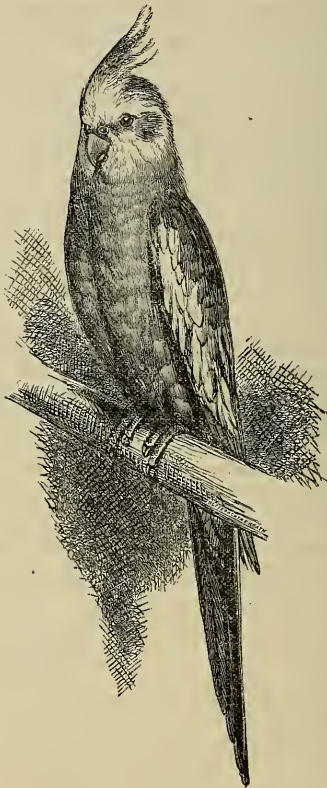
These birds have the misfortune to wear a sober-colored coat, and they are consequently less esteemed by those whose eyes are charmed by brilliant exteriors, than are the more gaudy of the Parrakeet tribe. In spite of their quiet colors, however, Cockatiels are great favorites with all amateurs who have tested their merits, and it is with birds as with men, unsafe to judge them by the color or cut of their outer garments. For hardiness, contentment, and reproductiveness, the cockatiel has no rival amongst the foreign birds imported into this country, and I unhesitatingly recommend them to the favorable notice of my readers. Like every other variety of Parrakeet, they are known by various names by amateurs, but I think, being in size a Parrakeet, and yet possessing a Cockatoo crest, they are fitly named by the first word of the above title. That name is, however, of modern invention, and it might be interesting to a man who was fond of inflicting dry padding on his readers to trace the origin of the word Cockatiel. I am content to accept it without question, merely remarking, by the way, that with some amateurs this bird is only known as "Joey," which is usually the first word the male birds are taught to speak plainly.

Cockatiels are natives of South Australia, but being of gregarious and migratory habits, they spread themselves at various seasons of the year over the greater part of Western Australia, and are even seen occasionally in the eastern portions. They are ground-loving birds, seeking food amongst long grass, and running hither and thither for hours without taking flight. They breed in the shallow holes of gum-trees, making no nest beyond drawing together such stray chips of wood as are within reach of the hen as she sits.

Cockatiels are small eaters, considering their size. Full-grown specimens are fourteen inches long from crown to tip of tail, the birds being slender in proportion to their length, and having an extremely graceful outline and bold carriage. Being ground birds, they are somewhat longer on the leg than the climbers, to

which they belong, and consequently have not the "squat" appearance which is common to most of the Parrakeet tribe.

The sexes are easily distinguished, the male being of a pale primrose yellow tint, relieved by a bright red circular patch on either cheek, behind the eye, the forehead being surmounted by a slender yellow crest, which can be raised or depressed at will. The upper body and wings are ashen gray, merging to a lighter



shade upon the breast and under tail feathers. The coverts and outer wing feathers are white, forming a stripe about half an inch in width, and three inches in length.

The colors of the females are somewhat lighter than those of the male, but unlike them she has no yellow about the head, the whole being of a dark olive gray, with a slight blush upon the cheeks, which is scarcely noticeable in some specimens. The under feathers of her tail, however, are much lighter than those of the cock, and her tail is moreover prettily crossed with primrose yellow bars, the markings being somewhat like those upon the tail of a pheasant. As the head coloring varies considerably in young birds. I would recommend buyers to look to these tail markings in the hen as a confirmation of her sex, and to bear well in mind the fact that the cock has no bars in his tail. The male bird may also be distinguished by the short notes which he repeats occasionally, and resembling somewhat

the whistling of a man who wishes to call attention to his dog. The hens never repeat this call, but they set up their crest when approached by a stranger, and emit a sound similar to the spit of a cat. The male makes a capital talker if taken in hand when very young, but will always manage somehow to interlard or terminate all his sentences with the word which he was first taught.

A friend of mine took a young male Cockeriel from his aviary in midwinter, the poor little fellow was but half fledged at the time, and his neglected, woe-begone appearance won for him the most tender solicitation from the lady of the house. She fed and petted him until, at the end of a few weeks, he became as fat and sleek as a mole, and as the spring advanced the bird astonished his mistress by repeating the many affectionate expressions which she had lavished upon him in his infancy. I was present upon one occasion when Master "Joey" was more than usually indignant at being kept in a back room, where he could hear the voice of his mistress without seeing her, and when at last he was admitted, his joy was unbounded. He ran through all the words of his vocabulary as if they were being done for a wager against time, and then, when the cage door was open, he flew to the shoulder of his beloved foster-mother, exhibiting towards her the most ineffable affection. I never saw such intense love shown by these birds, even towards their mates, as Master Joey evinced upon this occasion. He spread himself out like a fan, rubbing his head upon the cheek and neck of his mistress and kissing her lips. In this latter performance, however, he always got into disgrace, by attempting to feed the object of his adoration with undigested canary seed, and when he was consigned to the cage as a punishment his appealing looks and slowly-repeated assurances that he was "mamma's own pretty little Joey," were irresistible. This bird was occasionally liberated out of doors, and he always took a rapid flight amongst some old elm-trees, from the cover of which he returned, however, at the call of his mistress, flying down to her shoulder and permitting her to take him indoors. Poor "Joey," however, extended his ramble too far on one occasion, and failed to find his way back. All efforts to trace his whereabouts proved unavailing, and two days were spent in unsuccessful search, but news reached the owner of the bird, on the third morning, that he had just been seen in a clump of elm-trees about a mile from home. The information turned out to be true, and "Joey" came down like an arrow into the arms of his mistress, and it would be difficult to say which of the two was more overjoyed at the meeting. His straying away was clearly accidental, for "Joey" has always kept close at home since, and the members of the household now have a pretty sharp eye upon his movements when they let him out for a fly.

As aviary birds, Cockeriels have no rivals; they breed freely, and require no more attention than would be given to pigeons. It is a very curious fact that these birds, when kept in confinement, exhibit no inclination to breed elsewhere than upon the bare ground, behind some sheltering log, and no amount of temptation, in the shape of snug retreats in hollow logs have ever induced any of my Cockeriels to abandon their quiet corners. I have recently been at considerable pains to ascertain what other English amateurs had to say upon the subject of Cockeriel breeding, and they all confirm my own observations, and not one instance can I find of the birds nesting in hollow trees. Gould says that these birds breed in the sprouts of gum-trees, but this assertion was not made upon the strength of his own personal observation, and I strongly incline to the belief that it was one of the many strange things which he was "told by the natives," and which he reproduced for the information of his countrymen. My birds breed every year upon the ground, and I shall, therefore, advise my readers to look upon that as their natural habit in confinement, and to treat them accordingly.

It is necessary to provide nesting places upon the floor of the aviary, and the best materials for the purpose are ordinary bricks, two on edge forming the sides and one laid flat on the top. These should be placed in the quietest corner in the place, as far as possible from the door, and a couple of handfuls of dry sand is all the nest requires. The half of a brick may be laid flat at the entrance of the nesting place, to keep the sand in, and also to make the nest more private and snug. The hen lays six to nine white eggs, very similar both in size and color to those of a dove, and the term of incubation is about twenty-one days from the laying of the first egg—the male bird not infrequently relieving his mate and taking a turn upon the eggs while she has a bath and enjoys some exercise. The young are naked little fellows when first hatched, but they make very rapid progress in fledging, and at the end of six weeks are quite able to manage for themselves, provided there is food easy of access. As the parents will set about preparing for a second brood before the first is off their hands, and it is no uncommon thing to get two or three nests of young from one pair of birds during the same season, it will be seen that the claim of the Cockeriel to the favorable consideration of English amateur fanciers is a very strong one. To obtain any success with these birds in cages it would be necessary to give them plenty of space, and to let them have the cage to themselves. Of course it would be a waste of time and trouble to try to breed under such conditions, from newly imported specimens; they must be very tame and familiar with those about them, or your labor will be in vain. A box without a lid, and having a hole cut in one end, should be turned bottom upwards on the floor of the cage; the birds will soon be tempted by curiosity to inspect the interior, and ultimately to make it their nesting place. I do not recommend these birds as cage breeders, nor must those who try the experiment expect too much, for except under favorable conditions, and with aviary-bred birds the results are likely to prove unsatisfactory.

When a room is available as an aviary, Cockeriels will do admirably, and they may then be treated in the same manner as out of doors, though the additional warmth of a room, if free from draught, will produce a beneficial effect upon the progeny, especially as they are often hatched through the winter months when the ground is covered with snow. Cockeriels bred in this country, however, adapt themselves to our seasons, and breed during the summer months the same as our own birds, though they commence rather earlier in the spring, and prolong their nesting until late in the autumn.

If a single bird is desired to be kept as a pet, select a cock bird for the purpose; he is much more active and amusing than the female, to say nothing of personal appearance, and learns to speak much more readily and better than a hen.

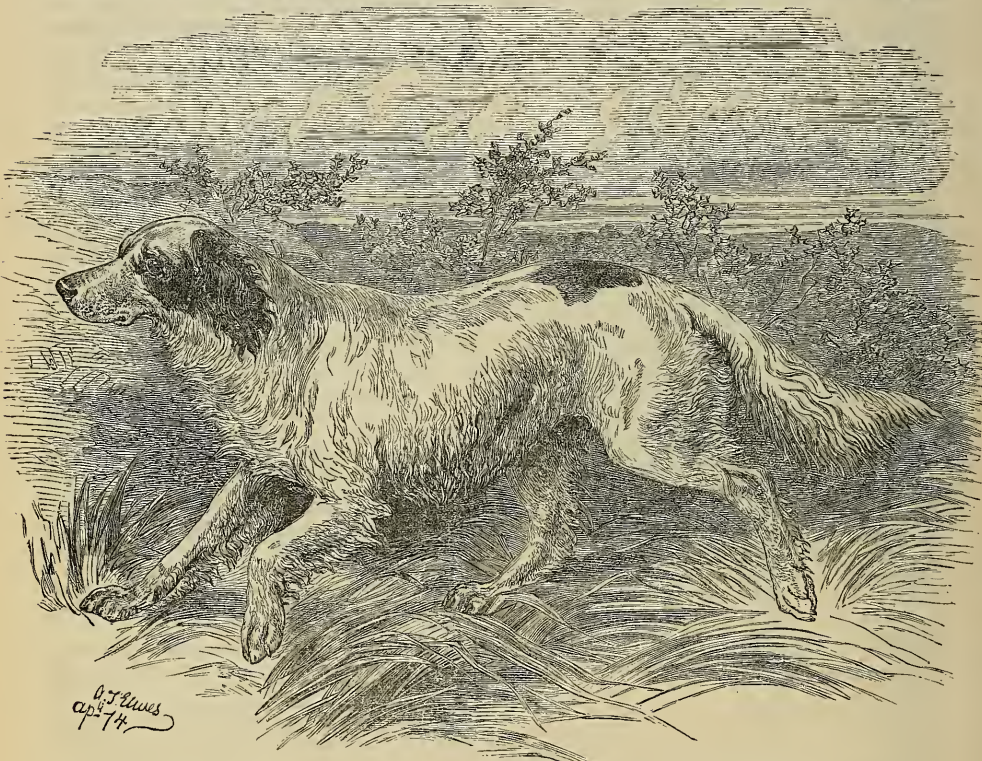
These birds being gregarious, are usually very sociable when kept in aviaries with other varieties, seldom interfering with or heeding any of their companions, unless they are themselves molested, in which event they are apt to bite pretty severely. With English-bred Cockeriels there is nothing to fear, and you might safely trust any number of other specimens in the same room with them. They all object to being handled, and some caution is necessary in laying hold of them, or they will assuredly draw blood if they nip you. In catching a spiteful bird pin him by the neck from behind, sufficiently close up to his head to prevent him biting your thumb and finger, and whilst holding him there for protection with your right hand, carry his weight with your left, and he will be quite at your mercy. All parrots should be handled in this way, and there is no danger if you wait your chance and lay hold smartly; hesitate, and he will bite.

Let me in conclusion add a word of caution against mice, for they played sad havoc with the nesting of my Cockeriels in the season of 1876, and spoilt about twenty eggs in the aviary of a

friend before he suspected the presence of the insidious little "warmints." With birds nesting in the corner, on an aviary floor, the most watchful care is necessary, for in my case the mice burrowed in the earth, and so got to the rear of the nest without danger to themselves from the beak of the hen bird, and they succeeded in sucking two of the eggs and spoiling seven others before I discovered what was going on. Indoors it is tolerably easy to rid yourselves of these pests, or at any rate to keep them out of the bird room, but in garden aviaries nothing but an incessant war of extermination, waged with poison and traps, will checkmate the mice, and the utmost care should be taken to pre-

attempt to improve matters by administering drugs will only hasten the end most dreaded.

Egg-binding is an occasional ailment to which these birds are subject, and it is necessary to keep a watchful eye upon hens which are supposed to be about to lay. A drooping of the wings and tail are the usual symptoms, and birds in this condition will allow themselves to be taken from the nest. Castor oil applied to the egg passage with the aid of a camel-hair brush is the best remedy, and as the ailment is strictly local, the bird will be all right again immediately after passing her egg. That egg-binding is productive of intense suffering all bird breeders must be agreed,



MACDONNA'S SETTER, ROVER.

vent any seed falling on the ground, for it is this waste which attracts them.

"Joey," although a small eater, has a predilection for canary seed. Millet, however, may be given with it in equal parts, and crushed maize will occasionally find favor, as will oats, wheat, and hemp; but the first-named seed will always form the staple article of diet. Oats have a tendency to relax the birds too much, and their use in winter is dangerous.

In newly-imported specimens, the hens are all subject to inflammatory symptoms, which show themselves by a puffing of the back and belly feathers, and a tremulous shiver at frequent intervals, that can readily be detected by watching the breast. Such birds ought to be rejected by intending purchasers, for recovery is always extremely doubtful. Careful nursing in a warm room and perfect quiet are the best remedies, while any

for the symptoms are those of utter prostration, and unless speedy relief is given, death will inevitably follow. The male birds are apparently free from all the minor ailments which afflict the other members of the Parrakeet tribe, and with ordinary care a pair of healthy acclimatized Cockatiels will live for ten or fifteen years in an out-door aviary.—*Gedney.*

WHICH IS THE BETTER—POINTER OR SETTER?

Mr. William M. Tileston, of the *Forest and Stream*, discusses the above question on both sides as follows, in an illustrated paper on "Some American Sporting Dogs," in *Scribner* for April:

If our country were more circumscribed in its limits; were our shooting confined, say, to the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the question would be one easily solved; for,

if we except snipe-shooting on the meadows, most of our gunning is done in coverts; filled, perhaps, with low growing underbrush or thick and tangled vines and briars. It is true that quails feed in the stubble, and the beavies are usually first flushed in the open, but they immediately seek the recesses of swamp or wood, where they must be followed and routed singly if the bag is to be filled. The woodcock, the king of our game birds, haunts, in summer particularly, only the densest cover, where by some little stream or marshy thicket he finds in the yielding ooze and soft earth the worms and larvae which form his diet. It therefore stands to reason that the dog for our purpose would be one like the setter, whose thick coat of hair would enable him to withstand the attacks of briars and brush, and all the effects of wet and cold; whose feet, provided by nature with tufts of hair between the toes, carry him without injury over the sharp flints of the mountain-side where the ruffed grouse (partridge) loves to bask among the old logs and dead trees.

But our country is not all briery thicket or rough mountain-side. At the West there is the "boundless prairie," the home of the pinnated grouse, or "chicken"; where "cat" or "hull" briars are not found, and where wading is comparatively unknown. Here the sleek-coated pointer is in his element; for "chicken" shooting in most states begins in August, and the heavy-coated setter suffers from the heat and want of water, while the pointer with his close hair hunts on, asking only for an occasional lap of water, until the day's work is done. In many places, also, the Canada thistle abounds, the burrs of which become so entangled in the coat of the setter as to cause him perfect misery. I have quite recently known of several instances of dogs positively refusing to work until the burrs were removed. In all such places the pointer is undoubtedly the best dog to shoot over. But all sportsmen do not go to the prairies in August, nor is the pinnated grouse the only game bird to be found there. In the latter part of September the ducks and snipe begin to arrive on their annual southern migration; and then we have not only the cold weather which makes the setter comfortable in his thicker jacket, but we must go into the wet lands to find snipe, and the ponds or lakes for ducks. Here the setter undeniably has the advantage; for although the pointer will go into the water if ordered, or, if highly bred, into the most tangled thicket, his shivering and shaking discomfort in the one instance, and his lacerated and bleeding skin in the other, make him an object of compassion to a considerate master, and militate against the pleasures of the hunt. But the question is by no means, as yet, decided against the pointer. There is another thing in his favor which is well worthy of consideration before we arrive at a conclusion, and that is the comparative ease with which he is broken, and his excellent quality of retaining his education when once it has been fully perfected. Indeed, so much am I impressed with the value of that quality, that I should almost be tempted in spite of a strong *pénchant* for the setter, to suggest to a friend who would shoot but occasionally, and desired to break his own dogs, to choose a pointer in preference. But to those who are skillful in handling dogs, and who are so situated as to be able to keep their dogs in work during the shooting season, there can scarcely be a doubt that the setter is the better dog. Certainly he is the choice of the larger number of sportsmen, although it must be admitted that fashion prevails here as everywhere, and the setter is the fashionable dog of the day. Of course in both setters and pointers there are exceptions to the general rules I have given, and individuals of either variety are to be found possessing the best qualities attributed to both.

In Boston, near the Old South Church, may be seen the following business notice. "In God we trust, all others must pay cash."

THE GUINEA-PIG.

Perhaps few of my readers have not seen, but still probably few have kept, the peculiar little animal known as the guinea-pig. Although it cannot lay claim to any special usefulness, it is a nice cleanly pet, and is certainly as good as either rat or a mouse. Why it has been called a guinea-pig I am at a loss to know. It certainly does not come from Guinea or its neighborhood, nor is it a pig, or even a member of the pig tribe. It is in fact a Cavy (*Cavia Cavya*), and its natural habitat is South America.

The general contour of the guinea-pig is not unlike that of the rat, when that animal has been deprived of its tail. The framework of the guinea-pig is perhaps a little bolder, but there is certainly a resemblance between a good-sized rat and a boar guinea-pig. The sows are generally larger and heavier, and broader in the head. The head, as I have just remarked, is not unlike that of the rat. The male, or boar as he is generally called, has a long sharp face, with a very piquant nose. The upper lip is partly divided. The eyes are small, and very bright, and the powers of vision are very strong. These organs are placed something like those of the rat, and seem to be capable of seeing in all directions at once. The ears are broad and ugly; they are larger in proportion than the rat's, but present the same unpleasant appearance on minute inspection, there not being sufficient skin to cover the pleasing organs properly, and hence the inner portions are always more or less exposed to view, the effect not being very picturesque. The distance between the ears is greater in the female than in the male, and the neck is larger in the former. The neck is short and stumpy, bringing the head right into the shoulders when in a crouching attitude. The body is not large, and in a poor animal the sides run almost parallel, although the body is a little broader at the hips than at the shoulders. The back is pretty, and runs up slightly at the hip. When much flesh is put on the symmetry is put out, and the bulgy sides present anything but a pleasing appearance. The legs are short and small, and the feet decidedly rat-like; there are four toes on the fore feet, and three on the hind ones. The guinea-pig is a very small animal when compared with the rabbit, and a specimen weighing two pounds is quite out of the common.

The common cheap specimens are almost always tri-colored, the three colors being black, a reddish brown, and white, the two former appearing in patches on a groundwork of the latter. If these colors were fairly commingled the effect would be very good, especially if they were regular; but the common, badly-bred animals are not so favored, there being perhaps a patch of black 3 in. by 2 in. on one side of the body, and of red half that size on the other, the remainder of the body being white, and its head may be, and very often is, of two distinct colors. The most unsightly animal of the genus I ever remember seeing was a young boar with a red and black head, the division commencing at the nose and running under the left eye, giving the face a most miserable appearance of irregularity. But it must not for one moment be imagined that because the unkempt and unneared for are ugly that the whole race is so. The properly kept have no more resemblance to the miserable, neglected one than does a sprightly lop-rabbit to a miserable, half-starved prick-eared. Unfortunately there is no regularly defined style of marking, and although I have tried and experimented as much as I could, I have never managed to arrive at what I considered perfection. If the animal is broken colored, say black, or brown and white, the prettiest marking is undoubtedly that of the old style of Dutch rabbit, although it is very hard to attain; still, by careful breeding it is possible to get pretty near the mark, a little white among the black not being considered a great fault, provided it is regular. Any regular system of marking is good, but a white groundwork with the colors set in regularly is absolutely necessary for perfection. It is also necessary in the case of tortoise-

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Arrivals ending Oct. 2, 1877.

1 Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), presented. 1 Gray Fox (*Vulpes virginianus*). 3 Canary Birds, presented. 2 Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*), presented. 1 Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*), presented. 24 Gray Lizards (*Sceloporus undulatus*), purchased. 14 Chameleons (*Anolis scincipalis*). 2 Moccasins (*A. piscivorus*), purchased. 1 Garter Snake (*E. sirtalis subis. ordinata*), purchased. 1 Ahastor (*erythrogrammus*), purchased. 1 Chicken Snake (*Coleuber quadricinctus*), purchased. 1 Ground Rattlesnake (*Crotalophorus milvina*), purchased. 1 Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*), presented. 2 Swift Foxes (*Vulpes velox*), presented. 1 Gray Fox (*Vulpes virginianus*), presented. 1 Horned Toad (*Phrynosoma cornuta*), presented. 4 Leopards (*Felis pardis*), born in garden. 1 Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented. 2 Brown Lizards (*E. fasciatus*), presented. 1 Chicken Snake (*C. quadrivittatus*), presented. 1 Corn Snake (*C. guttatus*), presented. 1 Green Snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*), presented. 2 Banded Rattlesnakes (*C. durisus*), presented. 1 Common Crow (*Corvus americanus*), presented. 1 Robin (*Turdus nigricatorius*), presented. 1 Garter Snake (*Eutania sirtalis*), presented. 2 White Rabbits (*Lepus cuniculus*), presented. 1 Common Red Squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*), presented. 2 Opossums (*Didelphis virginiana*), presented. 3 Barn Owls (*Strix flammea var. americana*), purchased. 1 Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americana*), presented.

THE WHITE LILAC,

AS PREPARED AND FORCED IN FRANCE.

The white lilac, which is extensively used in the formation of bouquets in Paris from the month of October, has been an object of much interest. The cultivation of this shrub, the color of which is lilac when grown naturally in the open air, appears a mystery to many who are not initiated into the secrets of horticulture. It is, however, quite simple and practicable even for modest amateurs.

The lilac Charles X. is preferable to all others with this mode of culture. Take up in autumn a clump, according to the quantity required; pot all the shoots which in dividing the clump have good fibrous roots, and which especially shall have a head, or branches likely to make one. Prune these to a foot long, or as much as is enough for the shrub to be sufficiently strong, and not too large, when in the following year it is to be placed in the forcing house. The subsequent pruning is to be regulated so as to form a handsome head to the plant. The plants are to be placed in a cold house or pit during the winter; afterwards they are to be plunged in the open ground, and attended to by shading and watering them, in order to secure good heads. At the end of August, when they shall have finished growing, select all those that are well set with blossom buds, and which it is intended to force; put them in a shaded place and suspend watering them so as to ripen the wood, and when the soil in the pot is quite dry and the wood has begun to shrivel, then is the time to begin forcing.

Place the pots on the floor in a corner of a stove or under the stages where they will be completely shaded, water them abundantly, and be careful to keep up the heat at not less than 70° to 80° to insure success. Those who specially cultivate this plant do so by thousands. Many nurserymen grow them to supply amateurs, and we think that those who wish to have these magnificent shrubs in flower a year earlier would do well to purchase them; they will then see in what state they are, and that that will be a guide if they wish to experiment for themselves in the following years.

As to the shoots which are not sufficiently rooted to fit them for potting, they should be planted out and grown on for use the next year.—*Le Moniteur d'Horticulture.*

shell for the colors to match on each side. By this I mean that a black mark on the right side should not be balanced by a red one on the left, or *vice versa*. The belly should be white. Self colors are exceedingly rare, white with pink eyes being the most common form among them.

Bi-colored specimens are also rare, the tendency in breeding being decidedly towards tortoiseshell, and if not carefully and judiciously bred, to very irregularly marked ones. Any form of face markings will do, provided again it is regular, and as a rule two colors look better than three. All the legs should be marked alike, or at any rate each pair should coincide. Besides the old Dutch style referred to, a very pretty form is the orthodox lop marking, with a dark saddle and dark head. In this case, if the red and black can be got to commingle properly, a remarkably pretty tortoiseshell will be the result; but unfortunately this can but seldom be attained, and only by very careful crossing.

The habits of the guinea-pig are alike peculiar and characteristic. They are capable of taming, but it is necessary to nurse and fondle them a good deal, and to treat them quietly, without any disturbance, in order to effect the purpose. One person should feed them regularly, or as nearly so as possible, and any visitors should be cautioned to proceed as quietly as possible, and not to talk loud in the vicinity of the hutches or cotes. They are somewhat pugnacious, and will often engage either in single or combined combat with unusual vigor. On these occasions both tooth and nail are literally called into use, and the fight will rage violently until one is conquered. These fights are quite characteristic, and, unlike rabbits, the animals seem to bear no malice, but merely fight over a leaf or a sweetheart, and then fraternize as if nothing had happened. But should a leaf fall, or a footstep be heard, or should the door bang, or the wind whistle, all animosities are either forgotten or adjoined, and the combatants rush helter skelter to earth. The whole nature of guinea-pig seems to be wound up in timidity, and there seems no animal of which they are not afraid. In spite of this they are said to be of great use in keeping rats and mice from a rabbitry, and whether it be fancy or reality, I have often thought they have done so. Of course the guinea-pig being so very timid in disposition, it is imperative to use every endeavor to keep him quiet, or, with food and rest alike taken away, it is not to be expected he will thrive, or do his keeper any credit. Perhaps it is the difficulty of understanding the disposition, and how to improve it, that has kept the breed so low in the fancy. An attempt has occasionally been made at the Alexandra Palace and other shows to encourage exhibition, but the attempt has always resulted in a signal failure, the prizes either having been withheld or being awarded to animals that were not worth a quarter of the prizes given. Fancy an animal worth half-a-crown taking a pound prize! Of course well-marked specimens will fetch a fancy price, but common specimens are not worth much.

J. W. in Bazaar.

What is the best thing to do in a hurry?—Nothing.

"Think truly, and thy thought
Shall be a fruitful seed."

Much of the charity that begins at home is too feeble to get out of doors.

There is nothing that binds heart to heart so quickly and safely as to trust and be trusted.

They are generally better satisfied whom fortune has never favored than those whom she has forsaken.—*Seneca.*

Mr. Tegetmeier makes the interesting statement in an English paper that he was the first to produce both Brown-red Game Bantams and Pigmy Pouters.

THE HOG-NOSED SNAKE.

(Heterodon Platrhiinos Latrielle.)

Character.—Head short, flattened, triangular, turned up and pointed at the snout, a strong ridge on the rostral plate above; body grayish, or yellowish-gray above, with large blotches, transverse bars, or oblong spots of black. Abdomen, dirty-white. Dimensions.—Length of head, eighteen lines—breadth of head when not disturbed, one inch; length body, twenty-seven inches; length tail, five inches; circumference of body, four and a half inches. In individual here described there were 144 abdominal plates entire, two bifid plates near vent, and forty-two pairs of sub-caudal bifid plates.

Habits.—It is a harmless snake, choosing moist places and feeding on toads, small reptiles and insects.—“*Holbrook's Herpetology.*”

This snake is quite common in the State of New Jersey, where it is called “The Hog-Nosed Snake,” and “Spreading Adder.” Its snout is not only flat on the end like a hog, but also turns up to a sharp scoop-like edge, giving it a very peculiar appearance. I consider it a striking example of what is termed “*Mimicry*” in animals. Possessing not even the power to inflict harm on any object not weaker than itself, it yet presents, when enraged, the most ferocious aspect of any snake with which I am familiar. It possesses wonderful muscular power, being able to erect fully one-third of its length, and to flatten its body the whole length, the head and neck being flattened to double their usual width. Although fully conscious of its utter inability to inflict harm, yet I involuntarily shrink from its stroke, although I know it will not even open its mouth. Its hiss is very loud and shrill, being almost a whistle. Its appearance—when enraged and flattened out, together with its shrill hiss—would, I should think, be quite as terrifying as that of the deadly Puff Adders of India. It must certainly be fully conscious of its own innocuous character, but has full confidence in its power to inspire terror. They make interesting pets, and can be handled with impunity. PHOCA.

THE COMMON AMERICAN WILD CAT.

Lynx Rufus—Guldenstaed.

The Common American Wild Cat or Bay Lynx, is found from the upper Missouri to the Gila river, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and occasionally a specimen is captured as far north as the sixtieth degree of latitude. Its color in Spring and Summer is ash brown. In Autumn and Winter reddish brown; a white spot behind the ear and on the tip of the tail, soles of feet naked. The wild cat is fond of swampy and retired situations as well as wooded hill sides, from which retreats it occasionally makes forays on the turkeys, chickens, and ducks of the farmer, where it creates sad havoc. The “cat” is sometimes hunted with packs of fox hounds, when it generally ascends a tree, and is shot by the hunters. In the chase—the wild cat often evinces great cunning. It will run through clayey marshes and ponds to cover its feet with clay, well knowing that the sticky substance will kill the scent and prevent the hounds from following. When started, it will generally, if any offer, make for some briery fields or “burnt wood,” where it will run along the charred logs, where the scent will not lie, until the hounds are baffled, and the disappointed hunters call them off in disgust; or sometimes it will double and run in circles through the briars, till the hounds, foot sore and weary, can no longer follow the trail. The female bay lynx brings fourth three kittens at a birth; they are spiteful little things, and difficult to tame. The wild cat can be caught in box traps baited with a living chicken cock, tied by the leg to the back of the trap. A stout wire partition should be provided to keep the “cat” from killing the “rooster,” when caught.

R. W. SEISS.

THE SEA-BIRDS' HOME ON THE CROZET ISLANDS.

The importance of occasional visits being made by our men-of-war to remote uninhabited groups of islands between the Cape and Australia, with a view of rescuing any shipwrecked persons who may have taken refuge upon them, has of late been much considered by the Admiralty; and as a consequence, in November, 1876, Captain Brine, in the Wolverine, visited the Crozets. The Wolverine entered a dense fog when 622 miles from these islands, which lasted, with rare intervals, throughout the rest of the journey. Captain Brine was on the point of heaving-to, to wait for clear weather, when a sudden lift of mist disclosed for a few minutes the west end of the “Twelve Apostle,” about three miles off his bow. This point of the islands is a remarkable and lofty group of pinnacle rocks, closely resembling the Needles. It was on the “Twelve Apostles” that the Strathmore was wrecked, and the cairn erected by the survivors still exists, about 300 feet above the sea. The grassy plateau on which this cairn stands, was covered with white albatrosses sitting on their nests, and the rocks were crowded with penguins. Sea-birds of other sorts were also numerous, attracted by a good stream of water, which flows from the hill over the cliff into the sea. Hog Island was next examined, and there, too, the hills and valleys were dotted with white albatross. It was then the summer season in those latitudes; nevertheless the island-top was covered with snow, and much snow also lay in the clefts of the rocks near the shore. Hog Island is precipitous on the west side, but on its eastern face were hill-slopes covered with coarse grass, watered by several streams, and peopled by birds and rabbits. The southernmost of the group is Penguin Island, a bare, rugged rock, four and a half miles round. This island is volcanic. No water was seen there, and very few birds. As regards position it is the most dangerous of all. After this Possession Island, the largest of the eastern islands, was searched. Upon landing the interest of the boat's crew was immediately excited by the strange sensation of finding themselves surrounded by animals which evidently had not the slightest fear of men or their guns. Hundreds of seals were resting on the damp grass that bordered a stream, and made no attempt to escape. The albatrosses also would not stir from their nests on the ground. These magnificent birds, measuring in several instances eleven feet across the wings, only showed resistance when actually seized, and even then did not seem to have any sense of danger. The bay was alive with birds; among other sorts observed were the white and sooty albatross, petrels of various kinds, black hens and Cape pigeons, numerous gulls, and a few wild ducks, the rocks being also covered with seals and penguins. Yet that men had visited this spot, was proved by a hut about twelve feet long, and containing six sleeping bunks, which still stood there. This hut was rudely constructed of staves of casks, and inside it was a stove ingeniously made out of an old fish kettle, the funnel being formed by a series of small iron hoops nailed together. Hard by were a number of empty casks and other debris. There were also two whale-boats, and the name “J. A. Brink” was cut on the door of the hut; but this was the only record.

Icebergs drift to within three miles of “the Crozets,” and many a merchant vessel reported “missing” has probably been wrecked hereabouts by striking at night on a drifting berg, which represents nothing more than a rock or shoal in an unknown and shifting position. The desire of captains to make quick passages takes them far to the south in order to catch the stronger breezes, but the practice of thus rushing blindly into needless dangers cannot be too strongly condemned. We have been forwarded some interesting communications on these islands, which we hope to publish shortly.—*Land and Water.*

MIGRATIONS OF BIRDS.

Do our migrating birds ordinarily follow the same route in their annual migrations? I think they do, uniformly, unless thrown out of their course by great stress of weather. In the fall of 1863, on morning I noticed a large flock of robins in my door-yard, bathing in a kind of aquarium that I had constructed by excavating the earth and lining it with hydraulic cement. This tank is filled with water and swamp muck at the bottom, in which is growing the white pond-lily, the leaves of which make a charming place for the birds to bathe and drink. Among the robins I noticed a fine albino. He, with his companions, remained in my yard about half an hour, bathing, drinking, and eating the berries of the mountain-ash.

April came, and one morning my wife exclaimed, "Oh! what a large flock of robins!" I replied, "Look for my albino," when my ears were greeted with "Yes, here he is, the same bird." He had some markings by which we knew him, two brown quills in his tail, and a few light brown feathers on each shoulder. As before, they staid with me about half an hour, and passed on. Being sick, I had no expectation of living until fall, and requested my wife to watch for him the next autumn. How often I thought of that bird! shall I live to see him again? will he be alive? I knew he was a mark for the fowler and the naturalist. Fall came, and with it my albino with a host of companions; they lined as before, and passed on to the south. I had the same reflections about him and myself as before, made the same request to my wife to watch for him, and if he came again, and I was gone, to report to Professor Kirtland. Fall came, and with it my dear little albino. Thus for five successive seasons this Albino came and went. Does not this pretty clearly settle the question? Whether he ever came again I do not know, for I sold my place, and never heard of him again.—*Fancier & Naturalist.*

A BOY EXPLORER OF THE AMAZON.

Ernest Morris, who gave a thrilling narrative, recently, of his explorations and adventures in the valley of the Amazon before the Long Island Historical Society. No ordinary boy or man could start at the mouth of the Amazon with \$65 in his pocket, penetrate far into the depths of a hitherto unvisited wilderness, and return at the end of eight months with a collection which at a low estimate is worth between \$2000 and \$3000. His numerous specimens of birds and insects, prepared and mounted with unmistakable skill, have already been disposed of in large part, and his unique collection of preserved Indian heads would be a prize for any museum in the world. An offer of \$1400 was made to him for them by an English gentleman who came with him to this country on the Brazilian steamer, but Morris declined to part with them. He has ten of these heads lying about on the chairs in his room and packed away in his trunk. Their appearance is almost startlingly life-like. The form of the head and face is perfectly reined, with the exception of the nose, which is mostly gone, and the thick, black hair falls profusely over the cheeks and neck, which still retain the color of life. The method by which they have been prepared is a very simple one, if Morris is to be believed. When the Indians on the banks of Cururu, with whom he lived, go out on the war-path, they steal silently up and surprise a hostile village, killing as many men and women as they can. Then they cut off the heads of their victims and retreat hastily, traveling day and night until they have reached a place of security. Then the heads are cured by the burning of a certain root under them at intervals for a month. One of Morris' discoveries was of a tree that yielded gum much more elastic than the common India-rubber. The gum is white, and hardens rapidly on exposure to the air. A piece of it no larger than the little finger of a man can be readily stretched ten feet, and will resume its original

form when the tension is relaxed. Morris is now 21 years old. He converses fluently in both Spanish and Portuguese, and has a passable acquaintance with several of the South American native dialects. At his home in Indianapolis he has received from professors resident in the city considerable instruction in natural history, botany and mineralogy, and his study in these branches has been carried to the limit of his opportunities, in books and by personal observation. The notes which he has taken in the course of his exploration would fill several large volumes, but his memory is so strong and his impressions of scenes through which he has passed are so vivid that he will talk for hours, giving dates, names and facts, without once referring to his written papers.

QUEER IDEAS.

I encounter many curious beliefs in my rambles. They are entertained not only by negroes and ignorant country people, but often by persons of more than average intelligence. Here are a few of them.

In regard to Snakes: that their tongues are stingers, and that their tails will not die until sundown. This belief is not confined to children.

That the *green scum* on ponds and ditches (Confervæ) is the excrement of frogs. That Newts will jump down the throats of human beings, while drinking out of springs where they abound. Firmly believed by Negroes.

That the *Puff Balls* which are found in woods and fields are poisonous, and will destroy the sight, if the dust or powder which flies from them on pressing them, gets into the eyes. The Puff-Ball is harmless, and can be eaten with impunity as soon as it gets brown, is good food and can be cooked.

I was very much amused last summer, on relating (to a man who makes his living by shooting Rail, Reed Birds, and Woodcock), my discovery of a brood of young Rail. "Why, I always thought they came from Bull-Frogs, didn't you Rich?" exclaimed his wife. Rich assented, yet he has been gunning from boyhood.

PHOCA.

THE TEXAS HORNED FROG is called a frog because it is a lizard: and it is called a horned frog because the little projections with which it is covered bear no resemblance to horns. The Texas horned frog, unlike the hoppergrass, never hops. It always runs, when it don't crawl. It is a very profitable boarder, as it is never known to eat or drink anything. Shut it up in a box without food for six months and then release it and it will be as brisk and lively as ever. It is a quiet companion for it never makes a noise of any kind. It is as harmless as a butterfly and as docile as a chicken. Its back is gray and its belly nearly white. What it was created for is a conundrum that has never been solved. It is strictly southern in sentiment, as it never volunteers to come north of Mason and Dixon's line. Its virtues are all of a negative character. It has no vices that have ever been detected. It seems to be an old bachelor or an old maid, as it was never known to be mated. Such a thing as a pair of horned frogs was never heard of. It always travels and sleeps alone. It does its own washing and cooking, and chamber work, and sews on its own buttons. It is never in anybody's way if it can help it, and always pays its own expenses. Such is the Texas horned frog, at home or abroad.

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMALS.—If Lizards, Frogs or other amphibious animals are introduced into an aquarium they should be provided with some surface above the water to climb upon. The rocks may be built above the water, or a piece of flat cork may be allowed to float upon it, when the animals will climb and afford no small amount of amusement and instruction.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

Life lays a burden on every man's shoulder—
None may escape from its trouble or care;
Miss it in youth, and 'twill come when we're older,
And fit us as close as the garments we wear.

Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,
Robbing our hearts of its treasure of songs.
Lovers grow cold, and our friendships are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

Every-day toil is an every-day blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may share,
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing,
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter
Just when we mourn there was none to befriend;
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem lighter,
And somehow or other we go on to the end.

ITEMS.

—We note the arrival of two pairs of Argus pheasants at Charles Jamrach's, London.

—A THRIVING NEST.—The attention of workmen, says an English exchange, was lately called by a chirping from a newly hatched tree. Close inspection revealed not less than sixty seven bats.

—A PEARL-WHITE LOBSTER was taken with others in a trap at Salem lately, and it is to be sent to the Essex Institute. It is rarely one is seen. When boiled it is said they become a clear white.

—We are informed that rain has been falling almost every day lately in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and that great fear is entertained that the potato disease will be very destructive unless a sudden and favorable change should occur to check its progress. In the south the fine weather continues favorable for the grain and potato harvests.

—A correspondent, writing on the potato disease in Ireland, states that he has seen the murrain in many districts. The spring was very backward, and the seed was late planted. Much loss is anticipated amongst the late varieties, as they are now in full growth. The Skerry is almost blight proof, but cannot be cultivated except in fields or on maiden soil.

—A TAME ROBIN.—I have a little friend now of the robin tribe, more tame than any I have before seen or heard of. A few days ago, as I was sitting on the ground in my garden, it alighted on my foot; thinking it very confiding, I offered it a worm, which it took from my hand. It now comes regularly, flies to my knee, and eats from my hand—and sometimes flies away with food to its young.—*G. W. Boothby in Fanciers' Gazette.*

—TWO BALDHEAD EAGLES, says *Forest and Stream*, were lately seen fighting in a swamp in New Jersey, by Mr. Stiles. Seeing the two fall to the ground locked together, he ran to them. One escaped, and the other attacked Mr. Stiles savagely, who felled it to the ground with a club. As he had no means of securing it, he was forced to kill it. It is now at Mr. John Kinder's, who says it has the largest talons he ever saw on a Baldhead.

—STARLINGS FED BY PIGEONS, may be seen in the yard of the well known Fantail and Jacobin exhibitor, Mr. E. A. Scale, Esq. (England.) Not only are the young trio fed by their parents, but they receive the care of a pair of flying pigeons, the old cock pumping up the half-digested food in the same manner as to a young pigeon. The old pigeons once having had a nest in the same box, may, however, account for this strange freak of natural adoption.—*Fanciers' Gazette.*

—Although rain in the northern and some of the midland districts has been excessive, the neighborhood of London affords unmistakable signs of drought. The commons southward of the City, such as Clapham, where the soil is gravelly, are quite brown, and have a much more baked appearance than they have previously had during the summer. The trees, such as chestnuts and limes, have a rusted appearance, and their leaves are com-

mencing falling. Rain, which was needed in gardens, also fell heavily yesterday morning.

—CHANGE OF HABIT IN SWALLOWS.—It is stated by M. Pouchet that the window-swallows in France have entirely changed their method of building their nests within the last forty years. Formerly the nest was in the form of a section of a sphere, with a circular entrance, concealed in the corner of a window. At the present time the nest is oblong and open at the top. Formerly the young could only re-enter the nest one by one; now they can all go in together.

—TARANTULAS OUTDONE.—In the sands of Central Asia a huge spider exists which is known popularly as the Grandfather Gray-beard, which has long hair, "and when walking, seems as large as one's two fists." This formidable insect is given to biting when irritated, and with its jaws makes four little holes in the flesh. The bite is poisonous though not deadly. Its victim feels at first no more discomfort than from the sting of a gnat; but after a time the pain spreads over the whole body, and is accompanied with fever and great exhaustion.

—A benevolent turkey hen belonging to William G. Hendrickson, near Watson's Corner, N. J., who is the mother of seventeen juvenile turkeys, has also adopted ten young quails, which it is supposed she found motherless on some of her rambles, took them into her family, and has since treated them with the same care and consideration that she bestows upon her own offspring. The quails, which are now well grown, seem to be perfectly contented with their lot, and accompany their adopted mother on her daily rambles, roost with her at night, and in most other respects conform their habits to hers and her family of young turkeys.

—A PIG EDUCATED AS A POINTER.—According to an English newspaper, issued sixty-four years ago, the game keeper of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, actually educated a black sow to find game, back and stand nearly as well as a pointer. This sow became partial to some pointer puppies, was frequently fed with them and would often follow them some distance from home. The trainer finally enticed her further with pudding of barley meal. With this he rewarded her when she did what he wished, and pelted her with stones when she misbehaved, until she became, having an excellent nose for game, an excellent pointer.

—A white shark measuring eight feet in length, and weighing about three hundred pounds, was brought to Crisfield this week, by Capt. Noah Sterling. He stated that he caught the large fish with a small crook line. This statement was regarded as incredible until he explained how it was done. He stated when the shark seized his hook he immediately drew his anchor up and allowed the animal to pull his boat. In doing this the fish soon became exhausted, and appeared on the surface of the water, when the captain succeeded in fastening his rope-cable around the animal, and by this means he was enabled to tow the fish to the shore.

—The mixing of charcoal and potsherds in imitation of Nature's prodigality of stones is not practised to the hundredth part in plant culture that its good effects demand. Charcoal has a wondrous charm for roots, and is of the very foremost importance in the soil of nearly all pot-grown plants. It has a beneficial mechanical effect; has a sweetening tendency; is highly useful, absorbing ammonia and other plant food from air and water, and from all decaying substances in its vicinity; while its own character is most unchangeable. It prevents stagnant water; and being such a storehouse, it is a safeguard against extreme drought. In the case of nine plants out of every ten it would be well if charcoal formed a fifth part of the whole compost in which they are potted.—*The Gardener.*

—THE SQUIRREL'S DUCT.—The red and gray squirrels do not lay by winter stores; their cheeks are made without pockets and whatever they transport is carried in their teeth. They are more or less active all winter, but October and November are their festive months. Invade some butternut or hickory nut grove on a frosty October morning, and hear the red squirrel beat the "juba," on a horizontal branch. It is a most lively jig, what the boys call a "regular break-down," interspersed with squeals and snickers and derisive laughter. The most noticeable peculiarity about the vocal part of it is the fact that it is a kind of duet. In other words, by some ventriloquial trick he appears to accompany himself, as if his voice split up, a part forming a low guttural sound, and a part a shrill nasal sound.

—The *London Medical Times* states that the mines of Laurium are generally known to be largely encumbered with scorite, proceeding from the working of the ancient Greeks, but still con-

taining enough of sillon to repay extraction by the improved modern methods. Professor Hendrich relates that under these scoriae, for at least fifteen hundred years, has slept the seed of a poppy of the genus *Glaucium*. After the refuse had been removed to the furnace from the whole space which they had covered, have sprung up and flowered the pretty yellow corollas of this flower, which was unknown to modern science, but described by Pliny and Dioscorides. This flower has disappeared for fifteen to twenty centuries, and its reproduction at this interval is a fact parallel to the fertility of the famous "mummy" wheat.

—One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is its members are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day after day, go all the weaknesses of the world; all the vanities that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial column, in order to save the tax in the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right, who never were right; all the crack brained philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger-nails in mourning because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay five minutes but talk five hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation to believe in neither God, man, nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men, I only wonder that journalists believe anything.—*Talmage*.

—SOMETIME.—It is a sweet, sweet song, flowing to and fro amongst the topmost boughs of the heart, and fills the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do, when the summer morning comes out of the darkness and the day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future, which we call "sometime." Beautiful flowers and sweet singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one or ears hear, except in faint far off strains, the other. But oh, reader, beof good cheer, for to all the good there is a golden "sometime!" When the hills and the valleys of time are all passed, when the wear and the fever, the disappointment and the sorrow, of life, are over, then there is a place and the restappointed of God. O homestead, over whose blessed roof falls no shadow of even clouds, across whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; build upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinnacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, there who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow nor pain nor the sound of weeping—sometime.—*Peterson's Magazine*.

—The British courts have recently been considering whether one man can "meet" and thus represent a stock company. The action was brought to recover the amount of a call upon certain shares, payment of which was resisted. It appears that, under the rules of the stock company, proper notice of the meeting was given, it being called for December 30, 1874. On that day, at the appointed time, only one shareholder appeared, whereupon, unmoved by the awful solitude, he voted himself chairman and proceeded to transact business. He passed several resolutions, including a call for the payment of instalments on the stock, and finally ended with "a vote of thanks to the chairman." The validity of this action was tried in the lower courts, and finally taken up to the Court of Queen's Bench. Here two judges decided that, as the meeting was properly convened, and there was no provision in the stock company's rules about a "quorum," the resolution passed by the single shareholder was valid. This decision was appealed from, and the Court of Appeals has now reversed it. This court of last resort held that the word "meet" must be taken in its usual signification; that "one shareholder could not meet," and that therefore the action in calling for instalments was void.

—Dr. George Birdwood writes in the "Academy": "The most sacred plant in the whole indigenous materia medica of India is the tulsi or holy basil (*Ocimum sanctum*), sacred to Krishna, and called after the nymph Tulasi, beloved of Krishna, and turned by him into this graceful and most fragrant plant. She is, indeed, the Hindu Daphne. The plant is also sacred to Vishnu, whose followers wear necklaces and carry rosaries (used forcounting the number of recitations of their deity's name), made of its stalks and roots. For its double sanctity it is reared in every Hindu house, where it is daily watered and worshipped by all the members of the household. No doubt also it was on account of its virtues in disinfecting and vivifying malarious air that it first

became inseparable from Hindu houses in India as the protecting spirit or Lar of the family. In the Deccan villages the fair Brahmince mother may be seen early every morning, after having first ground the corn for the day's bread and performed her simple toilet, walking with glad steps and waving hands round and round the pot of holy basil, planted on the four-horned altar built up before each house, invoking the blessings of Heaven on her husband and his children—praying, that is, for less carbonic acid and ever more and more oxygen. The scene always carries one back in mind to the life of ancient Greece, which so often is found to still live in India, and is a perfect study at once in religion, in science, and in art."—*J. of H.*

—A writer in *Fanciers' Gazette of London* gives an interesting account of not only the pairing of two old cocks, but the successful hatching of eggs and raising of the young birds. He says: "Notwithstanding the disparity of their sex, they went through all the preliminary exercises and duties incident to incubation; the only thing they failed to accomplish was to lay eggs. I tried to break off their engagement, but to no purpose, and, being obliged to accept the inevitable, out of pity as much as curiosity, I gave them a pair of recently laid eggs, to which they took quite as a matter of course, and commenced sitting. At stated intervals they relieved each other as cock and hen usually do, until between them the eggs were successfully hatched in due course. The callow youngsters, nothing doubting, looked up to their quasi parents with filial solicitude, and imbibed (as they thought) their mother's milk, and grew like mushrooms, until they took to themselves wings and flew away (on their own account). During all the years I have kept pigeons, I have never noticed this tendency on the part of the same sex, except in the case of a Scotch Fantail cock, which persistently refused to mate with a hen, but would gladly mate with a cock, and particularly with a Trumpeter cock. Had they been equally encouraged, I believe they would have proved useful as feeders."

—HEAVY PENALTIES FOR SELLING TAME PHEASANTS.—At Diss Petty Sessions, on the 20th inst., before Mr. C. E. Frere and Rev. G. W. Darby, Wm. Andrews, Watchmaker, Diss, was charged, on the information of H. J. Valder, Supervisor of Excise, with selling twenty-four pheasants without a license. It was proved that the birds were sold to Mr. George Bassil, of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, for 12s. 6d. per head. For the defence it was contended by Mr. Blifield that the birds were tame, bred on defendant's premises, from eggs laid by defendant's old birds, and hatched by his fowls, and as such were not game, and defendant had a perfect right to sell them the same as any other tame birds. The legal points were discussed at some length, and, after a long consideration, the bench convicted, and fined defendant £24, and £11 2s. costs. The money was paid. A second case was afterwards gone into, the information charging the defendant with selling fifteen pheasants to Mr. Wm. Slater, of Park, near Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire. The defence was similar to the other case, and evidence was adduced to prove the breeding of the birds on defendant's premises. The bench convicted, and fined defendant £15 and £17 7s. costs. Paid. Mr. Blifield asked for a case on a point of law, which was granted. The fines and costs reached £57 9s.—*English Paper*.

—The birth of twenty young boa-constrictors at the London Zoological Gardens—the first ever born in captivity, and contrary to all precedence, being born alive—is one of the events of the scientific circles of England. A correspondent of *Land and Water*, rather dissents from the viviparous theory, as follows: "I think we should be cautious in concluding that this one has so produced her family; for, to my thinking, the evidence is far from satisfactory. A few years since, I caught a common lizard, *Zootica vivipara*, which I carried home to make a new sort of pet for my youngsters. After having had the lizard boxed up in the house for a few weeks it had got quite tame, and was fed regularly on live house flies. One morning, as one of the children was thus feeding it, my attention was called to the fact that the lizard had laid five eggs. These I examined carefully and left for breakfast, and in half an hour afterwards four of the eggs were hatched, and the young reptiles running about quite lively, the very picture in miniature of their mother, except that they were much darker in color. Now, had we not been watching the lizard during the short time before the eggs were deposited till the time they were hatched, we would of course have concluded that the young came forth alive, which is generally believed to be the case with this lizard; although, now, I have my doubts if this be correct, and I have similar doubts as regards the young boa-constrictors born at the Zoo."

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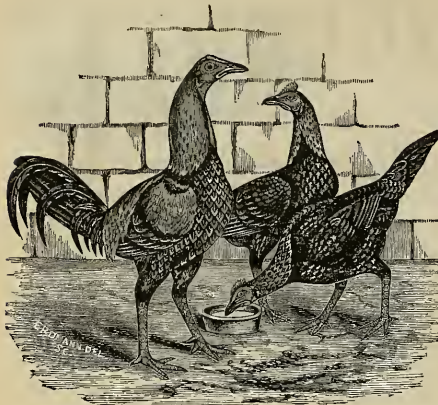
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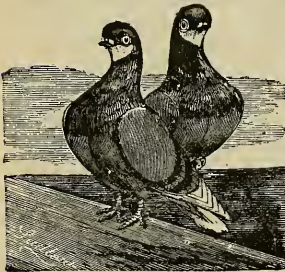
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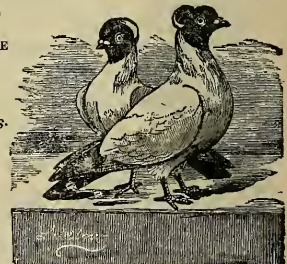
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VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, NOVEMBER 15, 1877.

No. 11.

EDITORIAL

OUR FIELD.

"DEAR SIR,—I am, perhaps, meddling in writing this letter, but I have a strong desire to see your magazine succeed, and it may be that the opinions of different breeders in this section may be the opinion of others. Two or three here who have been thinking of subscribing for the JOURNAL, object to it because, as they say, it is devoted to Plymouth Rocks, to the exclusion of other breeds, now while this just suits me, I still think there is some reason for the complaint. If I were to propose anything for a change, it would be that each month some leading variety be taken in hand by some one who will give practical help to the amateur in selecting, mating, breeding, and caring for the several varieties. In this way all classes would be reached and satisfied.

Different breeds require different feed and care, and it is these practical suggestions that help on the cause.

MAINE."

Every poultry breeder needs an outfit, first of poultry book—one descriptive of the different breeds, and their management and care; next, if he is breeding for exhibition, or for feather, a Standard of excellence is needed, to show him what the requirements of perfection are; what he must work up to. If he is an advertiser by catalogue or circular, a Directory of breeders is also necessary. But these are still not enough. The live fancier wants to know what others are doing, to compare their experience with his own. He wants to know the latest ideas of others, and when theories clash, to watch the contest. Success is nothing if not measured by comparison. He wants a newspaper. It is this place the JOURNAL is intended to fill. It is the monthly visitor from the outside world, the monthly record of current events, the annihilator of space in communication, the letter we send to each of you monthly, telling the news as we have received it from every quarter; noting for each individual's benefit whatever we have found new or interesting. With its intervals of publication so great, and the number of its pages so limited, it is unsuitable as a book of reference, and it is folly to expect it to be such.

We admit the prominence given the Plymouth Rock. It is the event of the poultry era. It is a new and an American bird. Poultry books, excepting Wright's (expensive) Illustrated, do not describe it, and the Standard does not properly recognize it, or

rather individual interests and ideas have caused it to be erroneously considered. We have treated the bird editorially, not that our views should be taken as the ultimatum, but to provoke discussion. The field is open to all breeders to advance their theories and give their experiences, that the reader may weigh and choose for himself. What other paper would have done this had we not? What other paper has the independence to take such a course, or the enterprise to find the specimens that best illustrate and place them before their readers, not as ideal sketches, or from somebody's circular, but as what really is and has been done? Is not almost double duty forced upon us by the lacking of others? But, has our attention been devoted to Plymouth Rocks to the exclusion of other breeds? Have we not each month given valuable poultry advice; in some months given in a column what some of our contemporaries have spread over pages? We concentrate what others relish, to save our space for their valuable matter. Have we not also each month reviewed one kind of poultry, illustrating it?

Ohio calls for more pigeons and less poultry; Maine wants more poultry and less pigeons; New York cries for small pets, while Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas fancy the aquarium. The field of the JOURNAL is the broad one of fancies, hobbies. Devoted to no one in particular, it gives prominence to that which the season and popular feeling calls for. We will be glad to hear from all fanciers through our Correspondence Department. As it pleases us to know what others are doing, we feel they are glad to know in turn what we are about.

INDIANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

We would call attention to the letter of Mr. E. G. Bagley in Correspondence relative to the change of time of holding the show of the Indiana State Poultry Association.

We have received the premium list of the Association. There seems to be an earnest desire on the part of the Indiana fanciers to make the show a success, to prevent fraud, and have justice done to all. All entries, so says the premium list, must be made on blanks furnished by the secretary, and entry fee must accompany the entry. Arrangements have been made with the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies to return free all stock that has paid full fare on their lines to the show.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The next Annual Meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held at the rooms of the Maine Poultry Association, at Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, the 12th of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The invitation extended from Canada has been withdrawn.

Every member is cordially invited to attend, and it is hoped that each member will secure one or more new members. Blanks will be furnished if needed.

J. Y. BICKNELL, *Secretary.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1877.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of members of Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, held in Philadelphia October 29, 1877, it was decided to hold an exhibition of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, commencing Tuesday, December 18, 1877, and holding four days. Premiums all to be paid at close of the exhibition. For premium lists and all necessary information, address

J. C. LONG, JR., *Sec. and Treas.,*
39 North 9th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

SCRANTON POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Exhibition of the Scranton Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Scranton, Penna., Dec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1877.

The premiums offered by the Association are open to the competitors of the world, and will be paid in cash at the close of the exhibition.

Entries for competition close Dec. 22d, at 3 P. M.

For premium lists and cntry-blanks, address GEO. S. HORN, *Secretary.*

CHENANGO AND MADISON UNION POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—

The next exhibition of this association will be held at Union Hall, in Sherburne, N. Y., January 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1878.

President—Dr. I. C. Owen, Sherburne. Vice-Presidents—A. Ross, Dr. Fort Van Kuren, Sherburne; H. J. Taylor, Madison; William Mason, Norwich; C. H. Wilcox, Earlville; Dr. E. L. Miller, Eaton, N. Y. Secretary—John O'Brian, Sherburne, N. Y. Treasurer—D. T. Miller, Sherburne, N. Y. Executive Committee—G. W. Little, Sherburne, N. Y.; S. Benedict, E. H. Hawley, S. A. Benton, Jr., F. E. Benedict, J. N. Griffin, Wm. Greene, Hubbardsville, N. Y.

JOHN O'BRIAN, *Sec'y.*

The Meriden Poultry and Pet Stock Club will hold its second annual exhibition Jan. 2d and 3d, 1878, in City Hall, Meriden.

L. G. BIRDSEY, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association will hold its exhibition at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 1877.

J. D. NEVIUS, *Cor. Sec'y,* 39 N. 9th St.

The 2d Columbian and Bantam show of Southport Pavilion and Winter Garden, was held at Southport (Eng.), Oct. 31st and Nov. 1st, 1877. Judges were Capt. H. Eaton and Mr. J. Hawley, Pigeons; Mr. E. Tebbay, Bantams.

Our advertisement in the *Woodberry News* we hear from all parts of the Union, showing that paper, though of great local interest, to have a widespread circulation. It is a paper well edited, and independent.

BOOK NOTES.

THE AMERICAN DIRECTORY will hereafter be for sale from this office. It is intended to be a complete list of breeders both English and American. See advertisement.

A REVIEW OF THE BIRDS OF CONNECTICUT, with remarks on their habits, we have received from its author, C. Hart Merriam. It has held us interested from first to last. In its preface the author says: "The little State of Connecticut contains an area of but 4,674 square miles. Nevertheless it is highly probable, so favorably is it situated, that no equal area in the country can boast a greater number of species of birds than may be found within its limits. Indeed, nearly half the total number of species in the United States have already been detected within its borders, and it is certain that future investigation will decidedly increase this number." The field has been rich, and the authorities quoted have been in the actual observations from their notebooks.

NATURALISTS' GUIDE, by C. J. Maynard, we endorse without hesitation. It is written not as a means of making the author's name prominent, or as a catchpenny, but to afford instruction in taxidermy and in the preservation of objects of natural history. The work is written in a simple natural style that will commend it to every one. The work has passed into the sixth edition, and is recognized as authority by some of the best naturalists of the day.

LIFE HISTORIES OF THE BIRDS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, by T. G. Gentry, in its second volume, has been received; while a third volume upon the wading birds is promised for an early future. Mr. Gentry is a close observer, and his book shows much time spent in the personal collection of his material, while the evidence he quotes to prove his conclusions shows him as well to be a careful and extended reader. Mr. Gentry gives, besides the description of the birds, their haunts and nests, the variety of insects, grain, etc., upon which they feed. Also the typical nest and any variations he may have found. These variations he ascribes to the instincts which adapts conditions to circumstances, and finds for us the circumstances. Our readers will find it very interesting.

THE COUNTRY.—A new weekly, edited by Wm. Tileston, formerly of *Forest and Stream*, and published at 33 Murray St., New York, is received. The first number is good. We wish the paper success.

THE SOUTHERN POULTRY JOURNAL, with No. 1 of Vol. III, tucks pet stock and general sporting matters under its wing as its latest brood. This paper, with the South for its field, should be a success. It has our best wishes. We notice the addition of price and pages with the new number.

THE SEMITROPICAL for November is, as usual, good. Through its medium we of the "North" are becoming familiar with Florida, its needs and resources. The magazine is carefully edited, and contains each month a great deal of interesting reading, besides valuable information.

The Premium Essay on "Diseases of Swine, and their Remedies," written for the American Berkshire Association, is at hand. Coming from the pen of A. R. Colman, V.-S., and approved by the Association, should recommend it specially to the breeders of swine. We have read it carefully, and find it valuable.

THE DOMINION POULTRY GAZETTE, published at Galt, Ont., is, we believe, the only paper of its kind in Canada. What has become of the *Canadian Journal*, we don't know. The *Gazette* is in its second year, and bears evidence of prosperity in its improvement. Daniel Allen, the manager, is well known among poultry fanciers as a reliable, square man, a true fancier. The editors are two or three gentlemen of the fancy *pro tem*. While this is better

than one editor and a corps of associate-editors, combining many different views, that if one don't suit the reader, possibly another will, still we think the paper would be stronger with one acknowledged editorial head. The *Gazette* has our good will.

THE EXCHANGE COLUMN has been patronized more persistently by John F. Houser, of Tamaqua, Pa., than by any other one advertiser. It would seem odd to issue a JOURNAL not containing his card.

FORCE OF HABIT was well illustrated the other day in our office. We handed a friend a pen filled with ink to write a receipt; during the writing he dipped it no less than six times in an empty Bogardus glass ball we kept on our desk as a sample of what sportsmen were using in place of live pigeons. We called his attention to the ball after he had completed, also to the fact that the pen still held ink to spare.

THE office of *The Poultry World* has been removed to 373 Asylum street, where they have hung out a new sign in a position easily to be seen by all passing over the Consolidated road.

WANTED.—Copies of October, 1877, issue of FANCIERS' JOURNAL, at this office. Also copies of January and February, 1877. The demand has exceeded the supply.

Parties having works on ornithology or botany to dispose of at reasonable rates, will please address this office, stating works, condition, and price.

CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

Premium List of Southern Connecticut Poultry Association.

Premium List of East Saginaw Poultry Society.

Miellex & Co., Florists, Springfield, Mass.

John M. Spann, Indianapolis, Ind., Partridge Cochins a specialty.

Wm. B. Sherry, Stoney Brook, L. I., Express Poultry Yards.

H. E. Honey, Marlow, N. H., Hamburgs and White Bantams.

S. P. Stone, Farmer Village, N. Y., Breeder of pure bred fowls.

Florists' Catalogue, J. A. Roberts, Malvern, Chester Co., Pa.

M. S. Duncan, Stanfordsville, N. Y., P. Rocks and B. R. Games.

Louis F. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., Antwerps and Calcutta Fans.

F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., Strawberries and Br. Leghorns.

Geo. F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.

P. J. Keller, Paulding, O., Fowls, Pigeons and Rabbits.

Premium List Rules Parker's City P. A.—Jas. M. Lambing, Cor. Secretary.

Premium List and Entry Blank of Saginaw Valley P. A., Steve V. Haskell, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR SALEM LETTER.

Our readers will regret the illness of our pleasant correspondent "P. B." We wonder did he have a presentiment of its approach? With his last letter, the word was, "if too long, lay part over for the November number." We tried to make a break in it, but it was too interesting. A month was too long. We hope the illness is not serious, and that we may soon hear of the convalescence.

A FANCIER AT SEA.

On the — day of June, 18—, it was my privilege to stand upon the deck of a staunch and speedy craft for a week's cruise in Massachusetts Bay. It was approaching sunset as we steered our course down the beautiful harbor, and bay. As the sun neared the horizon the sky above increased in the beauty and brilliancy of its coloring, until the whole heavens were luminous with a golden light which, reflected on the rippling water, gave to the scene a charm rarely witnessed by a landsman.

I sat on the deck and watched this gorgeous scene until one after another of these brilliant colors had faded away into the deep grays of the night, and then turned in to be lulled to repose by the swashing of the waves against the side of the boat and the sighing of the breeze through the rigging.

"Night's candles had burned out" when I awoke, and as I ascended to the deck,

"Fair laughed the Morn, and soft the zephyrs blew,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
In gallant trim, the white-wing'd vessel flew."

Directly on our course the increasing light bespoke the coming sun. On our left the white column of the Boston Light. A little to the right the ragged rock, where the good ship *Maritana* struck with her living freight, sending two hundred souls to a watery grave. Away in the distance Nahant and Marblehead show dimly their rock-bound coasts. On the other side, quite low down, stands the towering shaft of Minott's Ledge. From point to point the waters were illuminated by the reflection of the sky, and as the sun appeared above the horizon the whole scene seemed bathed in a rosy light.

Such were the mornings and the evenings as the days passed on, recalling to my mind most vividly the enchanted scenes of the old fairy books.

The rock upon which stands the Boston Light presents on its ocean side a ragged surface rising high out of the water; on the other side it gradually falls away to a shelving, gravelly beach. The white column of the Light rises about one hundred feet from the rock, and underneath its shadow lies a small patch of green-sward, richly relieved by the warm gray rocks.

I required no second invitation, and gladly availed myself of an opportunity for a nearer inspection. Springing into a cutter with a trusty oarsman, we were soon at our destination. Mounting the craziest of ladders, we stood again upon terra firma, and after making fast the cutter, we went in search of the keeper. Having found him and gained a permit, we ascended the spiral stair to the top of the Light, from which was spread out a panorama of surpassing beauty, which once pictured on the mind, becomes indelibly stamped on the memory.

Below the Light, with a northern and western exposure, the keeper had cultivated a small garden, and running freely among the growing crops were a flock of nearly a hundred fowls. In a corner was the roosting-houses, sheltered by a double packing against the bleak winds, and as white and clean and sweet as whitewash could make them, and all in perfect keeping with the surroundings.

The stock consisted of Brahmas, Cochins, Black Spanish, and Leghorns, and were bred without regard to purity, the object being poultry and eggs.

I thought, as I surveyed these premises, that here might be the poultryman's paradise. No midnight fox or stealthy vermin; no marauding cats stealing over neighboring fences; no hawks hovering overhead to snatch away the feeble and unwary chicken; and no fear of wandering away to be lost in the treacherous swamps and quagmires of chicken life, or of intrusion from other fowls to sow the seeds of discord or contaminate with blighting influence the purity of the strain.

Here, in the genial and humid air of summer, both young and old seem to thrive, and when the chills of winter sweep over these cheerless rocks, they bask and are happy beneath these sheltering cliffs, or under their glass-runs in the cheering rays of the sun.

On this ragged rock, miles from the mainland, and almost as it were in mid-ocean, the keeper, isolated from the society of men, has been compelled to draw upon his own experience in a great degree for his information. Yet I found him quite intelligent, and very anxious to know all about what was going on in the great poultry world, of which he in his contracted premises

seemed so small a part. He was particular in his inquiries with regard to breeds, which were the best for his purposes; also with regard to poultry shows and their influence, and seemed to be very much interested in the whole subject of poultry cultivation. As I turned away to retrace my steps to the boat, I became fully convinced that here was an instance where "a man's life did not consist in the abundance of his possessions so much as in the use which he makes of them." W.

INDIANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—By the premium list of our coming show, sent herewith, you will see the date of holding it is changed from January 8th-14th, to December 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, January 1, 2, 3, 1877-78, so as not to conflict with the show to be held in Chicago, although we have had our show advertised for the past six months, to come off on the first dates mentioned, in the hope that other associations would note the fact and arrange theirs so as not to conflict with us. Our friends of the National either ignored us, or overlooked it, and as we had to get our premium lists printed by September 25th, to fulfill our promise with those who advertised with us, there was nothing left but to call the Executive Committee to time, and arrange for another date, knowing there were a number of breeders in this State that will want to exhibit at both places,—a thing impossible if both shows were held at the same time, as our friends of the National might have known. We considered our last show quite a success, and one we find breeders are glad to mention in their advertising cards. We have every prospect of having a better exhibition at our coming show, and one that will rank with any that will be held in the West. We hope to see a goodly number of Eastern breeders with us.

EDWARD G. BAGLEY, Sec.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWERS—A HUMBUG.—I notice an article in a poultry paper in praise of Russian sunflower seed as a food for poultry. The writer says he will soon harvest his crop, and have it ready to sell. Now, I have tried this Russian humbug. The seeds are large, but the greatest portion is a thick, coarse, woody fiber, about as digestible as a piece of *lignumvite*, and many of the seeds are *plump* shells, and nothing more. Fowls can hardly be starved into eating them, and it is yet more difficult to coax them to a second trial. If one must have sunflower seed for poultry, the *old-fashioned*, small seed, thin-shelled, are far preferable in all respects. Like some other things, the improvement over the common kind of sunflowers by the Russian, is no improvement at all, and doubtless no one could see anything in it—if they did not have seeds to sell.

G. O. BROWN.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD., Nov., 1877.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—I am very glad to receive the JOURNAL, for I like it very much; it does not show any respect of persons, but it gives all an equal chance. I have read "Paul Pry's" article in the October number, twice, and may read it again. I think the ages of young fowls should be taken into consideration when weighing them. Your reply to Mr. Sweet has the right ring to it. I shall subscribe for '78, if it is possible for me to do so. I wish you would give us the standard on Light Brahmans, in your next.

Yours truly, W. L. PAYNE.

[An article, with new illustrations of real birds, (upon the Light Brahmans,) will appear in December issue.—Ed.]

THE JOURNAL A NECESSITY.—"I should not know how to get along without the JOURNAL, so enclosed you will find its subscription price. In a few days I will send you two new names for next year."—G. F. LAWRENCE.

A SMART PULLET.—I have a Black Cochon pullet, hatched March 31st, 1877, that began to lay August 1st; laid 23 eggs. August 25th I set her on 13 of her own eggs. She brought out 8 fine chicks. She left the chicks October 2d, and has been laying ever since. It is now October 19th. She is pure bred, of good size, has been a pet. Has had plenty of milk, shaded grass run, with a good variety of hard and soft food. For a fast pullet, I would like to hear of some one that can beat her.

JAS. DENISON.

I must express my gratification at the success of my advertising. I have heard from all parts of the country about it, and must say "THE FANCIER" is the Journal for advertisers. I hope you will continue as a Journal to increase and prosper. The poultry interest in Meriden is in fair condition.

CHARLES P. IVES.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—I propose within another week to give my ideas of Plymouth Rocks. I have no established strain, but I have some good birds. Mr. Samuels, in his article, referred to an article I sent him last fall. I bought one dozen eggs of a Pennsylvania breeder, in order to see his style of bird, his strain, and I got it: topknot, willow legs, slaty color. I tell you, Mr. Wade, it is not strain we want, but the bird, one that will get his like.

J. M. T.

NEW POULTRY CLUB.—I send herewith five new subscribers. We are getting up a poultry club in Brockton, and I hope to increase the list after we get fairly organized. I think we shall have a good one by and by. When we get into working order I will let you know.

BRADFORD WILDE.

"I have been leading a sort of vagabond life all summer and fall, fishing and shooting most of the time at Chautauqua Lake. If I had not been so lazy I would have written you an article on pickerel fishing, but somehow I can't do much nowadays with the quill, my hands are so hard from rowing I can hardly write a short letter.

YOUNG BREEDER."

RARE SQUIRRELS.—I have a Gray Squirrel on hand alive, the color of chinchilla, such as ladies wear. One brought in this morning, the tail a bright cream color, tinged with white; ears white, tipped with cream color, body yellowish white, the face cream color,—this one was shot in Hingham, this State. It seems to be quite a year for odd-colored squirrels round here.

ARTHUR J. COLBURN, Boston, Mass.

ONE OF OUR OLDEST SUBSCRIBERS writes: "I receive my papers regularly, and am always glad when it comes. I was very much pleased with the picture of that Black Barb. I cut it out and had it put in a frame. I inclose one dollar and fifty cents for another year's subscription to the FANCIERS' JOURNAL."

JOSHUA BOWERS.

I have a curiosity in the shape of a pit Game stag that has never had any comb or wattles. He looks as though he had been very closely dubbed. It has been this way ever since it was hatched, in June last. I shall breed him next season, if he is Game to the death, as an experiment.

MACK W. MINER.

THE NEW FERN BOOK.—The new Fern Book will be issued the 6th inst. We have just received proofs of plates. They are very fine.

S. E. CASSINO.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

The autumn has been long and pleasant. We have had none of the long-protracted rains that have usually heralded the approach of winter. Everything in nature has favored the poultry-keeper. If winter finds him unprepared he is himself the laggard, he has only himself to blame. The earth has not yet hardened with frost, and the long freedom has left time to garner a good supply of earth for use beneath the roosts, there to act as a deodorizer and disinfectant, at the same time preserving the droppings and giving double the amount of compost for the spring; that is, if a suitable place has been prepared to receive and keep the earth, and another to protect the "refuse" from the weather. We always keep the dry earth, whether road-dust or sand, in a bin in the corner of each coop. To be sure, the bin is only three boards high and nailed across one corner of the room, but each coop has its own, and is always at hand, handy. Earth is better than sawdust, ashes, or anything else we know of for under the roosts. A simple raking will clear the surface every morning, while ten minutes' work once a week with a hoe will remove the old and taint and provide a fresh layer. Some use ashes in this place. We don't like them, either coal or wood. They leach the droppings in the first place, then they are so easily tracked. There cannot be neatness in a poultry-house where ashes are used on the floor. Sawdust we don't fancy for poultry. A breeze will make it into heaps, poultry are apt to get it mixed with their food, to eat it, have it sour in their crops, make them sick, and may be kill them. Earth is the best for every purpose. It has but one disadvantage, it is too cheap. A pile of sods cut now, before the frost has touched them very deeply, piled in the cellar or the poultry-house, would contain days of exercise and the best of picking for a flock of poultry, and the remains—you'd be surprised to see how few they would be—swept under the roosts, then, after a week of service there, put carefully under cover for the next spring, would be worth dollars in your garden or to sell to your neighbor—but, sods are so common. Somebody must patent them and offer to send them c. o. d. at so much a pound, to make them valuable to the minds of many. Always—if your poultry-house has a floor of boards—cover the feeding place with earth, soil, gravel, or sand. If you've a curiosity to note what poultry require besides grain and water, look to the ingredients of this covering upon putting it down and when raking it up. Ashes are excellent for the dust-bath; though here we prefer the coal to the wood ashes; we prefer sand with a touch of carbolic powder to either, especially for white fowls. Ashes will turn the plumage yellow, besides soiling it. We once owned a poultry-house with a ground floor. Here through a whole winter we emptied the clinkers and ashes from our house furnace, care fully raking smooth yesterday's before we added to-day's. The house was lined with tarred roofing-paper, to exclude drafts and keep out the cold. The house was only a shed, but the ashes, fresh from the furnace, gave out heat which the lining prevented

the escape of, so water never froze there but during one week the entire season. And eggs! we were supplied the whole winter. In the spring the floor was thoroughly soaked with water, and pounded as evenly as if it were a street pavement. The result was satisfactory in every particular.

In poultry quarters artificially warmed, not as much food will be needed to sustain life and keep the condition good as in those where the poultry must needs provide animal heat to do this work and counteract the outside cold. It is about an even thing. What you save in fuel and shelter you must make up in grain, and in the no return from your stock. You have to provide certain materials, that is, give just about so much help; and the management of the thing is in giving the help that will cost you least and help in a way that shall bring you the greatest return in cash. Don't provide an excess of heat under any consideration. Your fowls will be weak, loose-feathered, etc., and the etc. will be the major part. For us, we had rather, with thoroughbred poultry, where feather and the vitality of the eggs in the spring was a first consideration, let the birds rough it through the winter. Now don't understand us to mean them to roost in trees or in all the storms, but to give them protection from storms and extreme cold in a well-protected, ventilated poultry-house without artificial heat, with a plentiful supply of good food. Let them have plenty of fresh, cold wintry air to keep the blood healthy and pure, with plenty of pure water. The spring will find the feathering of such kept birds hard, close, and glossy. The condition will be excellent, and if the sexes have been kept apart until a month previous to the breeding season, there will be but very few, if any, clear eggs. It is in poultry as it is with human beings,—the "pampered aristocrat," the high-fed, delicately-nurtured, attended and waited upon, are the delicate, the non-productive, the always ailing; while sickness, and disease, and barrenness are rarely found among the middle and lower or working classes. If you provide heat, let it be in an extremely moderate degree.

It is now about show-time; we shall soon know whose efforts shall wear the honors for '77-'78. Friends, be honest! Don't let any advice from high quarters or the glitter of any prize cause you to doctor, or pluck, or trim. Don't paint the hackles, nor trim the sprigs from the combs; don't wire up low combs, nor wire down straight ones; don't piece out those too few pointed, nor rob one of its too many; don't pour shot into their crops before weighing-time, nor cut off the crooked toes because "the horse stepped on them." If the legs are not the desired shade, don't color them. Let nature show itself. "If you fail, fail with glory." If you have had grassy runs and clean poultry quarters, your birds will not need washing except in legs, feet, and heads. Then you will have gained. Washing, ever so carefully done, is losing. But if you must scour, have three tubs of water, a room with a fire, and a large supply of hay or straw. Make a suds of fine white or castile soap in one tub; have the water soft and tepid. We have used a very little borax to advantage. Don't use sal-soda or lye. A trace of ammonia is better than either. The water too warm will take away the oily dressing of the feathers. Stand the bird in the water while washing. Rub the feathers downward, using a large sponge. There's no need, generally, to "wet the bird to the skin." Rinse in clean water in the second tub. If the bird is white, put it through the bluing water in the third. Don't wring the feathers, but wipe down carefully with the sponge squeezed dry, afterwards with a clean Russian bath-towel; then let them pick themselves over among the clean straw or hay before the fire. It is sometimes well to use a small brush in cleaning comb, wattles, legs, and feet.

The leaves have fallen. Nature generously provides them as shade from the scorching sun of summer. Now, the shade no longer needed, she scatters them upon the ground, her storehouse. Her winds gather them in heaps for your gathering. Soon the

rains will rot them and the snows cover them. Quick, while they "rustle in the eddying gust," gather them for your poultry-house, rake them upon your flower-beds, take them as bedding for your cattle, store them in bags down cellar; then, when the plants of your window-garden are hungry, fill your sprinkler half full of them, fill to the top with boiling water, stir two or three times with a stick, let the "compound" steep until cool, or just like-warm, then saturate the earth around your plants. If the leaves are scattered in the feeding-places of your poultry, and are from there steeped for flower-food, be careful if there are droppings among them not to give too much and thereby "burn your plants up." Save all the leaves you can this year, and, our word for it, you'll plan to save more next.

In building a poultry-house don't use much glass except upon the south side. Have your windows and doors, as far as possible, in the south and west. Protect the northern and eastern exposures. Col. Phil Hudson, at North Manchester, did this about as nicely as we ever saw it. To be sure, his building had been a grapery. But then it made exceedingly good poultry quarters. Approaching them you note the thick growth of pines on the north. The building presented a heavily-roofed brick wall, not over three feet above ground, with the entrance in a sort of turret. We were disappointed, we acknowledged it, until we entered, went down stairs and found the coops large, light, commodious, and clean. While the north was at least four feet under ground, the south opened upon a lawn again ascending. The southern exposure, glass-covered, gathered all the heat the sun could give, while it was so arranged that only the warm south wind could strike it directly. Another thing we noticed at this place—an abundance of water-cresses and the liberal hand which provided them for the poultry, and the liberal demand the poultry seemed to make. Water-cresses are excellent for poultry, and super-excellent for pigeons. Let us have more of them. If all the cracks and crevices about a window are stopped, the wind cannot penetrate, that is sure. But, unless the heat within is in such excess that the glass is constantly kept warm, the air outside will cool it and cool the strata of air next within. So, you see, unless the glass is so arranged as to be sheltered from winds, and only to collect the sun's rays, it is worse than boards or wall, far worse.

Ground bone or its equivalent is necessary for poultry, but the trouble is to get the ground bone pure, there is so much of it reduced by acids that would kill or injure the birds. For a few fowls, the bones from the family cooking thrown on the kitchen fire will be calcined, and can be taken out and broken. Some break them raw. Some pound oyster shells; some make a great bonfire and pile it full of bones, oyster and clam shells, then shovel the remains into great boxes to be picked over by the fowls at their leisure, thereby providing charcoal, ashes, and shell material at once. It is an easy way, as there are generally plenty of boys ready to superintend the burning and gathering of the material. At some of the poultry farms in the West, a carcass will be covered with wood and the whole reduced. Fowls accustomed to this barbecue gather around the dying embers like vultures around the dying. Then how they "pitch in!" and what a return they make in eggs!

We don't advocate the giving of raw meat to poultry. They are apt in its absence to pick at each other. It is said the taste of blood in human as in beast, once acquired is as beyond control as a taste for liquor. The appetite is so strong conscience is drowned. Besides, it is a spendthrift way to feed flesh uncooked, when so much can be done with the liquor in which it is boiled. An onion can be added, a trifle of salt, a modicum of Cayenne; add also potato parings or refuse of other vegetables. When the meat—whether heads broken up, plucks, liver or waste ends—is cooked to rags, take it out and chop it, mix with meal. Prepare meat and meal at night—let the broth get scalding hot in

the morning, then pour over the mixture. Your fowls will relish it, and what a little trouble you will find it! No trouble in fact, only management. Green feed is indispensable to health. Remember with vegetables, what grows in the ground, roots, are heat producing, what grows above are cooling. What is cooling feed raw, what is heat producing needs heat to get its best qualities. Potatoes boiled are good winter fattening feed; so are turnips. Farmers should find poultry keeping profitable, if city men can make it pay. A farmer gets his feed, if he is a manager, at wholesale rates. He is not obliged to sell his poultry and eggs at wholesale, however. There is not a town in the Union, I will venture to say, where a farmer cannot find regular customers for fresh eggs and poultry at a little more than market price. Now, for the past year, in a certain manufacturing town within twenty miles of Hartford, it has been impossible to buy poultry for the table at either market or store. One solitary farmer, so our investigations prove, has brought in poultry and eggs for hotels. Fresh eggs have been obtainable—a few farmers have brought them in and traded them off for groceries. The country for miles around this town is of good land, but for some reason or other there are deserted farms—land very cheap, with buildings thrown in. We have noted it, and wondered at it, so much poverty and hard work in the town, so much scarcity, and here the means at hand for comfort and plenty—unused. We have tried to find the reason of these deserted farms, untrimmed orchards, and decaying buildings—some have heard Horace Greely, and gone West. They have deserted the "bird in hand;" a market, and the means to supply the market, and have gone into the wilderness, where they could have a market alone, and all to themselves. Others have seen reality in the living gained so much per week in the manufactory, that they could not realize the living to be made with less labor and more comfort on a farm. Money in poultry for farmers! Don't it seem so, when by management and foresight they can feed and produce at wholesale price, and sell at an advance upon retail? City poulterers are apt to find grain—good, sound grain—too high, so pay less money for screenings or damaged stuff. Such is poor management. Buy an ounce of good, sound wheat—spend the same amount for screenings—and again for damaged grain. Compare the three amounts at the same price, and judge for yourself which will do your poultry the most good. If grain is damaged some virtue has departed from it, and that loss your poultry will feel when the grain is separated into its constituents, and each little worker of the bird's system takes up the material it needs. In screenings the cheapness comes in in your buying material you cannot use. Buy and feed good grain. Lay in a store for the winter, else when the roads are impassable your feed-bin will be empty—it inevitably happens so. Buy in bulk, you can generally save a percentage; but if you keep in bulk you must provide against rats. Feed soft feed warm in the morning, wheat at noon, and corn at night. Grain whole requires longer time for digestion, as it must be crushed by the gizzard before the juices can act upon it, so its action remains longer in the system, hence, fed at night it will keep the fowls in comfort until morning. A soft feed, and warm, is satisfying at once, and after the long night fast, especially if the night feed is early and the morning late, is necessary. Feed regularly, then the system knows what it has to depend upon, otherwise, everything will be in disorder, the bird will never know when to be hungry, or with how much to be satisfied.

Exercise is necessary to health. A farmer once said to us, "During the long white days when the fowls hain't got nothing to do, and it ain't fit for 'em to be out, I just keep one of my boys driving 'em from one end of the chicken house to 'other for exercise." Of course he was a fool. If he had kept his boys at work through the fall gathering leaves, then had strewn them over his feeding places, covering the feed, the exercise would have been voluntary, and have done them good.

Vermin, lice, are not so troublesome except in warmed buildings in winter as in summer. Still, you may find them on the poultry. To keep free from them requires an incessant warfare. No let up. Vermin of all kinds breed so rapidly one almost would think the generating was spontaneous—one day there are a few, another day you can scarcely remember the interim; there are millions—in an incredible time a million million. You cannot have it work done—it is an everlasting present—something you have to keep a hand on to keep down. What are you going to carry over this winter—all your stock? You must like to feed for nothing. The more you keep, the more it will cost, and the less returns you will get. Of course you will want a few of the cockerels for eating. I would select the best, then dispose of the rest. The disqualified ones don't sell alive under any consideration. You don't want them recognized as your stock, and you don't know what may be said of them after they have passed from your hands. Still, there are some marketmen that will give you a first price for them alive, especially if the birds are Asiatics, and of good size. We sold some once on commission—the buyer paid us about a third more than the market price. Expressing our wonder, he said they were so large he "had treated them after killing and sold them as capons."

It is well this fall to think out your plans for next year. What you want to do, and what stock you have on hand to do with, then deduct the means at your disposal from the end desired, and in the difference find what is needful to success. Then through the winter get as nearly as you can what you want. At the shows, see for yourself. Don't let any one palm anything off on you, either for the sake of pedigree or name. Don't believe in "blood will tell," require blood to have told, and read the story for yourself. If you see what you need, get it if you can—no matter whether its pedigree dates back to the ark or only to the Mayflower.

THE EXHIBITION PLYMOUTH ROCK.

It is the ambition of most breeders, whatever variety they may fancy, to produce "exhibition birds." All fanciers are not exhibitors; but they try, all the same, to breed that kind of stock. In this paper we shall try to present our ideas of what an exhibition Plymouth Rock should be.

In the first place, it should not be a Cochin Rock, nor a Brahma Rock, but a *Plymouth Rock*. It must have a symmetry and style of its own, which shall distinguish it as a Plymouth Rock, as readily as the symmetry and style of a Houdan or Dorking distinguishes it as a Houdan or Dorking.

In size and weight it must be a *medium* bird. "The figures adopted at Chicago a year ago last winter are too high. Eight to nine pounds for cocks, and six and one-half to seven pounds for hens, is heavy enough. There is no use nor sense in breeding this bird as large as an Asiatic. Those who want large, heavy birds should select Brahas or Cochins and let the Rocks alone.

The head and its appendages should not be too large. They should be neat, and in keeping with the size and style of a medium-sized bird. Some of our New England friends are trying to breed small, low combs, and are succeeding to the extent of marring the symmetry of their birds. We do not admire nor want a Leghorn comb; we want it large enough to suit and be in harmony with the size of the bird.

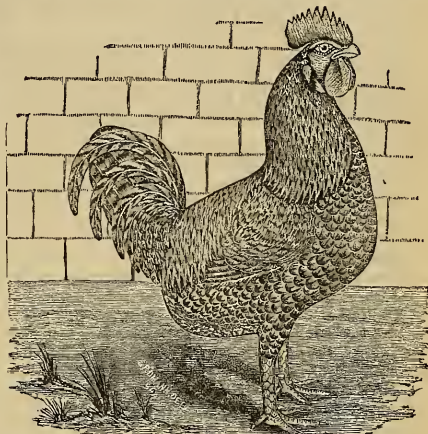
The severity of the winters in New England may induce breeders there to reduce the size of comb, but the comb of a Plymouth Rock is no more difficult to protect against frost than that of a Leghorn or Black Spanish. While it should not be as large as either of these, it should be in keeping with the size of the bird, be straight on the head, evenly serrated, free from twists, lops, or side-sprigs.

The beak should be strong at the base, and not too short, well curved, and yellow in color. This is one of the difficult points to

get in Plymouth Rocks. Some of the best fowls we have seen were faulty in the color of the bills. In our observation it has been a rare thing to see perfect bills in hens; that is to say, in Plymouth Rock hens. Yellow bills are common enough in Cochin Rocks and Brahma Rocks, and it was mainly for the purpose of getting yellow bills and legs that our Plymouth Rock has been metamorphosed by the introduction of some Asiatic blood.

The eye should be full, bright, quick; color of iris, hay.

The wattles should be of fair medium size, well shaped, neither too long nor too short, and they should correspond with each



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.

other. The ear-lobes should be red, fitting closely and neatly to the head. Many otherwise good birds have faulty ear-lobes, from the presence of white in them.

The neck should be of medium length, more like that of a Dorking than of a Brahma; well hackled, the feathers flowing well over the shoulders.

The back should be longish rather than short, nearly straight rather than concave—in short, it should not be like the back of a Brahma or Cochin, but more like that of a Dorking.—a longish broad back. Breast should be large, square, and full.

The body, wide and long rather than short and narrow. The body of the bird should, when viewed, present the idea of compactness, without massiveness or lameness.

Wings, large in comparison with those of an Asiatic, carried well up and snugly tucked.

Tail, large in contradistinction to an Asiatic's, but smaller than that of a Dorking or Dominique. The cock's tail should be distinctly sickled, carried well up, but not squirrely, much less "horizontally," as was once directed in the Standard.

Fanly feathers are often seen in the tails and wings. Cocks sometimes show white, and sometimes black, feathers in the tail; and both cocks and hens sometimes show white in the flights or primaries of the wings. We would always cut for these faults in scoring.

The legs should be neither too long nor too short; too great length is, however, to be guarded against rather than the opposite fault. The thighs should be large, well apart, indicating width of body, and well feathered. The shank, short, stout, bony, without feathering, and yellow.

This color in shank is another point that is rather hard to get.

Greenish or bronzy spots or patches are apt to occur, and in many cases splendid hens have the front part of the shank bronzed all the way. Yellow, however, is the proper color, and all breeders should strive to get it, but disappointment is not unusual in this particular "point." Still, we must try to get it, and the "exhibition bird" must have it.

The plumage of this bird has never been correctly described in our Standard. There is much variation in the color and style of the plumage of the birds of different breeders; the principal fault being lack of distinctness in coloring. In many cases the feather is mottled rather than barred, giving an indistinctness and blurriness rather than the sharper contrast between the light and dark shades. The ground color of the feather should be light gray, approaching white, and this should be distinctly barred across with dark, nearly black bars. Correct markings in plumage is not found to be the rule. This is a point that needs more careful development at the hands of breeders. Any splashing or discoloration in any part of plumage is, of course, not allowable in an "exhibition bird."

If we were to make a scale of points for the Plymouth Rock, it would be something like this:

Symmetry, - - - - -	12
Color of plumage, - - - - -	12
Size and weight, - - - - -	8
Condition, - - - - -	10
Head 3, beak 5, - - - - -	8
Comb, - - - - -	5
Wattles 2, ear-lobe 3, - - - - -	5
Neck 3, hackle 3, - - - - -	6
Back, - - - - -	5
Breast 5, body 5, - - - - -	10
Wings, size and shape 3, markings 5, - - - - -	8
Tail, size and shape 2, color 3, - - - - -	5
Legs, size and shape of leg and foot 2, color 4, - - - - -	6

100

That, then, is the way we should describe and score an "exhibition Plymouth Rock." We would like other breeders to give their views on this subject, as the only way we can come to an understanding; and the sooner we arrive at this, and present our views to the A. P. A. in such a way that they may be acted upon, the sooner we shall get a better standard for the Plymouth Rock.

COLOR OF LEGS IN PLYMOUTH ROCK PULLETS.

In a modest way I breed this variety, and though my operations are not extensive, no one likes Plymouth Rocks more sincerely, or welcomes new admirers more warmly than your correspondent. And I would say, that for two years I have used none but full medium-colored male birds.

The results have been a decided gain in uniformity in both sexes, and a plain and palpable improvement in the males. During these two years I have made but one mating that produced black chicks. But candor compels me to admit, that a certain duskiness sometimes appears on the front of my pullets' legs—not a black streak, nor a cloudy stripe, but a narrow indication of faint duskiness. Not all come this way. I have raised pullets this year with legs as yellow as could be desired, and in my hens of last year's hatch this imperfection is not now perceptible.

Now, this is no small matter of consideration, for the Standard imperatively demands legs of a Simon-pure yellow color. I could have sold thirty more pullets this season than I have been able to dispose of, but for this drawback to otherwise desirable birds—having had orders aggregating that number from three gentlemen, who wanted them more as ornaments to their grounds than for any other purpose.

The use of light-colored males does not afford a full and complete remedy, while it does entail other faults.

Will long and continued selection of the best in this respect bring the wished-for result, or is Mr. Felch right in averring that the Standard discriminates harshly against this variety in the matter of leg-coloring?

There was a time when skillful breeders cared little for this or other matters pertaining to Plymouth Rocks. But it is now no longer a question, indeed, that these birds, both for profit and pleasure, are destined to become of far more consequence than was dreamed of half-dozen years ago—the popular feeling has fairly set in their favor.

S. B. J.

"RUNNING" POULTRY PAPERS.

In your August issue you "do me proud" indeed in your gossipy notice of the affairs of my friends and myself. But your correspondent is quite in error when he states that "Burnham is the head of the concern," in respect to the management of the *Poultry World*, or has "the general direction of the thing," etc.

I assure you I have no more to do with "the general direction" of that publication than you have! I have met Mr. Allen but twice, and then only casually, and do not know Mr. Sherwood at all. If they, "Burnham and Stoddard, are acting as a mutual admiration society, and are running the *Poultry World* to grind out their own grists," etc., I am quite unconscious of the fact.

Supposing all the above nonsense were true—which I swear to you is *false* in toto—who is harmed by so agreeable a "family arrangement" as your correspondent thus facetiously describes? What has the "outside public" to do with such an affair? And if "the truth will come out after awhile" (*what* truth?) wherefore may the said "public open their eyes?" Are the toes of your correspondent trodden on? Possibly not. Is the FANCIERS' JOURNAL troubled about it? I think not. Why then all this silly surmise, and mixture of cheap wit, with utterly groundless assertion, at my expense?

When you say, editorially, at foot of this letter of your uninformed correspondent, that "Geo. P. Burnham furnishes the brains for the literary department," etc., I thank you for your complimentary intention, but I must in justice to the editor of that paper say that you are wrong here. This is a mistake of yours, which you will no doubt correct with pleasure—for I again assure you, honestly, that I have written for the FANCIERS' JOURNAL ten pages to one of every page I ever wrote for the *Poultry World*!

You know that I sometimes blow my own trumpet, and always paddle my own canoe, in the chicken trade. I write for you, for Stoddard, for Ward, for Merry—and the rest, whenever the mood is upon me to do so. And if I sometimes allude to my fine fowl stock, or the popular little poultry hand-books I have published in the last year or two, in the articles I furnish you and others upon general subjects, otherwise—whose business is it but mine and yours, and Stoddard's, Ward's, Merry's, etc.

As to my advertising, I do that in my own way—and pay for it, to you, to the *Poultry World*, and the rest. And now I will add that if the FANCIERS' JOURNAL will take as much pains to care for my personal business interests as Mr. Stoddard has, I will very cheerfully pay you for the service, and as liberally as I have had to pay him.

You allude to the advertisement of Mr. S., stating that "money is what we all after." Well, isn't this true, in the main? Is not the FANCIERS' JOURNAL "after money," honorably and honestly? Isn't Ward, and Stoddard, and Burnham, and "Isaac," and Wade, and his correspondent, and all the world, and the rest of mankind, doing this thing constantly? At all events, I confess to this soft impeachment, individually.

I don't believe anybody will "get bitten" through patronizing the *Poultry World*, the FANCIERS' JOURNAL, or your humble servant, the subscriber. But "honor to whom honor is due," always — if at all.

I am not the brain-furnisher for the literary department of the *Poultry World* (I wish I was!) I do not run that concern, nor have I one penny's pecuniary interest in it. I am my own man. I do not know who else has any interest in the *World*, but I am informed that it is owned and conducted by H. H. Stoddard, assisted by his numerous valuable correspondents. When I write for it, or for you, I sign to my contributions my proper name; and you know very well by this time that I am not ashamed or afraid to see at head or foot of my communications the signature of always

Yours very truly,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

[Had we the time, we would review the above, but we think it tells its own story to those who know George. We retract nothing, but state further that we think we would have little trouble in proving that Mr. Burnham has written from ten to sixteen articles and over, in a single number of the *World*. Those are the short rehashed articles the political country editors clip without reading. One request, and we have done. George, will you please take back the statement made in the last four lines, and, George, do not let your heart run away with your head.—Ed.]

GAME BANTAMS.

From a pretty long experience I can recommend the Game Bantams as being more hardy than either the best Blacks or Sebrights. I kept Black Bantams twenty-five years ago, and have had both them and the White Bantams since I became an exhibitor, but never found them as interesting as the Game, which I have bred carefully and studied closely for the last fourteen or fifteen years.

It is quite safe, generally, to allow the large breeds, such as Cochins, Dorkings, and Brahmas, to run with the smaller kinds of Bantams, without fear of a cross; but game Bantams are frequently crossed with large Game fowls, and I have this season three broods of chickens of the first cross between a Game hen and a Bantam cock, and several broods of the second and third cross with the Bantam. In the Game Bantams, style and not size is the point first in importance, and the smallest Game Bantams are seldom good enough to win. Color is also a great point in Game Bantams, and is of more importance than size.

Bantams are easiest to rear in April, May, and June, but the April birds grow larger than either the very early or later broods; and where smallness of size is required, May and June may with advantage be selected for setting the eggs.

Our esteemed friend, the "WILTSHIRE RECTOR," shows a preference for Black-breasted Reds over any other color of Game Bantams; but each of the four standard colors has its own special recommendation, and I really think that could be seen my favorite set of Pile Bantams, cock and five hens, with the striking contrast between the creamy white body and tail, and red neck and saddle of the male bird, and the rich salmon breast and shoulder and white body of the hens, with their graceful carriage as they walk on the lawn in front of my house or in the fields surrounding it, he would admire them more than the Whites. Then the Brown-breasted Reds are great favorites of mine, with their large, expressive dark eyes, purple faces, golden hackles, and greenish black bodies in the hens; these are especially striking when close at hand. Again, what can be more pretty than the glossy black breast, white neck and golden saddle of the Duckwing Bantam cock, accompanied by his hens of a delicate silvery-gray, with light fawn breasts? These are great favorites with the ladies, and I should like to see more of them exhibited.

—W. F. Entwisle, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

FAIRS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

THOSE THAT OUR UBIQUITOUS REPRESENTATIVE VISITED THIS FALL, BRIEFLY MENTIONED.

It is said "the wise man only wonders once in his life, but that is always; the fool, never!" Coleridge's remarks are not less truthful, for he says: "In wonder all philosophy began, in wonder it ends," etc. While on my peregrinations to the different "fairs" of the agricultural societies of Lehigh, Berks, and Schuylkill counties, my inward nature gave way to wonder and surprise. The first exhibition was that under the auspices of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The display of poultry, true to my instincts, was the first department to attract my attention. This display exceeded my most sanguine expectations, for no agricultural society in Eastern Pennsylvania ever made a finer display; and, in point of number, I doubt if it was ever equalled. The society's coops had all been filled, and still the department received additions, which necessitated the procuring of the Poultry Association's very handsome coops, to release them from their dilemma. As usual, there was considerable complaint made relating to the judges—some alleging that partiality was still cultivated. And no wonder, for my own experience was not of the most pleasant character. Two coops of my poultry were entitled to both first and second honors, as the chairman himself acknowledged; "but you know that poor widow went to considerable expense in bringing those birds here, so I concluded to award her second prize;" and yet that coop was marked John F. Goodhardt! Such is logic! Amongst the most prominent exhibitors were the familiar names of Dorwart, Gottshall, Schock, Shearer, and others.

The next exhibition was that made by the Keystone Agricultural Society, at Kutztown. This society made a creditable exhibit of poultry; though in my humble opinion there were a good many birds (of the common species) that might just as well have been entirely excluded; or, presumably, they were only intended "to vary the monotony," or, in other words, aid in forming a contrast between them and those of higher qualities. A few very handsome fowls were included in the collection, and, all in all, the adverse circumstances considered, the society is to be congratulated on its success.

The Lehigh County Fair, held by the agricultural people of the fertile Lehigh, was probably the most successful exhibition that has taken place this fall. Such attractions! to say nothing of the peanuts, for which tabers the "city of Allentown" has such a wide reputation. The poultry compared well with the "prodigiousness" of everything else, and an examination revealed that the fanciers of the Lehigh Valley have not been idle since their last exhibition. The display was not less remarkably large than handsome. The society's receipts from admissions amounted to \$5,778.55 during four days.

Next in rotation, we gleaned notes in Schuylkill county, where the "Mollie Maguire" element at one time reigned rampant. However, having witnessed the execution of six "Mollies" on the 21st of June (Black Thursday), we felt relieved and safe. This fair was held at Orwigsburg, which once was honored as the county-seat. Whether it was owing to the deficient accommodations, or what, we know not, but the "poultry show" lacked.

The Berks County Poultry and Pet Stock Association is making arrangements for holding its second annual exhibition. Like its predecessors, it will be held in the city of Reading. A remarkable exhibition in all respects is almost a certainty. Increased interest in the society's welfare is manifested on all sides, and some of the most noted breeders of America will unite with Berks in giving its people an extraordinary show of fancy poultry and pigeons.

PERO NIXON.

HEADS.

Importance enough is not given to the shape of the head of the fowls we breed. There is more in this science of craniology than the casual observer would admit. We all of us, unconsciously, demand from different breeds certain characteristics of manner, and certain looks. Without thought we would exclude the fierce-eyed, cold, cruel-looking Brahma, and tameness, or a pleasing expression, would be out of place in the Malay. So it is all through the breeds. Scientific consideration has shown that craniology is no laughing matter. Though heads and skulls differ externally and internally, where there is an approximation in disposition, there also is a similarity in shape and development. In feathering, if a departure is made from defined limits, we at once suspect a cross or taint. In osteology, especially in craniology, we think it would not be out of season to ascribe any deviation to

occiput. In Cochins and Brahmas, at the point where the ascending branches of the premaxillary rest on the frontal bone, the surface is much depressed, and from this depression a deep medial furrow extends backwards to a variable distance; the edges of this fissure are rather prominent, as is the top of the skull behind and over the orbits.

In Dorkings the point deserving notice is the breadth of the frontal bones, which are moderately furrowed in the middle. Thus in a skull less than once and a half the length of that of *G. bankiva*, the breadth between the orbits was exactly double. In Hamburgs, both penciled and spangled, the nasal bones stand remarkably wide apart, but in a variable degree; consequently narrow membrane-covered spaces are left between the tips of the two ascending branches of the premaxillary bones, which are rather short, and between these branches and the nasal bones.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

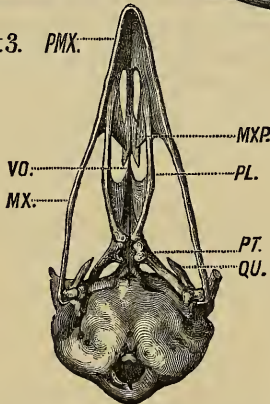
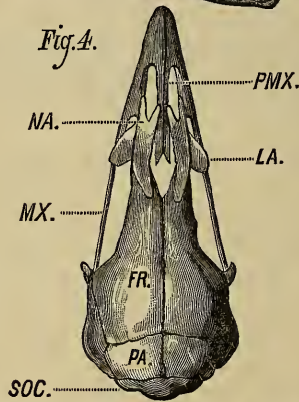


Fig. 4.



a like cause. The true fancier—the reasoner and worker—should give more attention here. In breeding, let the typical skull—that is, of the bird that most nearly approaches the ideal—be taken as the model.

Mr. Seiss, in the *Scientific American*, gives the skull of the Game-cock (Fig. 1) as nearest to the typical or natural order. "The brain-case is thick, solid, firm, and heavy; the premaxillae running toward and between the nasals, are strong, broad, and arched; the *os quadratum* and the maxillae are strongly made, and the whole skull is substantially put together. It belongs to a breed which should be encouraged." Darwin examined fifty-three skulls of different fowls. Taking the *G. bankiva* as his standard of comparison, he says: "In four Games, one Malay, an African, one Frizzled and two Silky hens, I found no difference worth noticing. In three Spanish cocks, the form of forehead between the orbits differed considerably; in one it is considerably depressed, whilst in two others it is rather prominent, with a deep medial furrow; the skull of the hen is smooth. In Sibrigh Bantams the crown is more globular, and slopes more gradually to the

The surface of the frontal bone, on which the branches of the premaxillary rest, is very little depressed."

Mr. Seiss writes: "On examining the skull of a white Polish, (Fig. 2) I found the frontal region extremely gibbous, and with twelve holes entering into the brain-chamber, two of which were two-eighths of an inch in length. I do not know whether all individuals of this breed have the skull thus perforated, that is, to such a degree as this, but if they have, it were better this white Polish deformity were rapidly and for ever exterminated. The premaxillaries running up between the nasals are weak and thread-like, and indeed the whole skull is weakly put together."

Darwin says: "The protuberance in the skull of all Polish fowls occupies the same position, but varies in size; in one specimen it was extremely slight. The degree also to which the protuberance is ossified also differs greatly, larger or smaller portions of the bone being replaced by membrane. In one specimen there was a single open pore; but generally there are many variously opened spaces, the bone forming an irregular reticulation. In one specimen there was no bone whatever over the whole protu-

berance, and the skull when cleaved and viewed from above, presented the appearance of an open basin. The change in the whole internal form of the skull of the Polish is great. The upper and anterior cavity of the three into which the skull may be divided is the one which is so greatly modified; it is evidently much larger than in the Cochin skull of the same size, and extends much farther beyond the interorbital septum, but is laterally less deep. In the Cochin and all ordinary fowls, a strong internal ridge of bone separates the anterior from the central cavity, but in the Polish this ridge is absent. The central cavity is circular in the Polish, and long in the Cochin, while the posterior cavity with the pores for the nerves differs also. A pit deeply penetrating the occipital bone of the Cochin is absent from the Polish. From a Cochin to a Polish with protuberance but little developed, to the Sultan, then to the Polish of extreme development, a perfect gradation of the change in the internal arrangement could be traced. It may be asked whether these modifications of form of brain may not affect the intellect of the Polish fowls? Some writers have stated the Polish as extremely stupid, but Bechstein and Mr. Tegetmeier have shown that this was by no means the case. Nevertheless, the former says he 'had a Polish hen that was crazy, and anxiously wandered about all day long.' A hen in my possession was solitary in her habits, and was often so absorbed in reverie that she could be touched; she was also deficient in the faculty of finding her way about, so that if she strayed a hundred yards from her feeding-place she was completely lost, and would then try to proceed in an opposite direction. I have received other and similar accounts of Polish fowls appearing stupid or half idiotic."

Fig. 3 is the under view of the skull of a common chicken, with the nasals, frontals, and lacrymals removed; PMX, the premaxilla, including the bill and the two narrow bones running up from its center; MXP, the maxillo palatine process; PL, the palatine bone, with the vomer, VO, between or in the center; PT, the pterygoid; MX, the maxilla (the upper jaw proper); QU, the *os quadratum*, quadrate or anvil bone, with or upon which the mandible or inferior maxillary articulates. Fig. 4 is the upper view of the skull of the cockerel, showing the sutures, the bones not yet ankylosed. The sutures are undistinguishable in adult fowls. FR is the frontal; PA, the parietal; SOC, the supra occipital. The foramen magnum is of the usual size, and, as with all birds, there is but one occipital condyle.

ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At the twenty-first Annual Exhibition of Erie County (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, held at Hamburg Driving Park, Sept. 11-14, 1877, the fancy poultry and pet stock class was very large. Of the one hundred entries, all were good, and some will be heard from at Buffalo next winter. The farmers of Erie County are improving their poultry—many of them breeding only thorough-bred birds.

Fowls were exhibited in trios, excepting Games, which were shown in pairs. The successful exhibitors were:

James Murphy, Lt. Brahma, 1st. E. S. Nett, Lt. Brahma, 2d; Dk. Brahma, 1st; P. Rock, 1st; Pekin Ducks, 1st. W. C. Blanchard, Dk. Brahma, 2d. Milo Canfield, P. Cochins, 1st; G. Sebright Bantams, 1st; White China Geese, 1st; Aylesbury Ducks, 1st; Pekin Ducks, 2d. Geo. W. Barry, P. Cochins, 2d; Br. Leghorns, 2d; Pearl Guinea, 1st. R. H. Paxson, S. S. Hamburgs, 1st; B. Leghorns, 1st; P. Rocks, 2d; S. D. W. Game, 1st. Chas. Paxson, W. Leghorns, 1st; Dum. Leghorns, 1st; Bronze Turkeys, 1st; Blk. Turkeys, 1st; Pea fowls, 1st. E. C. Hubbard, W. Leghorns, 2d; Silver Polish, 1st. W. P. Hewson, B. B. R. Games, 1st. Fayette Reed, B. B. R., 1st. C. Carroll Smith, S. D. W. Games, 2d. Geo. Addington, Blue Games, 1st; B. B. R. G. Bantams, 2d. H. R. Williams, B. B. R. G. Bantams, 1st; B. W. G. Bantams, 1st. Silver Sebright Bantams, 1st. C. A. Spittler, 2d. F. Waudling, Turkeys, White, 1st. Mrs. Aaron Martin. Gray, 1st, Wm. Clansey.

WILD TURKEYS.—A friend of mine in Missouri found some wild turkey eggs, and hatched them under a hen. He got out eleven. He thinks he can get me some, or will let me have stock from his.

W. W. BILLINGS.

POULTRY AT BROCTON AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Society were at considerable expense to provide a new and spacious apartment for the exhibition of poultry—and to more than one this department was the crowning attraction of the Fair. There were over five hundred entries, embracing almost every variety.

JUDGES.—Myron O. Snell, Brocton, Light Brahma; B. G. Macomber, South Easton, Cochins; E. R. Hayward, Easton, Bantams, Plymouth Rocks, and Aquatic Division; Rodney Ellis, Taunton, Houdans, Dorkings, and Dominiques; Wm. Rankin, Brocton, and Isaac Dean, Taunton, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Polish, Spanish, Game; Al. Watts, Boston, Pigeons.

BRADFORD WILDE, *Supt. of Poultry.*

Light Brahma were at the head of the Asiatic class. Philander Williams of Taunton, Mass., Mr. Packard of West Bridgewater, and Mr. Wilde of Holbrook, showed some most superb birds. We noticed, also, some magnificent specimens from the yards of A. J. Wilmarth of Taunton. B. F. Macomber of South Easton, was awarded the prizes.

The varieties of Cochins were well represented. We noticed some grand Partridge Cochins, bred by William Rankin of Brocton; George W. Lovell of Middleborough, owned the Whites, which bore away the palm. Of the large collection of rare specimens of the Black, P. Williams secured first, second, and special prizes.

In Plymouth Rocks, Dickerman Brothers of North Easton, won no small glory by bearing away a prize very closely contested. The Houdans, varieties of Leghorns, Hamburgs, and Polish, with a magnificent display of Game Bantams, made principally by Keith and Dean of Taunton, made up the display of the smaller varieties. The Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks formed no small part of the exhibition, and contributed, each in its own way, to the enlivening of the scene.

There was the largest and perhaps the finest collection of pigeons on exhibition we had ever seen. Prominent among the exhibitors were W. A. Howard of Brocton, Benjamin White of Pawtucket, G. L. Fish of New Bedford, A. T. Keith of Taunton, and E. B. Towne of North Raynham. One may well judge of the excellence of these specimens when we notice that from twenty-six coops shown, Howard took twenty two prizes; Benjamin White nine prizes from ten coops; G. L. Fish exhibited twenty-two coops, and received nineteen prizes; E. B. Towne, with twelve coops, won ten prizes; and Keith, with fifteen coops, took also ten. The Pigeons, together with the Rabbits, Cats, and Singing Birds, were the centers of attraction to the ladies.

For this large display the committee thought they had made ample provision by erecting the new and commodious house; but the Superintendent found it far too small for such a multitude; and being also limited as to premiums, he was able to award only two for each variety. We are glad, however, to be informed by the President of the Society that the poultry-house will be enlarged, and the premium list doubled, so that in the years to come more prizes may be awarded to each variety, as well as to both fowls and chicks. If such is the case, we bespeak for the Brocton Agricultural Society, at its next Fair, a larger house well filled with some of the best specimens on the continent.

The show was a success, but the praise of it is due in no small degree to the untiring efforts of the Superintendent. CARL.

WILL OUR GAME-BREEDERS REPLY?—There is quite a dispute among poultrymen about here, as to the exact meaning of the words "High Station," as applied to fowls. Any light you may be able to throw on such a momentous question, will be gratefully accepted by anxious and inquiring fanciers, as well as by

F. STERLING.

A CRITICISM FROM ABROAD.

We clip the following from the *Fanciers' Gazette*: "An American monthly journal called the *Poultry World* has been publishing lately some colored plates of fowls, which have been puffed and lauded in a style very striking to English readers. We have nothing to say to that of course. But inasmuch as each plate professes to be "designed" for the paper in question by an American artist, and to be the portraits of certain definite fowls "bred by" American breeders whose names are given, it is rather an extraordinary coincidence that a large portion of them happen to be exact copies of the portraits of English birds, given as colored plates in the 'Illustrated Book of Poultry.' This is the case with the hen in the Spanish plate, both the birds in the Buff Cochon plate, the hen in the Partridge Cochon plate, etc. We rather expect Mr. GEO. P. BERNHAM is mainly responsible for this business, since it is not the first time he has done the same. It will be remembered that in his 'China Fowl,' the chief end of which work is to abuse 'LEWIS WRIGHT' (Mr. BERNHAM affects the Quaker simplicity, though not the Quaker mildness of speech) after defaming all English Dark Brahmans as inferior to American stocks, this clever gentleman gave as the portrait of an American bird a *facsimile* of Mr. WRIGHT's own cup bird of 1872, which formed the frontispiece to 'The Brahma Fowl.' And G. P. B.—as he seems usually called—is at present the chief guiding spirit of the *Poultry World*. Whether the publishers of the pirated work, or the much abused 'Lewis,' ought to be gratified or the reverse by the compliment implied in such little bits of larceny, is a question hardly worth investigating, redress being hopeless when there are no moral effects to levy upon."

[If the criticism is just, it is pretty hard upon some of our leading fanciers. As a disinterested party, we will offer a chance by which they can right themselves. If Messrs. Todd, Williams, and McKay will send us certified photographs of the identical birds illustrated in the *Poultry World*, we will have them engraved by a careful artist, and produce them in the *JOURNAL*, so all that choose may make a comparison between them and the work of the greatest artist now living. If they are portraits, let us have a further portrayal for the vindication of Porter and the *Poultry World*.—ED.]

From the same paper, of later date, we clip also:

"Our American exchanges relate that Mr. I. K. FELCH, reporting to the New England Poultry Association on various matters, handed in the following on the rules and regulations as commonly in use:—"In these we recommend no change, only that the one requiring the exhibitor to be the owner be stricken out, as it is invariably violated!" Such a statement reads rather startling, and especially after the virtuous indignation lately expressed by an American journal we quoted the other day, over one alleged case of borrowing in England.

"Some other American news amuses us. We only lately exposed the cool piracy of English portraits of fowls by the *Poultry World*, which reproduced them as original portraits of birds 'bred by' Americans. A correspondent writes to another and more respectable American journal as follows:

"I have just received another of the *World's* circulars—one of the deeply solicitous ones—asking for ten dollars (five less than formerly), and my portrait to be engraved and to appear in its pages, with a biographical sketch. Now, that's cheap notoriety. The circular says, "We do not invite any but the best men." "The selection of your portrait," says this beseecher, "by the publisher, is in a sense an indorsement by the magazine of your character." . . . This portrait gallery is a sort of chicken pedigree affair with ten dollars entrance fee, or in other words, an opportunity is afforded you to immortalize yourself, by applying with the accompanying fee, to the "great promulgator." It is decidedly cheap—"by a large majority."

"With the above-mentioned circular came another, soliciting

fifty dollars, which would secure me a chromo in the *World* of any of my breeds of fowls—"the same is but a fraction of the prime cost," &c. Generous generosity! Besides, one hundred extra copies of the plate tumbled in gratis."

"When we wrote the former brief comment on the last topic we did not fully understand, as we do now, the *World's* method of doing business. There is a great deal—almost £10—in fifty dollars."

THE PIGEON FANCY ABROAD.

"Look! Do you see that flock of small Pigeons very high up just passing your strip of black cloud? Those are mine." "Yours!" "Yes, mine. They are my Tumbler Pigeons taking their afternoon's aerial trip. They will alight here, and go in there to roost. There are six or eight young birds in the nests, and I will show you them up among the clouds with their parents if you will give me a call by-and-by. But just watch a minute; see every second or two one or the other of them throws a single, double, or triple somersault, and they seem to vie with each other which will do those somersaults neatest and oftenest. Notice the one a little above the others. He is a blue with barred wings and tail. See! he stands an instant on air, and there!—three turns at one roll, and he has not fallen much above a foot. Look again. Two somersaults and yet going upwards! He is a bird of remarkable power of wing, and always acts as leader of the flock." "Most extraordinary!" exclaimed my friend. "I never saw anything like that. Surely that is a curiosity in natural history. Is that tumbling not a disease?" "No; but could it be proved to be a disease it is a most healthy one, as Tumbler Pigeons are the most hardy of all the family, and live to a good age." How big I felt then, when I could say these birds are mine—birds on the wing away among the clouds, soaring free as the wind, having all around them boundless space, and yet I could and did say they are mine.

"But come I will show you something unique in the tumbling line amongst Pigeons. You see that pair of small red birds on the floor; stamp your foot. There! the cock with the white feather in the tail has risen but 2 feet and tumbled twice; and the hen (self-colored) has risen only 12 inches and has tumbled once, both as neatly as the most accomplished Japanese tumbler." "Why is all this not generally known?" said my friend. "If it were known it would put a check on some of the wild theories now started." My reply was also in the form of a question. "Why do people walk over and trample down the most beautiful flowers and not know it? Answer, because they won't look at what they are walking upon, and don't know of the world they live in." The above dialogue took place fully thirty-five years ago; it is no fiction, but what actually passed almost verbatim.

In those days the Pigeon fancy was carried out in all its entirety; all the varieties were kept pure—all we then had, which comprised all we now have, excepting the Russian Trumpeter and African Owl. Of course I exclude the numerous Toys that come now and then from the Continent. At this late date we can still show a flight of Tumblers second to none, all colors, and still a pair at least that will tumble once for every 12 inches they rise from the floor or ground, and we still feel that it is something to be able to say to a friend who comes to see our flights of Tumblers in the clouds, "These birds are mine."

Without prejudice let us look at the state of the Pigeon fancy now. I may safely question, as a general rule, where is it? I go into the large towns of England—say Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and all the "black country," the very places in which the fancy might be carried to the highest points; but what do I see? At the breakfast and dinner hours perhaps from ten to fifteen flocks of Pigeons in view flying round and round the chimney pots of the locality, so long as they are kept up by ter-

ror of the flag that is waved to keep them from alighting. These are no Tumblers, no! not anything of any merit. A lot of mongrels only fit to fly when pressed to it by the fear of some old rag, and the thing has become so disgusting that the magistrates of Walsall have determined to put a stop to Pigeon flying on the Sabbath, having already fined two men for presenting it. Certainly a move in the right direction. This is one of the fruits of the degeneracy of the fancy. It must not be supposed that I find fault with the particular fancy of any one; I merely deplore the present state of matters, and would, if I could, turn the tide into the old channel when birds were bred to the original points without any innovations. When I used to start from my native city, Edinburgh, on my English journeys, what a store of beauty awaited me! Newcastle on the one hand, and Carlisle on the other. South and further south to London the sights were endless; Canaries predominated in this town and Pigeons in the next, and all as a rule were of high if not of the first class order, and in the very Pigeon shops something could be bought worthy at the time of a better price than was asked. In those days the stocks exhibited to friends told at once of the artistic eye and elevated taste of their proprietors. The birds were kept for the pure love of the fancy, and therefore they must be of the highest order, not bred for the sordid love of gain, either by sale or for prize money to be obtained from shows. I hold that shows have done no good to the fancy, not because I do not approve of shows, but because I cannot approve of the manner in which they are conducted. But more of this shortly.

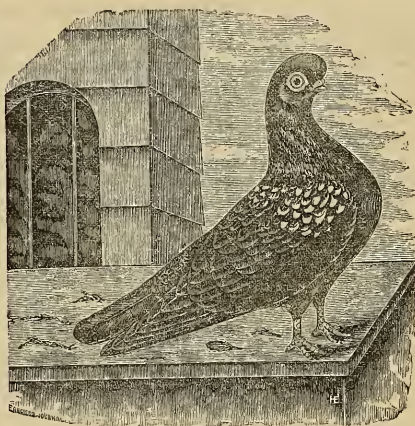
But what do I see now? Of course many of the old fancies are gone; but alas! the fancy in a great measure seems to have gone with them. Here a stock of coarse birds, so-called English Owls; there a lot of Dragons; again a stock of birds, mere nondescripts called Antwerps; again the remains of the wreck of that beautiful bird the Jacobin. I am shown a bird which I cannot tell from what it has sprung, and am told "This is a sure winner." I am written to for birds, but "Don't send them unless they are certain winners." I can't see that any one can ever be a true fancier who insists upon playing out the game of money in connection with the fancy.

Just look at our shows, particularly in England, what are they made up of? Long-faced, Medium faced, and Short-faced Antwerps—in fact common flying Pigeons, Dragons of different colors, and so-called English Owls, all birds of no merit and bred without trouble. I see a show is advertised to take place next month in the South in, which there are to be eighteen classes for Dragons, seven for Antwerps, and five for Owls: what interest can those birds have for the general public, or are they likely to attract an aspirant to the fancy? The fancy in the South is not only rapidly degenerating, but seems to be in a moribund state. Over and over again I, among others, have appealed to our friends in the South to keep to birds having distinctive characteristics and to be done with all the cross-bred trash which are not worth a day's trouble or expense, and to come out in something genuine and worthy of their genius. But it seems of no avail, they will go on in their own course; and therefore I shall trouble no further, but turn to the fanciers of my native land, and appeal to them in connection with the trash that is so often seen, and say in almost the exact words of my ancient townsman Robert Ferguson—

"O Scotland that could ance afford
To bang the pith o' Roman sword,
Winna your sons wi' joint accord
To hattle speed,
Fight till the fancy be restor'd
Wbilk now lies dead!"

—JAMES HUIE, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

—An English paper advertises: "Fowls for sale (seven hens and a cock), *all laying*."



POINTS IN JUDGING MOTTLES.

Accurate markings, - - - - -	30
Color of body, - - - - -	10
Shape and Carriage, - - - - -	17
Fineness of beak and wattles, - - - - -	13
Head, size and shape of, - - - - -	13
Eye, color and fullness, - - - - -	7
Smallness of body, - - - - -	7
Shortness of legs, - - - - -	3
	100

PIGEON NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Brent says: "When I have purchased a sick pigeon, cleanliness and good living, the salt cat, and the bath, have soon restored it to health. If the bird is mopeish, and droops its wings, a few pills of butter or suet are very beneficial. Cut or broken feathers I pull out at once. The longest wing or tail feathers are perfectly re-formed in three or four weeks, and at once give the bird renewed powers of locomotion and additional clothing. The only disease that troubled me to any considerable extent has been canker; a cheesy-looking lump or lumps of pus, of very disgusting odor, and which I consider very contagious. I have sometimes bought the bird with it. It has sometimes appeared without any apparent cause. I believe it arises in the first place from a bad state of the blood, and breaks out in any part wounded by fighting or otherwise. It is also said to arise from their drinking from a tin vessel, or from dirty water. It is very fatal to young birds. When old birds are attacked, I remove the matter with a thin piece of wood shaped like a spatula."

Fulton says of canker: "Clear away the secretion of the diseased part, then anoint the place with a one part of carbolic acid to eight parts of glycerine, using a camel's-hair pencil. This may be applied to either ear, throat, or mouth; and many to whom we have recommended it, especially Carrier and Barb breeders, assure us it has been the most successful of any remedy tried. It does not however suit some small birds. It has been known to throw Foreign owls into convulsions. In small varieties the strength of the acid should be reduced one-half."

Delemar says: "Canker, to my own experience, is brought on by an undue proportion of oily diet, such as hemp, rape, poppy, &c. Abstinence and exercise are the best remedies; but it is an obstinate complaint, and can rarely be cured before the

moulting season, and frequently not then. If the skin on the naked patch be broken, dust it with a little flour."

Moore's cure for canker is to "rub the part affected with burnt alum and borax daily; but if this does not effect it, dissolve five grains of Roman vitriol in a spoonful of wine vinegar, add it to the alum and borax, then apply. Some people will take off the scurf and make it bleed before applying the remedy, but I am apt to believe it searching enough without."

Moulting, which is only the natural function of renewing their plumage, has been classed among the list of diseases. If a bird is observed to suffer unusually, the best plan is to take it in hand and examine it, to see whether there are any stumps of broken feathers which the patient cannot disengage from its skin. If so, they must be carefully drawn, one by one; give plenty of good (not oily) food, supply the bird with the means of bathing and dusting, let it enjoy warm shelter, and it will speedily be cured."

Oliver de Serres says: "To have an abundance of young pigeons for the table, is to build two dove cotes—one out in the open fields, the other at home in the poultry-yard. The two different habitations will between them supply a numerous progeny; for to give pigeons the means of shifting their dwelling whenever they please, and of interchanging visits, is the best way to make them multiply."

To fatten young pigeons for eating, Delamer says: "When squabs are eighteen or nineteen days old, and their wing feathers begin to sprout, take them out of the dove-house and place them in a nest in another room, covering them with a basket or inverted hamper, which will keep out the light, yet leave a free passage for air. Have ready a quantity of maize which has been steeped in water twenty-four hours. Twice a day, morning and evening, take each squab from the nest, open its bill and cause it to swallow from fifty to a hundred grains, according to its size. Continue this treatment for ten days or a fortnight, and you will have pigeons as fat as the best poultry."

Diarrhoea may be checked by any astringent, such as sulphate of iron added to the drinking water. Fulton says:—"In most cases of scouring we find it best to administer a purge, such as castor oil or julap, the effect of which is usually a momentary increase of the evil, but followed almost immediately by a cure. This plan will succeed in most cases when the diarrhoea is not accompanied by other illness, such as roup or cold, in which event the treatment must be directed generally as in those disorders. The diarrhoea may, however, be so severe as to pass into dysentery, which is known by the evacuations being streaked with blood. In that case give one to three drops of laudanum in a teaspoonful of gruel. As a last resort, however, a grain of tannic acid may be administered with the laudanum; but this medicine has such powerful astringent properties that it should only be tried when all other means have failed. A few drops of chlorodyne have also been known to have good effects."

Pigeons, during their laying and hatching, and also the little ones until they leave the nest, are especially fond of a retreat which is dark rather than light.

Mr. E. Palmer Tiffany of Hartford, owns a pair of Turtle-doves that breed every other pair of young, white females—the alternate pairs being Turtle-doves, true in color, and of opposite sex. Will Mr. Tiffany tell us how the Whites mated with those true in color produce both in color and sex?

"AS AN OLD FANCIER and a new one I think Mr. John Green, whose subscription I send you herewith, must bear off the palm. He is 65 years old. How is that for a beginner? GEO. L. S."



HOMING ANTWERPS.

The first annual flying match of the Canadian Columbarian Society was flown on Saturday, the 20th inst.; distance from Guelph to Toronto. Birds were liberated at 9.10 A. M., but on account of the unfavorableness of the weather, only one bird (Mr. Goodchild's "Bob") arrived home during the specified time; the others arrived at intervals during the day. This being the first match of the kind ever flown in Canada, it came off most successfully, considering the state of the weather.

W. WAY, Secretary
Canadian Columbarian Society.

TORONTO, ONT.

I see with great pleasure that the fancy of the Antwerp carriers is taking a good hold of the American pigeon fanciers, and as there are a great many men working in the factories here who have enjoyed the sport in their native country, old England, and keep the flying birds here also, I will give you the particulars of a fly we had last week, from near Jersey City, fifteen miles from Paterson.

I must say first, that up to this spring I was quite discouraged with the stock I had, as I was always beaten by some of the other fanciers. Wishing to win once in awhile, more for honor than for gain, and being recommended to Mr. John Van Opstal's stock, I went to see this gentleman, and bought two young birds, a red checkered cock and hen, from him. So we had our fly last week, and I tried my new stock against the fastest birds of Paterson. Six birds were entered in the race. My young checkered cock was tossed at 7.42, coming home at 7.58; while my young hen, tossed at 7.45, got home at two minutes past 8; so that my first tossed bird made the 15 miles in 16 minutes, and my second in 17 minutes; quite fast time for young birds.

Mr. Lawler had also two birds flying; his first was tossed at 7.48, and got home at 8.16, time 28 minutes; and his second was tossed at 7.51, and came home at 8.20, time 29 minutes. The two others were not timed, as they came home far behind time.

So you will see, Mr. Editor, that my birds beat the others badly, and I have indeed great reason to be pleased with my newly acquired stock.

Please put me down on the list for the tossing of any birds some of the fanciers might wish to send here. I will take good care of them, and let them fly as directed.

JAMES DUNKERLEY.

116 PINE ST., PATERSON, N. J.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 22, 1877.

The following in relation to the use of the carrier pigeon in this country, was related to me a few days since by one of our esteemed citizens and an old fancier. Should you see fit, you may give it to the readers of the JOURNAL:

In about the year 1842, the Virginia lottery was drawn each Saturday at 2 P. M., at Catt's tavern, in the suburbs of Alexandria, Va., and the result sent by pigeon to Baltimore; and as tickets were sold in that city until 10 o'clock P. M. of that day, those possessing the information of the drawing were enabled to select such tickets as had drawn prizes, thus reaping a rich harvest. This was carried on for some time, until one day a party of hunters near the Relay House (nine miles from Baltimore), shot the

carrier, thus bringing to light the nefarious practice; and ever after that no ticket could be bought in Baltimore after 2 P. M. of the day of drawing the lottery. From the description given of the pigeons used on these occasions, they must have been the Dragon, as the Antwerp had not reached our shores at that date.

FEELDSPAR.

I am getting interested in the Antwerp stations, and perhaps I can give your readers an idea of my location.

Where my poultry-house stands I command a view ten miles in the direction of Providence, about twenty miles of sea-coast, and a good view of Block Island, Fisher's Island, and the eastern point of Long Island.

GEO. L. STILLMAN.

WESTERLY, R. I.

NEW MILFORD, PA.

We are situated on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R., forty-four miles from Binghamton. We will receive, toss and care for, according to orders, any Antweps which may be intrusted to our charge.

HAYDEN & VAIL.

HOMING ANTWERPS.—“I purchased a pair last week of James Grist of Philadelphia, and hope to be well along in the business next year.

BENJ. H. LEE.”

Mr. Benjamin Mann, of Haddonfield, placed upon the yacht “Josie R. Smith,” a pigeon bred from an English Carrier and a “Tumbler” hen. The bird was sent up at nine o'clock on Sunday morning from the Breakwater, and arrived home, at Haddonfield, between one and two o'clock. This pigeon made good time for a half-breed—and one, too, having no Antwerp blood in it, and never having been farther away from home than Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Mann intended to send some Antweps with the yacht, but the weather being rainy at the time of starting, Thursday, he concluded to risk a half-breed bird only.

PIGEON RACES OF THE FOUR PHILADELPHIA SOCIETIES.

This season the Philadelphia No. 1 Homing Pigeon Society have had four races, three of which—52 miles, 100 miles, 140 miles—have been previously published in the FANCIERS' JOURNAL. The fourth being the fifth annual fly for young birds, 86 miles on the Pottsville road, September 1st, for a gold medal and money prize. Medal won by Henry Heintz, in 2h. 35m; money prize won by T. Grist, in 2h. 47m.

The Philadelphia No. 2 Society, first race from Valley Forge with young birds, 23½ miles, on July 2d, for gold medal and money prizes. The medal was won by Arthur Chambers, the well-known fancier; time, 23m; 2d, Mr. W. Knight, who entered a bird owned by Mr. James Grist, in 23m. 6s.; 3d, James Grist, in 28m. 13s.

Second race, from Harrisburg, with old birds, 104 miles, on July 16th, for four money prizes. 1st, won by Arthur Chambers, 3h. 26m. 48s.; 2d, by W. R. Knight, who entered a bird owned by Mr. J. Grist, in 3h. 26m. 16s., having to allow Mr. Chambers 90 seconds for difference in distance; 3d, Henry Heintz, 3h. 49m. 50s.; 4th, Thomas Grist, 4h. 4m. 30s.

The third race being from Hamburg, 75 miles, has been published in the FANCIERS' JOURNAL. In this, Mr. J. Grist's young bird “Champion” made the extraordinary time of 1h. 13s. Mr. Chambers, not being satisfied with the result of the race, challenged Mr. James Grist for another race, which was accepted and flown on September 5th. The weather being unfavorable, was won by Mr. James Grist again with his young “Champion,” in 1h. 54m. 45s. Although Mr. Chambers' bird had flown from the same place from six to nine times before, in good average time, it was this time some days away.

The Union Pigeon Flying Society of Philadelphia. First race

with old birds, from Harrisburg, on June 25th, distance 104 miles, for three money prizes. 1st prize was won by Robert Loney, 2h. 30m.; 2d, Arthur Chambers, 2h. 34m. 30s.; 3d, John Dalton, 3h. 4m. Second race with young birds, from Reading, 58 miles, August 27th. First race won by Peter Kershaw, 1h. 12m. 10s., which is considered good time; 2d, James Grist, 1h. 27m. 40s.; 3d, John Dalton, 1h. 27m. 45s.

The Kensington No. 3 Homing Pigeon Society of Philadelphia. The first race of this new society was a short race of five miles, from Gloucester to Kensington, for a gold medal and three money prizes. 1st prize won by Mr. L. Upperman, in 10m. 40s.; 2d, by W. Reed, in 10m. 40s.; 3d, by W. Webster, in 12m. The second race of this society came off on September 23x, for a gold medal and money prizes, from George's Hill, about five miles. First prize won by Mr. W. Webster, (9m.) the president of this society; 2d, by owners of “General Walker,” in 9m. 5s.; 3d, by David Turner, in 9m. 10s.

T. GRIST,

President of No. 1 Homing Pigeon Society.

THE HOME.

THE AQUARIUM—No. 6.

Very pretty ornaments for the aquarium, in the way of arches, grottos, etc., may be made very simply and cheaply, out of coke and Portland cement. Coke from its rough, rugged appearance, is particularly adapted to this kind of work. Pumice stone is much more expensive (a bushel of coke costing only five cents), and is not nearly so rugged and picturesque. In building an ornament, it will have to be done gradually, allowing one part to harden before building on top of it. When it is finished, and sufficiently solid to allow of handling, it should be dipped in a light batter of Portland cement. Sand may then be sprinkled on while the cement is in a soft condition. Two dippings should cover it sufficiently. Another way to cover them, is to mix some cement quite thin, and put it on the ornament with a small brush made of broom-splints. Before using the Portland cement on coke, the coke should be thoroughly soaked, and used while wet.

It is certainly a sad commentary on the taste exhibited, in this most interesting of fancies, that the ornaments principally sold for the aquarium should consist of castles, crying babes, statues of Napoleon, and such like incongruous and unnatural forms. There are some ornaments in the form of roots, or rather which are called roots, and some rather unnatural grottos and stumps, which, though they do not approximate anything natural, are still far preferable to the statues, etc. The preference, however, judging by the sales, is for the latter styles, and so we may expect no improvement until there arises a demand for something more natural.

Odd, but tasteful aquariums may be made of almost any kind of stone and Portland cement. We have had some which were very much admired, which were made of pieces of broken roofing-slate, which, being quite thin, does not have the heavy appearance of thicker stone. Almost any old broken glass may be utilized in this sort of work, small pieces set in here and there answering almost as well as whole glasses. We have frequently used broken glass-shades in making very pretty aquariums. They may be built on a piece of board, slate, marble, iron, or zinc, or any suitable waste material which may happen to be handy. For the yard or conservatory, unique aquariums may be made very cheaply in this manner.

The most interesting style of aquarium, in our estimation, is what is called in England the Cabinet aquarium. This is not necessarily an elaborate or costly affair, but may cost much or little, at one's option. It consists of three or more shelves, on the principle of a what not, the top one about six inches wide, and

intended for small sized jars; the next shelf extending out a sufficient distance to accommodate a row of jars somewhat larger than the first, and the bottom shelf still wider, to accommodate a row of large jars. A simple shelf at a window, made sufficiently strong to support the weight, will answer the purpose of almost any one. Battery jars of almost any capacity may be purchased of dealers in telegraph supplies. With a half-dozen of these jars, of pretty good size, one has the capacity of a good-sized aquarium, with the advantage of being able to keep separated those varieties of fish, water-beetles, crustaceans, etc., which prey upon each other. Some of the larvæ (notably the dragon-fly) are very destructive to fish, yet the spectacle of their metamorphosis from the larval state to that of the prety, fledged dragon-fly, is so interesting that we cannot shut them out from our aquarium. With our window-shelf filled with jars, we may have all the various interesting objects desired, in homes suited to each. Another advantage in the jars over a single large aquarium is, that in the large one the objects are often lost from view for a considerable time, and generally just at the time when they are wanted.

We now come to the fishes—the bright inhabitants for whom we have prepared our tiny world, and the study of whose characteristics it to absorb our leisure moments. Detailed descriptions of the many and varied species of our fluvial fishes, suitable for the aquarium, together with their distinguishing characteristics, would furnish ample material for a large book. For the purposes of this article, it will only be necessary to allude, in a general way, to the proper mode of treating them.

One of the principal causes of mortality in the aquarium is that of slow starvation. Dealers will either tell one that there is sufficient animalculæ in the water to supply the fish with food, or will recommend their celebrated patent prepared fish food, which is either grits, hominy, rice, or vermicelli, or some such material, ground up fine (and sold in small boxes at a profit of a thousand per cent.), or a sort of wafer, which, I should imagine, is made of corn-starch or flour and the white of eggs beaten up. It will be noticed, on close examination, that although some varieties of fish rush greedily for this prepared food, and seem to eat it, very little if any of it is swallowed, and they will be seen to eject it again. Grits, hominy, and rice require a long soaking to make them palatable food, and even then they are only suitable for certain varieties of the cyprinidæ, which feed almost wholly on vegetable food. Gold and silver fish will be found to thrive in a well-regulated aquarium, without the introduction of any food. These fish will be found to be more nearly absolute vegetarians, than any other members of the family cyprinidæ, thriving on the growths of conservæ on the plants, glass, and rock-work of the aquarium, or upon the plants themselves. They will be found, however, to devour with avidity any flies, small larvæ, crustaceans, or worms thrown to them. Many of the most interesting varieties of fish live wholly on animal food, and consequently are short-lived, if not fed. Most of them may be fed on raw beef, kidney, oyster, fish-roe, or small worms. The feeding of the fish becomes an interesting pastime, as they will readily learn to come at a given signal—such as tapping on the glass—and to leap from the water and take the food from the fingers. We have seen mountain trout (the most timid of fish), of six inches in length, leap a foot from the water, and take a piece of kidney from between the extended fingers. A gentleman of our acquaintance is in the habit of placing his fish in a fountain in the yard during the summer, and on their return to the aquarium in the fall, they invariably swam, on his approach, to the spot where he had fed them the winter before. Those voracious little bashi-bazouks, the sticklebacks, absolutely refuse all food which they do not kill themselves, with the exception of fish-roe. When hunger becomes insupportable, they will destroy their own nests and devour the eggs. When meat is given to the fish, it should be scraped to a

pulp or torn into fine shreds, so that it can be easily swallowed. Oyster should first be washed. Whatever is not eaten should be soon removed with the lifting-tube, as it soon decomposes and fouls the water. Artificial aeration with a syringe or air-pump, in case of turbidity resulting from any decomposition, will more quickly restore the brilliancy of the water after the cause has been removed. Constant aeration and agitation of the water may be had by suspending over the aquarium a vessel holding a gallon or so of water, and with a small perforation at the bottom to allow a small stream to trickle out; to be refilled from the aquarium when empty. A simple dropping in this manner has been found to be very beneficial.

Fish may be fed at any time, and will always be found ready to eat. They may live a long time without the introduction of food, but the sun fishes, and others which live on animal food will be noticed to become weaker and more attenuated from day to day, and infested with a white fungoid growth which rapidly hastens their exits.

DOMESTIC.

HOW TO DRESS GAME.—GROUSE should be nicely plucked and drawn, should have the head twisted under the wing, and be trussed like fowls. They are more generally roasted than treated any other way. *To Roast*, twenty minutes before a quick fire will be sufficient. Baste them well with fresh butter or olive oil, but on no account dredge them with flour. Serve them in a dish with bread crumbs, fried beautifully brown, and serve with a good gravy. The French lard Grouse before roasting, the English do not. *To Boil*, remove the first joints of wings and legs, also the heads. Split the grouse in half, pepper, dip them in melted butter, sprinkle on bread crumbs. Rub the gridiron with suet, and lay upon it the grouse, being careful to do the insides first or the gravy will get too quickly drawn, and it will not be easy to turn the bird. When done and nicely browned, serve with tomato sauce. *For Grouse Pie*, the birds should be well seasoned with pepper, salt, chopped thyme and parsley. Lay a slice of veal under the bird in the pie dish, make a rim around the dish of good light crust, add a gravy made by boiling the heads. Cover with pastry and bake about an hour.

WILD DUCKS.—*To roast*: Cut off the pinions and scald the feet; truss the birds; rub them outside with their livers; baste them with plenty of butter; and immediately gravy begins to run from them when they are roasting you may consider they are done. They should not be stuffed, but a good piece of butter may be placed in the insides. When you serve them, score the flesh on the breast lengthwise; sprinkle over them Cayenne pepper, and squeeze upon them the juice of a lemon. Send brown gravy or shallot sauce to table, separately. *To Pot Grouse*: Roast as directed above; let them get cold; then pack in a potting jar, covering them with clarified butter. Pack so the heads shall be uncovered. Close the pots perfectly by covering them with skins tied close. Set away in a cool, dry place.

PARTRIDGES.—In making them ready for roasting, leave the heads on, and turn them under the left wing; cut off the tops of the toes, but do not remove the legs. The plumage is sometimes allowed to remain on the heads, when they require to be wrapped in paper. *To roast*: Twenty minutes is about enough. Baste with butter, serve with bread-crumbs fried brown. Gravy in a tureen apart. Partridges are done when the gravy begins to run from them. Boil partridges like grouse. *English Partridge Pie*: Two brace of partridges are required to make a handsome pie; truss them as for boiling; pound in a mortar the livers of the birds, four shallots, a quarter of a pound of fat bacon, and some shred parsley; lay part of this forcemeat at the bottom of a raised crust, put in the partridges, add the remainder of the forcemeat and a few mushrooms; rub some slices of bacon fat on the top, cover with

a lid of crust, and bake it for two hours and a-half. Before serving the pie remove the lid, take out the bacon, and add sufficient rich gravy and orange juice. Partridge pie may also be made in a dish in the ordinary way.

SMALL PETS.

THE GUINEA-PIG.

[Continued from Page 211.]

The hutch of the guinea-pig is an important article, and requires more care in its construction than is generally bestowed upon it, as, if you want an animal to do well, it is absolutely imperative to house it properly. In the best account of the animal under notice—and if brevity makes goodness it was a good one indeed—the hutch question was summarily dismissed: "The guinea-pig is easily provided for. It only requires a little back bed-chamber and a front feeding-room." Now this description is a very good one, only it happens to be quite wrong. The guinea pig being of a retiring disposition, if he is put into an open-fronted hutch, with a small sleeping-box, he will always be in the latter, and even if he ventures out for a second to get a mouthful of food, if he spies a stranger he will scamper back as fast as his little legs will carry him. The result is obvious. Always pent and moped up in a small den only intended for a night-room, never seeing the light for more than a minute, never taking any exercise, and filling its stomach with little more than hay and straw, it gets no chance of growth or development, and the result is that the breed is always stunted. What is necessary to improve the breed is to provide the guinea-pig with a hutch which will keep him warm, and give him light and air, while at the same time it will keep him from seeing every little object that will annoy him. If the hutches are made in the manner I am about to describe, the inmates will gain pluck and strength, and their gambols may be watched with no little amusement, while at the same time the little animals themselves have little idea that they are being watched. The framework, or hutch, is of course the first point. Either get a box or make an open-fronted one. Size depends a good deal upon inclination. A good roomy hutch is always good, and for a batch of six, or if young ones a dozen, about three feet long, one and a half feet deep, and from ten inches to one foot high, will be very good, although of course smaller dimensions will do, and two feet long and one foot deep and high will do very well. Do not let the height run under ten inches, and one foot is decidedly better, as the higher the hutch the greater the chance of escape of the foul air, which is always prejudicial to the animal's health. If you want your hutch extra nice and spicily, put a partition across, a movable one in a groove is best, and have two doors, one for the eating and one for the sleeping compartments. As the young are born in a much more advanced state than the young rabbits, this is, perhaps, hardly necessary, although recommendable. Another and easier plan is to make a box with a small opening in one side, which can be easily nailed in a corner of the hutch. If it is to be a fixture, the top or one of the sides should be removable for cleaning purposes, as the guinea-pig is not so cleanly in its bedroom as the rabbit. But as it is only fixed in a groove, this of course will be quite unnecessary, although one of the inner sides may with advantage be left open. We will take the latter case, when one front door will be enough. Suppose the height to be one foot, then first cut a strip the length of the hutch, and half the height, in this case three feet by six inches. For the purposes of cleaning, this may be cut down the middle lengthway, and joined by two small hinges, in such a manner as to admit of a hook being inserted for cleaning, but it is unnecessary, and is at the best only a slight saving of trouble. Now make a framework

neatly, and cover up the front. In this case the size would be three feet by six inches. Cover this with wire, about three quarters of an inch mesh. As the animals cannot get at it, and are not very strong in the teeth, it need not be so strong as with rabbits. Now fix the frame on to the bottom slab by a couple of hinges, and make it to open downwards. If hung sideways, the disproportion between the length and the breadth will eventually tear the hinges off, and be continually giving trouble. With the exception of a fastening, all now will be finished. A fixed staple or padlock, or small lock is decidedly the best. If a bolt is used it should be screwed pretty tightly in, so that it will not turn too easily. A wooden trough, and a rack for hay, will be all that is

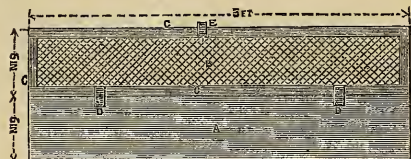


FIG. 1.

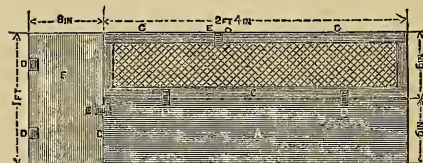


FIG. 2.

necessary, and the edges need not be bound, as what little a guinea-pig will gnaw will not do any harm in a twelve-month, nor will half a dozen do as much havoc in the 365 days as one old buck rabbit will do in one. The hutch thus constructed will be a great treat to the guinea-pig, as although he will be fairly supplied with light, the great height of the framework will prevent his seeing everything that goes on and disturbs him around. The other style of hutch is to make two doors instead of one, and divide the hutch into a living and sleeping-room, viz., Fig. 2. It is doubtful whether it is any better than the other, and the sleeping-box or the ventilation should be removable for cleaning purposes. The accompanying diagrams (Figs. 1 and 2) will demonstrate the difference.

The next point to be considered is the feeding. Frequently these animals are kept in rabbitries, and fed on the refuse food of rabbits, presumably with the view to seeing that nothing is wasted. Guinea-pigs will live upon almost anything, but it is absurd to suppose that any animal will thrive under such circumstances. The remains in a rabbit trough are generally obnoxious and sour, especially when wet food is given. Again, if the rabbits have had oats and bran, or chaff, the oats will all be taken and the lighter stuff left. Of course, nothing can be expected to prosper on such diet. In the morning the rack should be filled with a good supply of dry green stuff—if it is dry it will do no harm—and a little hay. Cabbages are objectionable; lettuce, endive, young corn, or grass, chicory, dandelions, marshmallow, and parsley, either wild or garden, being all preferable. A little sprig of wild broom, or dried beech leaves once a week, will be useful in dispersing superfluous moisture. At midday fill the trough with fine bran or pollard, with a little meal mixed with it, or a few oats for a change. These latter may be mixed with chaff. At night repeat the morning meal. If only two meals are given a day the amount should be increased at each meal. Dry crusts of bread form a cheap and palatable change, and oats and barley are alike

good, but expensive. The guinea-pig is an enormous eater, and if fed on whole corn would eat its worth in a fortnight. Tea leaves are great favorites, and do very well mixed with the bran, but they are too laxative to be given regularly. The guinea-pig is far from dainty, and if fed with judgment may be kept well at a small cost. Let the food be varied as much as possible, and attention paid to the animal's individual likings. The stock will then thrive and be healthy.

The guinea-pig is a prolific little breeder. As soon as a sow is three or four months old, either turn her among the other sows and boars, or admit a boar to her. A good plan is to let half a dozen run with the boar, and as soon as any show signs of pregnancy, remove them to separate hutches. There need be no difficulty at all about knowing when this is the case, as owing to the shortness of hair and the enormous proportion the young bear to their mother, the increase in size will be very plain. She will bring forth from two to eight young ones, four being a common number. They are born in a very advanced state, and seem to look upon birth as a very trifling matter, often running about and eating within an hour or so of the august event. Do not let them stay with the mother more than ten days or a fortnight, as they will pull her down sadly, and greatly injure and even bite off her teats. A good run daily is necessary to their development. After a week or two the teeth grow quite strong, and the little fellows can look after themselves, and eat famously. They may be kept together in large quantities, as although they are sometimes pugilistic, their fights are not generally productive of much harm. There is great difficulty in breeding for color. For this purpose whole colors are the best, but very difficult to get hold of. If a whole white be paired with a whole black, some well-marked black and white specimens will generally be the result, although if there is any red in the strain, some poorly-marked tortoiseshell may be expected, very deficient in red. It is as well to note the color of parent stock, and select those that breed as true to color as possible. If the sow be black, the offspring will generally take after the sire, and be nearly all white, in irregular dark patches, and by no means up to the mark. For a tortoiseshell, a whole black and whole red are best if they can be got; but as these are very scarce, black and white, and red and white generally have to do duty. The result will be frequently good, but with a lack of richness and too much white. The best tortoiseshells are the product of whole colors, or one whole and one broken. In breeding for this color, the color of the strain generally is a very important consideration. It is also noticeable that the offspring take more after the sire than the dam, so it is exceedingly important to ascertain from what color he has sprung. In a good collection no boar of doubtful pedigree should be kept.

The guinea-pig, if well kept, will grow to be a much larger size than that ordinarily seen, and if fat and sleek will often have a pretty full round the neck, which adds not a little to the prettiness of the appearance. This frill is seen to better advantage in another variety of species known as the Abyssinian. The hair of this variety is longer than that of the common, and the general appearance is nicer, and more admired. They are exceedingly rare, and are much prized.

I will speak in conclusion of an easy but pleasant way of keeping these little pets. I refer to keeping them loose in quantities. We all remember seeing their gambols at the Zoological Gardens, where they troop to the number, I believe, of about a hundred. A relation of mine keeps a large number in a rustic shed, open to the air in most parts, in which the little beggars run wild in rare glee. The food, corn, and bran, with plenty of green stuff and roots, is thrown into them, and the floor is well drained and kept scrupulously clean. They present a very pretty appearance, and are much admired.

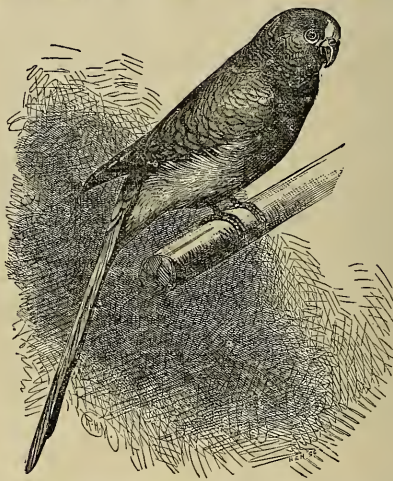
Altogether, the guinea-pig will be seen to be a cleanly, happy

little pet. Although not much use, he will be a source of amusement to children, who may play with him to their hearts' content with impunity. One slight advantage the breed possesses over the rabbit is, that they do not require quite so much attention, and if a meal is occasionally missed they will go heartily into the hay or straw (of which a good quantity should be provided, especially in the winter, and should be changed pretty often), and seem none the worse, although, of course, regularity in feeding should always be seen to. I have known many not able to give the necessary time for rabbits keep these animals, which form a respectable hobby, although not so interesting as the rabbit.—*Bazaar.*

THE MANY-COLORED PARAKEET.

Psephotus Multicolor. (Gould.)

An aviary is but poorly furnished if some member of the parakeet family is not represented. In truth they are generally the most interesting of the collection. Their little familiar ways, their



devotion to each other, the readiness with which they yield to attention, their evident appreciation of notice, and their quickness of attachment render them very lovable. The parakeet family contains many genera, but the characteristics of each are so different it is an easy matter to give each member its place. The plumage of all varies—in each beautiful—but for variety of tints and richness in color, not many exceed the Many-Colored. The male is about twelve inches long. The body is green, with three distinct bars near the wing-tips of yellow, green, and red. There is a patch of dull red upon the head, and a yellow band across the forehead. The wings are blue, with yellow on the shoulder. Thighs and abdomen scarlet. The outer tail feathers are lilac, with the two center ones a dark blue. The hen is a light, dingy brown, with indistinct spots of red and yellow where such colors appear in the male. While the majority of Australian parakeets are found nearer the coast, the Many-Colored is an inhabitant of the interior. This, with the fact that they are less often found in flocks, has made their importation rare. Their scarcity is to be regretted, as their hardness and extreme gentleness make them desirable pets. Gedney says: "They offer no molestation to the weaker animals of the aviary, but apparently delight in the society of each other, amusing themselves by playing hide and seek

among the logs I place in the aviary, and after several minutes of an exciting chase, they will fly to their favorite perch, and there exchange carcasses, keeping up a musical whistle meanwhile, expressive of the pleasure derived from their amusement. They are intensely fond of bathing, and exhibit the greatest concern at being obliged to wait until their more aggressive companions have indulged the luxury of a fresh-filled water-pan; but the Many-Colored will even under such conditions console themselves by catching the sprays of water flung out upon their outspread wings, and patiently wait their chance to plunge into the tempting pool."

Their food is canary, millet, hemp, and grass in seed, or other green food in summer, but be careful to withhold the latter in moult, or in very severe weather if the aviary is out of doors.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Arrivals ending Nov. 6, 1877.

3 Ring Doves (*Turtur risorius*), presented. 1 Kangaroo Rat (*Hypsiprymnus rufescens*), born in garden. 3 Common Marmosets (*Hapale jacchus*), purchased. 1 Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), presented. 1 Golden Eagle (*Aquila audax*), presented. 1 Little Blackheaded Duck (*Fuligula affinis*), presented. 1 Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), presented. 3 Salamanders (*Speleperes bilineata*), presented. 1 Salamander (*Speleperes ruber*), presented. 1 Pine Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), purchased. 1 Black Snake (*Bocanion constrictor*), presented. 4 Prong-horned Antelopes (*Antilocapra americana*), purchased. 3 Arabian Sheep, presented. 1 Beaver (*Castor canadensis*), born in garden. 1 Banded Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissis*), presented. 1 Carolina Rail (*Corzana carolina*), presented. 1 Alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*), presented. 1 Pinnated Grouse (*Cypripidia cupido*), presented. 1 Alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*), presented. 1 Iguana (*I. tuberculata*), presented. 1 Short-eared Owl (*Brachyotis palustris*), presented. 1 Red Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*), presented. 1 Naked-necked Iguana (*Iguana delicatissima*), presented. 1 Java Sparrow, presented. 1 Zebu ♂ (*Bos indicus*), presented. 1 Water Snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*), presented. 1 Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platyrhinos*), presented. 1 Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), presented. 1 Deer, presented. 3 Arctic Foxes (*V. lagopus*), purchased. 1 Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), presented.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen. Supt.

A VISIT TO A HERONY.

BY V. M. FIROR.

In Little Sarasoto Bay, on the Gulf side of the Peninsula of Florida, is a small mangrove islet, with all of its earth surface submerged, in ordinary tides, to the depth of a few feet. On this ever-green interlaced and entwined mass of mangroves, the various sea birds build their nests and rear their young. This little water-bound islet is rarely molested by human hands, and never by wild beasts. Of the former there are few, and the latter cannot get there, hence its selection by the birds for a home.

My friend Turner, a noble Mississippian, who came to South Florida—where I then resided—proposed a ten days' cruise down the coast, with a view of pleasure and discovery. I consented, and my little sail-boat was put in order and an outfit provided. It was the vernal season, in a climate almost perpetually so. We left the Manatee at noon—my friend and I—but the next day we expected to take aboard a third congenial naturalist called Moore. The first night we camped on the north point of Long Key, which separates the Gulf from Big Sarasoto Bay. We reposed sweetly beneath our mosquito bar, with the beautiful southern sky above us, and, until dormerized by sleep, we listened to the rolling of the breaking sea, beyond the narrow key.

Next day at noon we took on board our companion, the distinguished ornithologist, with gun and sack. We then labored

through the shoals, oyster reefs, and sand-beds of the Sarasoto: being everywhere greeted by the quacks and screams of legions of birds, both great and small. And when we struck on a bar, we of course waited for the next tide to put us off. And then it was our guns cracked most. Turner was in love with the fishes, whilst Moore and I were charmed with the birds. There were pelicans, herons, egrets, cormorants, gulls, terns, ibis, darters, oyster-catchers, war-hawks, godwits, curlews, bittern, spoon-bills, plover, turnstone, sandpipers, and surf birds, etc. Of course the birds we killed were for examination and for specimens, but the fish which Turner caught were for our meals in part, and he kept us in bountiful supply of the very best. After emerging from one of the narrows of the Lower Sarasoto, we saw in the distance what looked like a large rose sitting upon the water, and as we neared, it appeared larger and larger, and then it seemed animated, and yet nearer, it became a nice green island with clouds of birds rising from and alighting upon it, with their Babelian voices.

The gentle breeze stiffened, but not quite in magnitude with our intense desire to reach it; but the little boat fairly flew, and I (being at the rudder) turned her nose into a small opening amongst the mangroves. As we landed, Moore shot a frigate pelican from mid-ships, which being secured on board, all hands "went for" the island, forgetting to lower sail, or make fast the main sheet, or cast anchor. Nothing thought of but a few buckets and a coffee pot to get eggs. Even Turner forgot the great fishes swimming just beneath his feet. He, too, was after the eggs; and Moore, excited by the examination of the very, very odd-looking young birds, of all ages, sizes, and species. Some nude, some partly fledged, some black, and others white—as in the human brotherhood. I had ascended to the upper region of the mangroves, amidst the belt of cormorants; getting eggs and handling some of the little naked black things, almost broiled in the burning sun. Of course this intrusion started every bird that could fly, and such noises I never heard before or since, and I will not attempt to describe it.

Would you believe it, a sail attracted my notice, I looked, and looked again,—oh! horrors; it was our boat carried out with luff sail. I gave the alarm—poor Moore took all the blame to himself. But who is the best swimmer? Turner is voted the man; he shucks his outer man upon the mangroves, I attempt to hold them, but with excitement I let them drop in the water. Never mind, he says, get the gun and watch for sharks. Ah! the guns are all in the boat, so the provisions, so everything else! Swim for dear life, says Moore, I'll grapple for the dry goods. Not so dry now, captain, says I. Turner goes with steady stroke. He seems to gain on her a little—go on, Turner, there are no sharks in sight. Ah! he stops, Moore—no, he has only thrown himself on his back to rest. She luffs to windward, he will get her now! yes, there is a slight calm,—ah! he grabs her and scrambles up her side! He iscxhansted, and lays on her gunwale to rest: but for a moment. Ah! he gets to the rudder, she comes to, and in a little while she plungs into her former landing. She is made fast now. Welcome, dear Turner, here are your clothing, wet it is true, but the sun will soon fix that all right. We have learned a lesson. But for your success in swimming, we might have slept upon the mangroves without shelter, and have swallowed raw eggs and nasty squabs for an indefinite time, for we were not in hearing of any one; and vessels on the Gulf, in passing, might not have recognized our hailing. And it was the rarest thing for any one to sail through the reef-bound bays of Sarasoto, and, in fact, only one family lived below, and that a recent squatter.

I may make another paper—"How we got Home."

—"To live is to observe."—*Lacépède*.

—"Heaven is a temper, not a place."—*Chalmers*.

ITEMS.

—“Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man!”—*Daniel*.

—**WM. CROSS OF LIVERPOOL** advertises, among other pets, a pair of American Striped Squirrels for \$2.50.

—**CHEAP BIRDS**.—A London dealer advertises twenty five African small birds sent to any address for about \$3.00.

—“It is better to be silent than to speak the truth ill-humoredly, and so spoil an excellent dish by covering it with bad sauce.”

—“He who dares not form an opinion, must be a coward; he who will not, must be an idler; he who cannot, must be a fool.”

—Restrictive penalties have been imposed by some of the local authorities against the wholesale uprooting of the Edelweiss in Switzerland.—*English Paper*.

—The entire skeleton, excepting two small bones, of a Moa was lately unearthed on Mr. McTier's farm in the Awitu district, New Zealand. It was removed to the museum at Auckland, New Zealand.

—“The human heart is like a millstone: if you put wheat under it, it grinds the wheat into flour; if you put no wheat, it grinds on, but then 'tis itself it grinds away.”

—A LARGE SHEEP.—In the November *Agriculturalist*, page 42, is an engraving of an Oxford Down ram, that is, if we may judge by comparison with a Hereford bull on the same page, one-sixth larger.

—A writer in *Land and Water* traces a “singular mortality” among pheasants at Ashford, to lead-poisoning—caused by the birds swallowing splinters from spent bullets. A similar case was reported last year from Lancashire.

—A SPARROW hawk in England, says *Science Gossip*, lately dashed through a window-pane to obtain a canary which was in its cage between the curtains. It was stunned by the blow and fell to the bottom of the window, where it was captured.

—A lady of Tennessee says the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder in a room will clear it of mosquitoes. She thinks the germs of disease could be destroyed by concussion, and thinks similar concussions might result in the destruction of the phylloxera on grape vines.—*Ex*.

—THE RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, so says *The Country*, has been unusually numerous in New Jersey this fall, preferring the swamps as a resting-place, with beech-nuts for food. Four years ago a similar flight was remarked—with none in the interval. The birds seem very tame, and unused to the report of a gun.

Delamater says: “On the English coast we have often seen the Rock doves fly down to the beach to drink of the small pools of salt water left there by the tide, though plenty of fresh water was to be had within what was to them an easy distance. This taste for salt in pigeons deserves notice, and requires to be gratified in inland situations.”

—A GENTLEMAN in Ohio often noticed swallows circling around the top of a sycamore, finally disappearing in its hollow trunk. After the beginning of cold weather the tree was cut down, and the swallows were found within, clinging to its shell, stiff, motionless, and apparently dead. The swallows were attached to the shell the entire length of the tree.

—A HORNED RATTLESNAKE.—While shooting rattlesnakes at a famous den on Black Mountain, N. C., a horned rattlesnake was captured with a nose. The horns are brown, about an inch long, and bear a resemblance to those of a deer, being, however, less crooked. The snake was about eight years old. A half-dozen without horns were captured alive—while several hundred more were shot.—*Ex*.

—A FAVORABLE DECISION.—A gentleman of Providence, R. I., and a member of the Narragansett Gun Club, was recently arrested, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for participating in a pigeon match. When the case was tried his counsel claimed a dismissal, on the ground that a pigeon was not an animal, which the learned judge held to be sound argument, and discharged the accused. So, henceforth in Rhode Island pigeon-shooting may be carried on with impunity, or, at least, so long as this decision may be considered a precedent.—*The Country*.

—“God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands,
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie,
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking,
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.”

—The man who has only himself to please finds, sooner or later, and probably sooner than later, that he has a very hard master; and the excessive weakness which shrinks from responsibility has its own punishment too, for when great interests are excluded little matters become great, and the same wear and tear of mind that might have been at least usefully and healthfully expended on the real business of life is often wasted in petty and imaginary vexations, such as breed in the unoccupied brain.

—Among the animals at Chas. Jamrach's establishment in London, we note a pair of pigmy swine, from the Philippine Islands—full-grown, and not larger than rabbits; also four Hanging Parakeets (*Loriculus galgulus*), six Yellow-crested Coekatoos (*Cacatua galerita*), two pairs Amherst Pheasants (*Thaumalea amherstiae*), twenty-six pairs Lovebirds (*Agapornis pullaria*), fifty pairs Budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), four pairs Reeves' Pheasants (*Phasianus Reevesii*), fifty Gray Parrots (*Psittacus erythacus*).

—NATURAL GRAFTING.—Some five miles north-west of Hanover is to be found a good-sized tree of the water beech, apparently growing the trunk of the common beech. A close examination shows that the trees had started close together, and instead of one crowding the other out, they had coalesced, their bark had become continuous, and below where they fork it is impossible to tell which is which. The fork looks like a regular branch, the water beech coming out at quite an angle, according to its usual habit.—*Bot. Gazette*.

—WHAT IS A CUCKOO?—We have a bird in Canada, the “Cow Bunting” the female of which invariably lays its eggs in the nest of some small bird, of a species differing from her own. Not long ago I found a nest in my own garden of a chipping sparrow (*Fringilla socialis*), containing in addition to its own eggs, one laid by the “Cow Bunting.” The American cuckoo makes nests of their own, in which they lay their eggs. I have seen the flat, rough nest of a “black-billed cuckoo” (*Cuculus erythrophthalmus*) with the female sitting on her eggs.—*Science Gossip*.

—A COLORADO BEETLE was discovered in the neighborhood of Cologne. The assistance of the military engineers of the neighborhood was employed in throwing up trenches for the separation of the infested from the surrounding fields. The field was dug over, sawdust and straw laid over it, the whole saturated with petroleum and set on fire. It was then ploughed again—raked and saturated with a strong lye. The American plan, as given to an English paper, is, “Wait till the eggs hatch, then take a large pan in the left hand, and a broad paddle in the right; hold the pan close to the hill, and strike gently with the paddle, thus knock them into the pan, then scald them, or destroy them in some other way.”

—“THE BUTCHER BIRD is known throughout the south as the French Mocking Bird; the first from its habit of impaling its food on thorns, etc. and the second name from its notes, which are, during the spring and summer, very sweet, but limited in their range. I have frequently seen in Texas the thorns of the mesquite (*Algorobia glandulosa*) and the locust (*G. triacanthos*) filled with a great variety of insects and small animals, such as field mice, or young snakes and lizards. On one occasion I was removing an old house, and three of these birds took positions at convenient distances, from which they descended on every moving thing that showed itself, frequently coming almost under my feet in quest of a mouse or roach, with which they decorated a small locust that grew near at hand. They are very numerous here and very tame also, seeming to have little or no fear of a human being. I have frequently driven them out of my back porch, where they were helping themselves to my fresh beef. To this last performance the common red-headed woodpecker is very much addicted, often showing a strong disposition to resist your efforts to protect your property.”—*Forest and Stream*.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND LAND & WATER

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO

THE FEATHERED WORLD, THE STUDENT OF NATURE, AND THE INTERESTS OF HOME.

"NOT FOR ITSELF—BUT FOR ALL."

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum; 4 copies, \$5; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, \$20. Single copy, 15 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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* NOTICE.—Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected communications not returned. Manuscript not preserved.

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HARTFORD, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

No. 12.

EDITORIAL.

HOBBIES.

"Blessed is the man," said Lord Brougham, "that hath a hobby;" that is, blessed is he that has a play in his life, for a hobby is not a particular thing, but the spirit of the possessing, the spirit of the carrying out. What is one man's hobby is another man's burden, according to the heart put into it.

The brute creation wearies, sleeps. Not so man. He is a duplex organism. It is only in extreme cases that his energies and faculties are all employed at once; one set is in comparative rest while the other is in action, and the equilibrium is restored by calling the opposite force into doing. The wearied muscles rest; brain power exercised restores the balance. Brain wearied finds the necessary reaction in muscular exercise. This is not always true. The muscle of the thinker and the brain of the muscular may be so undeveloped, they may not yield correspondingly to the opposite demand; but, if there is elevation above the animal, Nature has some source upon which to call. Life is development, growth. Existence ends with death, but life ends with growth. The decay may be slow, and so gradual as to be imperceptible, but it is sure. Growth and development come by use and exercise. Exercise causes waste, but Nature, like a skillful general, repairs where the damage is done. Where the assaults and ravages are greatest, the defenses and materials are strongest.

It is the play of the life that oftentimes makes it famous, while the work that supported the life and occupied its days is almost unknown. Smiles has given us the life of Edwards the naturalist. Who shall write that of Edwards the shoe-maker? Yet, it was the shoe-making that supported the naturalist. Audubon was a merchant and a failure; a naturalist and a success. Linnaeus was intended for a clergyman. His hobby, botany, won for him the title of "Prince of Naturalists." Hobbies do not always carry fame in their wake; but it is rare indeed, and only the result of persistency and strong attachment, that the business and occupation bring the glory. Then it almost seems as if the work and the play of it were apart, and the plodding supported the life, while the play developed the greatness. It is the special hobbyist whose mind has a single bent, and whose

purpose flows steadily therein, with no deviating course, that becomes noted. Hobbies, like fashions, have their day, and the common mind of the general hobby-rider is ever ready to shout "Le Roi est mort; Vive le Roi!" Ever ready to bow to each new Gesler. Only the Tell constant and true to the one love of the life remains for history.

If you would know the influence of the hobby upon the life, talk upon the business first. The eye is cold and hard, the mien is unbending, the air repellent, the synonym to the mind is worry and care.—"What shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" Ask about his birds, his flowers, his hobby, whatever it may be, its synonym is hope, an aspiration; he reaches through his hobby to something whose attainment is good. His business is miles away, he is a new man, a new light is in his eye. If you can listen he can talk. You are no longer a stranger, an alien, but a friend, a brother; a kindred spirit binds you if you are a fellow fancier, a sympathizer, closer than can ties of blood. It is well to have a hobby; but, if it is to take possession of our lives, if, centaur-like, it is to be the motive power that shall shape our course, it is well for us to examine closely before we choose; examine whether its way and the course of our duty and well-being lie together. Especially here, parents, lies your duty. It is for you to shape the course of the young lives given you, as much as to provide the support of the lives. The law demands of you the latter to the extent of your ability; but your duty demands, with penalties as severe, the former. Play, recreation, must come into all lives, or the life is warped and wizened. The duty is to see that the play of your own and of your children's life is healthful, recreative. Provide the hobby, but provide the one whose course is upward, developing, the downward course leads to destruction.

THE NEW VOLUME.

Our Prospectus for 1878 is issued with the present number. Though it is scarcely more than an outline of our purpose, still we commend it to your consideration.

With the New Year THE JOURNAL will appear with new cover, new headings, new type, new paper, new size, partially new name, and many new contributors; but all under the one old management, that had for its motto: "Not for itself, but for all."

For our Poultry and Pigeon Department, our old writers con-

time with us. To these we have added Mr. E. A. SAMUELS and Drs. MERRY and TWITCHELL, thus giving us what we consider the best talent in the country. WM. E. FLOWER has engaged to write a series upon the Light Brahmas. A veteran Leghorn breeder will follow with a history of the Brown Leghorn. Our "Seasonable Hints" will be continued each month. "Pigeon Notes,"—selections from the best, oldest, most authentic of pigeon literature, also results from our own experiences,—will be given. John Van Opstal, the pioneer Antwerp fancier, will continue his quota. "Stations" will be published, and Races be reported. The various Toy pigeons will receive attention. To sum up: The Poultry and Pigeon Department will be the concentration of all worth knowing from either at home or abroad.

DR. WM. WOOD of East Windsor Hill, Conn., is among our new contributors. He has engaged to write a FULL HISTORY OF THE BIRDS OF CONNECTICUT. Probably no one in the world is as well able to handle the subject as this gentleman. As a writer he is not a compiler from the works of others, but is himself an authority. His articles in the *American Naturalist* through all its years, also in the *Hartford Times* of 1861 and later, have been extensively quoted, both in this country and abroad, for their interest and authenticity. East Windsor Hill is near the junction of the Scantic and Connecticut rivers. Here is to be found Dr. Wood's collection of birds, nests and eggs, a collection valued about \$30,000, and probably the largest owned by an individual in the world. It has been the life work of its owner, is now his pride, his hobby. He offered to send it to Hartford if the city would provide a building to hold it. He said to us, "I couldn't let it go farther, because, you see, it is my pride, my pet." It is in the neighborhood of his home that many of his specimens have been obtained. Within sight is the mountain where the nest of the Peregrine Falcon was found, that set at rest the question "Does it nest in Connecticut?" upon which old ornithologists were undecided; and it was Dr. Wood's persistency that pushed the question to solution. It was in this Scantic, and in this neighborhood, that the Compressed-Burbot was found. Not a half-dozen specimens have been known and of these Dr. Wood had owned the majority. One caught in an eel-pot, he kept alive in a washtub long enough to give it a thorough examination. Another he sent to an aquarium in Hartford, where it died. As the State of Connecticut is the nesting-place and summer habitation of a greater number of the bird species of the United States the field is no slight one. Each number of THE JOURNAL will contain an article until the work is completed.

EDW. HARRIS, son of the chosen friend of Audubon, will contribute occasionally, both as fancier and naturalist.

From EDW. A. SAMUELS we have received the MSS. of a CANOE TRIP OF A NATURALIST TO THE SCHOODIC LAKES.

Our readers are all familiar with ITON. His "Zoo Notes" in previous volumes were always acceptable. His past year of partial rest for us was of labor in other fields. He now comes again to us with a fresh treat in a series, intended to be exhaustive, upon the Squirrel family. The first pages of the MS. are already at hand.

A thorough and practical aquarium manager will tell us how to collect and care for both fish and plants in the aquarium. The advice and suggestions will be practical and practicable.

An experienced florist will assist us in Window Gardening.

For the Aviary we shall continue our illustrated articles upon the Parrot family, to be followed by various Cage Birds in their season.

Editorially we shall give through the year advice for the management of Small Pets.

Circumstances, making it advisable that we should remain at the East rather than return to the JOURNAL'S birthplace, Philadel-

phia, we have found the central location of Springfield rather better for us than Hartford.

Our new office rooms, 22 and 23 Athol R. R. Depot building, across Main street from the Boston & Albany Depot, will be easy of access for travelers. Fanciers and Naturalists will find a welcome there—always.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

We are in receipt of the list of premiums offered by this society for their forthcoming show, the advertisement of which will be found in another column. We endorse the society wholly, not more from the FANCIER'S JOURNAL being the society paper, than because of the knowledge we have of its promoters. From the facts that have been given us relative to the coming show we are confident it will be the grandest Columbarian display ever held in the United States, and will bring together the finest birds of America.

We are pleased to note in the premium list that the Toys are not neglected in the interests of the higher classes, as too often the case in pigeon shows. The Jacobin or Fantail fancier will find it as well worth his while to exhibit as the Ponter or Carrier breeder.

The committee of arrangements have done well in selecting the Aquarium building for their show-room. A recent visit enables us to recommend the collection there as well worth a journey of a reasonable distance to see. Exhibitors will have the opportunity of showing their birds to thousands, possibly— attracted by the interests at the Aquarium—that had never before known a pigeon except in a pie. The Aquarium will be in turn visited for the first time by many that would consider time and money as nothing where the bird of their fancy was concerned, but would deem it a foolishness to spend either to examine the "wonders of the deep."

We recommend this show to both exhibitors and breeders.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE EXHIBITION.

The Massachusetts, Springfield, Worcester, Buffalo, and some other societies have decided not to hold exhibitions this year. The Connecticut Society, which very wisely passed its exhibition last year, on account of the large number which were held, steps into the gap this season, and will give one of the best ever opened in this country. The society, as is well known, is regularly incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and is composed of some of its most prominent citizens. The members have entered upon its work with zeal and determination, and its premium list, amounting to over five thousand dollars, presents many new and attractive features, which, like the "Combination" or "Exhibitor's" premiums, originated by this society, will undoubtedly be adopted by other associations.

The exhibition continues four days, opening on the 9th of January, will be held in Batterson's new and elegant building, which affords every needed attraction and accommodation for the purpose. The society's regular premiums, consisting of silver and bronze medals, will this year be accompanied by liberal cash premiums; these are followed by large special cash prizes offered by the society, "Combination Premiums" and "Special Donations." The latter consists of cash, and an exceedingly rich line of presentation pieces and gifts, which are put in at their regular trade price. The decision to hold an exhibition was not reached until after a very general correspondence had been carried on with a large number of fanciers and breeders throughout the country, showing that there was a very earnest demand for it, and indicating that the entries would be very large. All the Central New England Societies will contribute very largely, and many important entries will be made from the more distant States. Several specialties, such as hatch-

ing chickens, a full display of fish-breeding, etc., have already been arranged for. Looking at the situation as it now presents itself, and considering the promises and contracts for the coming event, we think it is not saying too much to remark, that the exhibition to be held in Hartford in January will rank with the best that was ever held in the United States.

SCRANTON POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Scranton seems to be one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind, and whatever it takes hold of seems to run to a success forthwith. The very fine exhibition given by them at the Valley House last winter, was only an experiment, the association having just been organized. But the public seemed to take hold of the affair with such avidity as to surprise all, hence the encouragement which has led to splendid effort on the part of members to make this year's exhibition something nobody need be ashamed of. These exhibitions are profitable to exhibitors in bringing their stock into notice, and are also among the best means of encouraging the cultivation of superior breeds of pet creatures of every sort. The exhibition this year will be held on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of this month. Over \$1,200 are offered in premiums. The premium list and rules is received. A copy will be sent, upon application to the Secretary.

CASTLETON ON THE HUDSON POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Was organized November 12, 1878. The fanciers of that vicinity had long felt the need of some such society, for the credit of the town and the mutual benefit of the fanciers. That the organization is beneficial the increased interest proves. Many fanciers are purchasing birds of more than ordinary merit, others are negotiating for choice breeding stock and exhibition birds.

The corps of officers—Dr. Davidson, President; Robert Lewis, Secretary, etc.—the society may well be proud of. The executive committee have already, in their zeal, consummated the arrangements for an exhibition, to take place Jan. 22 to 25. We are assured that every effort will be made to make this, their maiden effort, worthy of the commendation of all who patronize it, either as visitor or exhibitor.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF FANCIERS,

At the shows there should be a book, blackboard, or slate, easy of access, for the registry of arrivals, stopping-place, and length of stay of different visitors. Also a clerk to whom parties could introduce themselves, be identified by, and with whom letters, messages, or appointments could be left for parties present or to come. Some such head-center would be promotive of interest, and save much valuable time for other matters. Will not the Connecticut State Poultry Association inaugurate this?

BRIDGEPORT SHOW.

The local reporter of the Bridgeport Standard found the Poultry show too much for him. He got his ideas up to the display as follows:—"Those little wood ducks in the hen show are beauties; that forty pound turkey makes one wish for another Thanksgiving; those frosny white and black fowls should be studied by young ladies who loll around the house half the day with uncombed hair, then they can see how it looks themselves; the little banties, like little women, are charming; those disheveled feathers, of the Sebastopol geese, look as though their mothers had been killed in the war, and nobody had cared for them since. Those pure white China ducks look like celestials, and we give them a hearty welcome to our table. Those Egyptian geese are beautiful, but no

one would dream they ever came from the land of the pyramids and the Pharaohs. That chicken-hatching machine works slowly and surely; they expect the brood will be out to-morrow. It's the old Egyptian idea, with Yankee improvements." But when it came to the "points for judging as to merits," he admits: "They are so numerous, and must be taken with so many pull-backs, that we would sooner undertake to learn hieroglyphics than to look up as a hen judge."

POULTRY SHOWS.

Chenango and Madison Show, Sherburne, N. Y., Jan. 23, 24, 25, 1878. John O'Brian, Sec'y.

Binghamton Poultry Association, Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 8, 9, 10, 1878. R. K. Benedict, Sec'y.

Easton, Pa., Poultry Association will hold an exhibition January 15, 16, 17, 1878. H. Hamann, Sec'y.

Reading Show, Dec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1878. Wm. E. Flower and W. T. Rogers, Judges. Howard Davies, Sec'y.

Time of Southern Mass. Poultry Association changed to February 21, 22, 23, 1878. George L. Fish, Sec'y, New Bedford, Mass.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association will hold a show at Allentown, Pa., Jan. 8 to 12, 1878. B. K. Switzer, Sec'y.

The Minnesota State Poultry Exhibition will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., from 11th to 16th of March inclusive. We shall have one of the best judges to be procured, without fail. Our show last year was a grand success, and we had a balance in the treasury after paying all bills and premiums in full. T. T. Bacheller, Cor. Sec'y.

—CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—This Association, having received large additions to their list of membership, contemplate holding their next show in Pottsville, the county seat of this county, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of January next, and from present indications promises to be a success, and will probably place this society in a sound financial condition. W. A. Shoemaker, Tamaqua, Sec'y.

—SOUTHERN MASS. POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—List of Officers—President, Jas. Davis, Fall River. Vice-Presidents, Philander Williams, Taunton; Edw'd M. Pierce, Fall River; Joseph R. Presbo, Raynham; Lucius Dunbar, West Bridgewater; Dr. J. C. Mara, New Bedford; R. G. Buntin, Somerset. Recording Secretary, Edmund Rodman, New Bedford. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. L. Fish, New Bedford. Treasurer, Gideon D. Gifford, New Bedford. Auditor, Rob't W. Taber, New Bedford. Executive Committee, J. E. Wilmarth, John Wilbor, Chas. H. Jenny, Geo. L. Fish, Geo. F. Parlow, Elisha Slade.

—ORGANIZATION OF THE N. J. STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the invitation of the Sloan Brothers, a goodly number of gentlemen assembled at the Arcade Building, Elizabeth, on the 3d of December, and proceeded to organize a State Poultry Association, by the election of Mr. D. C. Crane, of Roselle, President; P. Welch, of Linden, Secretary; four Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other officers, all *pro tem.*; the first regular meeting being fixed for the second Wednesday in January, 1878, when a permanent organization is to be effected. The attendance and cooperation of every person in the State interested in the cultivation and improvement of poultry is most earnestly invited. As an earnest of the spirit that animated the assembly, all present affixed their names to the roll of membership, and paid down their initiation fee. It was voted to request, through the Secretary, the publication of an abstract of the proceedings in the FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

For further information, address the Secretary.

—IMPORTATION.—E. G. Bagley of Indianapolis received, per steamer "Abyssinia," from Liverpool, a pair of fine buff chicks that for style and pureness of color will be hard to beat, the party of whom he bought them being the oldest exhibitor in England, who well knew that it would pay to send his brother Englishman such birds as rarely leave home.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The new Natural History, we are informed by the publishers, will be sent ready for the public, and copies to fill our orders be sent to us.

—Among the arrivals at Chas. Jamma's, we note 10 pairs California quail, 1 pair emus, 2 Chilian sea eagles, and sixty-nine specimens of the parrot family.

—H. Cooper, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., has removed to Little Rock, Ark. True fancier like, he removed his poultry and pigeons with the rest of his household gods.

—A Directory of Botanists will be issued in December by W. H. Leggett. Botanists desiring the insertion of their names should address as above, at 1214 Broadway New York City.

—Blue Poland ducks are wanted by Chas. Sharpless of Philadelphia. Can any of our readers give the whereabouts of breeders of this variety, or of parties owning specimens?

—Our readers who may want to learn about the Far West are referred to the advertisement of the *Kansas Farmer*, an old established and popular journal in the West. It is published at Topeka, Kansas.

—The article upon the Light Brahma promised for this month is laid over for the January number. It is the first of a series. This number closes the old style FANCIERS' JOURNAL, and we desire to leave it complete, to start the new volume all anew.

—What next! First a gold-headed cane, then a gold medal, later, a silver cup; all for good behavior. The recipient, Dr. W. H. Merry. The donors, his old friends and neighbors of Louisville, Ky. Verily a prophet sometimes hath honor in his own country.

—Of the new Penn. Columbarian Society, Mr. Rogers writes: "We intend to hold weekly meetings, and do all we can to promote the fancy in our country. All our officers are true fanciers. I know we have your best wishes. I have had luck with my chickens,—so many have been sick and have given up the ghost."

—Geo. F. Seavey, we are informed, has promised to exhibit his pigeons at Hartford. If so, a rich treat is in store for pigeon fanciers who visit that show, as there is probably no man living who can compare with Mr. Seavey in Turbits, Jacobins, Fantails, and some other varieties that he prides himself on. Fanciers of these varieties should not fail to be present.

—William Cross, naturalist, importer, and wholesale dealer in beasts, birds, and reptiles, 51 Oldhall Street, Liverpool, is a remarkable man in his way. Living in the largest seaport in the world, he is known by almost every old sailor. Comfort is nothing to Mr. Cross, when an Australian vessel is announced as coming up the Mersey. No matter what the weather, he will be found upon the landing-stage, ready to board the incoming vessel with the first; a bargain is soon struck, let the quantity be what it will. It is immaterial to him whether there are five or five hundred parrots, or whether it is an elephant, a prairie dog, a ton of shells, or an invoice of Chinese goods; nothing in natural history or curiosities comes amiss. Consequently he is able to supply all demands, no matter what their character. Naturalists and fanciers will find it an easy matter to import from Mr. Cross. He can ship by the Guion line, which has always favored this kind of trade, and at a reasonable charge. Mr. Cross is anxious to get from fifty to a hundred of the large white owls that were so plentiful the last winter; also quantities of our common quail. In fact, anything in the way of a naturalist he is ready to purchase or exchange other stock for. In the fall of 1872 we visited all the leading establishments of this kind in England. Although Mr. Jamma of London imports more large animals, he admitted to us that Mr. Cross was the largest dealer in African and other parrots, parakeets, etc.

PREMIUM LISTS, CARDS, CATALOGUES, ETC., RECEIVED.

Meriden (Ct.) Poultry and Pet Stock Club.
 Pennsylvania State Poultry Association.
 American Poultry Powder, Jno. F. Horner, Tamaqua, Pa.
 L. F. and W. T. Tate, Onida, Ills., Pure Fancy Poultry.
 R. W. Mills, Webster Groves, Mo.
 Leavenworth P. and P. S. Association.
 J. Berst, Jr. Erie, Pa., Fine Poultry.
 Lehigh Valley P. Association.
 Thos. Hermann, Natural History Store, San Francisco, Cal.
 Phil. M. Springer, Springfield, Ill., Berkshire Pigs.

OUR COLORED ILLUSTRATION.

"Jos. M. WADE.—We are ashamed of you. You should at once sell out and quit journalism. Don't you know that modesty is a cardinal sin in an editor? Don't you know it is not *business* to do anything deserving of praise, and not to blow your own trumpet about it? If you are so ignorant about these things, why do you not read and profit by your Hartford contemporary? Well, you have been sending out to your readers a really fine and artistic full-page colored plate, and you only have three lines about it in your JOURNAL, and that only tells who engraved it,—a most outrageous lack of journalistic enterprise in you. Don't you know that you should have used up at least from three to five pages of your JOURNAL in instructing your readers in regard to your 'enterprise,' and used up all the adjectives to be found in Webster in describing the beauties of the plate? Don't you know you should have 'just got up on your hind legs and howled' about it? Well, if you don't, you had better ask Geo. P. B. what he thinks about it. But seriously, the plate of the Barb Cock was a very fine one, and we hope our friend Wade will give us more of them in his excellent JOURNAL in the future."—*Am. P. J. for Nov.*

[Of what use, friend Ward, to take up our time, and our readers' space, in speaking of what can speak for itself?

Thank you for the criticism. Your year of experience in producing colored wood-prints, and your knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome, give your words value. The merit of the work is its truthfulness. Our artist, Henry Erdman, is ready to compare it with the bird at any time. We may occasionally give our subscribers a colored illustration, but we make no promises. They will be items not charged in the bill.—Ed.]

—NOTICE.—Advertisements for the January number must be received by us by the 3d of that month to be inserted.

A MUSEUM OF OILS.

At the Exposition just closed in this city there has been one display that is deserving of more than passing mention. We refer to the exhibit of oils made by Messrs. Paine, Ablett & Co., the well-known oil manufacturers.

Of the thousands who have visited the Exposition, there are few who have not stopped to admire the beauty and taste displayed in the arrangement of this exhibit, and it has been universally pronounced the gem of the Exposition.

But it is not so much of this feature that we wish to speak as of the permanent value of the exhibit.

Messrs. Paine, Ablett & Co., not only exhibit samples of the thirty or forty different grades of oil manufactured at their own works, but as a matter of interest connected with their business they have, at much expense, collected specimens of nearly all the oils produced in the world, so that their display at the Exposition might have been fittingly named "a museum of oils."

One interesting feature of their collection is the specimens of crude petroleum, as found in different parts of this country and other lands, each specimen being labeled with the locality of its production, its specific gravity and other qualities distinguishing it from others. This cabinet of petroleum contains some rare oils, as, for instance, specimens from Colorado and California, and one from Burmah, India, the oldest "oil region" of the world. The color of these specimens of petroleum ranges all the way from the Colorado oil, which is jet black, to that produced at Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania, which is a pale straw-color, and the purest petroleum yet found in the world. What mysterious process of nature produces these varieties of color is a question scientists have not as yet been able to solve.

This exhibition is not, however, confined to petroleum, but contains specimens of almost every oil produced in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and only lacks two or three specimens to make it a complete collection of all the oils produced in the world. Much time has been spent in gathering this exhibit together, as many of the oils of which specimens are shown are never brought to this country for commercial purposes, and this fact not only adds to the interest of the collection, but makes it one of great value for purposes of reference and information.—*From the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, Oct. 8th.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME FOWLS.

I must confess that I have not raised fancy birds, or made a specialty of raising poultry. As a piece of music is often made more effective by occasionally introducing discords and chromatic passages, so your readers will perhaps appreciate a scientific article better, if something out of the ordinary course is written by way of contrast by me.

Out of some two hundred fowls on the premises, no record of pedigree can be traced back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, or even to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. My plan has been to get new males every year of different stock and varieties, and keep the best hens three or four years, hence, no particular breed predominates. Or they may be classified as doubtful, promiscuous, and miscellaneous. I have no fowls that lay ten, twelve, or fifteen eggs a day, as reported in your Journal, yet there are some smart fowls, which you will no doubt admit when I relate some of my experiences with them.

No. 1. A hen commenced sitting in a large box in which was kept cut hay. In the same box, some three or four feet from the hen, a cat had a litter of kittens. When they were eight or ten days old the mother disappeared, and not returning, the little ones, feeling the need of protection and warmth, crawled to and under the hen. I removed her eggs so that she might give her undivided attention to the kittens. The experiment was watched with interest. The old hen, evidently, was somewhat surprised at the result of her incubation, not being able to comprehend the metamorphosing of chickens into kittens. Nevertheless, she took a motherly interest in them, and did the best in her power to promote the comfort of those in her charge. When fed with corn or meal, she would cluck and anxiously try to make them partake of her food by picking it up and placing it before them, declining at first to take any herself. The kittens soon learned to drink milk, and whenever the dish was brought, the old hen, after calling her family together, would share with them. Both hen and kittens became very much attached to each other—the little ones coming at her call as readily as if chickens. They were on her back, and all over her, playing as only kittens do, without her showing any resentment or discomfort. It was amusing to see her brood and care for them. If one crawled out of the box, she would cluck and show great anxiety until it returned. Whenever the old hen left her nest the little ones cried lustily for her. This state of things continued for several weeks, and it was a novel and interesting sight when they left the nest to see them follow her about the yard, obeying her call, and to see her scratch and try to induce them to eat chickens' food. At night she would return to the old nest and brood them. They attracted a good deal of attention about the neighborhood, and I can tell you that I felt not a little disturbed when I found that the hired man had killed the two kittens and cut short my experiment.

No. 2. I have a hen that is something of a singer in her way. Whenever I am about the premises, she will run up to me and commence her song, following me and singing her song to the best of her ability. This she continues, like the organ-grinder, until she gets her pay—corn. I frequently convert her solo into a duet by joining in the song, which stimulates her to extra effort to outdo me. If I am absent a day, she will come running up to me as I drive into the yard, and manifest her attachment by singing to the top of her voice. She enjoys having me feel of her comb and wattles as much as a dog does patting on the head.

No. 3, is a half grown chicken that has a cataract on each eye—not so far advanced as to make him totally blind, but enough so that he cannot provide for himself. He knows my step and will follow me—come at my call, "Hollo," evidently following the sound of my voice, as he will stop every rod or so and wait for me to repeat "hollo." He will not follow any other member of the family or come at their call. I pick him up and put him in a box where he cannot fail to supply his wants. His sight is so imperfect that he will often try a dozen times to pick up a kernel of corn before he succeeds.

No. 4, is a self-supporting hen; that is, she bonds herself. She will fly upon a beam, drop her egg to the floor (breaking it of course), and then fly down and eat it.

I have endeavored to give not only the good, but also the bad qualities of my fowls, so that they may be fairly represented. Now if some of your poultry dealers wish to invest in my stock, I will wait upon them at short notice. Please don't all call at once.

WM. WOOD, M. D.

—A SHOT AT A HERON.—Hearing that a pair of heron had been seen on Snipsic lake, I lost no time in hunting them up. When I discovered one, it was wading along the shore in about six or eight inches of water. I had crept up to a wall about one hundred yards from the bird. The ground from the wall to the water sloped gradually, but there was not so much as a bunch of weeds upon it. I know of no bird more difficult to approach than the Heron. Any quick motion about the wall or any attempt to have approached it would have startled it. After watching the bird through the chinks of the wall for awhile, I left my gun, and crept carefully back into the pine woods perhaps twenty rods. There cutting off the pine boughs, I made a screen about four feet square of pine boughs. With this I returned to my gun. My next effort was to raise both it, gun, and myself over the wall an inch at a time without attracting attention. After getting over I worked carefully behind the screen towards the bird, stopping every few feet to rest and observe it as it waded slowly back and forth, carefully lifting its foot and carrying it slowly and cautiously as far forward as it could, and settling it without a splash or a ripple in the water, the head darting forward a few inches and remaining perfectly still for a minute or two. I saw it more than once slowly lower its head until its long neck was curved like a swan's, then, like a flash darted it under water. When about eight rods from the bird I sat upon the ground and worked the muzzle of my gun through the screen. As I brought the breech to my shoulder the heron passed behind a bunch of stumps. Just as it was going from view it stopped a full minute, then what I could see of the body began wiggling and twisting, and the tips of its wings came in sight over the stump. I thought at first something had caught its head and held it under water; but it soon came in sight again, walking quietly as before. I then shot it, killing it instantly. Its mate at the report of the gun rose from some stumps and flew directly towards my screen, alighting near the dead bird. With a double-barreled gun I could have killed it also. Before I could reload it became alarmed and flew away.

The dead heron measured six feet two inches from tip to tip, and seven and one half inches from back of skull to tip of beak. Opening it, I found a bullhead just nine inches long. This I think was the cause of the struggle beside the stump.

CHARLES WYLLYS.

—POULTRY IN MAINE.—Before this article will have passed through the printer's hands, and be published in the JOURNAL, the ball will be in motion in Maine, and you may look for some reports of good stock being exhibited in this far-off State.

The season has been good, though not many very early chicks were secured, and the fanciers of this state have been earnestly at work to improve their stock in all ways possible.

The Central Maine Association hold their second exhibition at Fairfield, Dec. 12th, 13th, and 14th, and their premium list will draw the exhibitors from all parts of the State.

Then follows the Oxford County Association, which holds its third exhibition at South Paris, Dec. 19th and 20th; then the Androscoggin Association, which holds its second exhibition at Lewiston, January 24th, 25th, and 26th; and last, to crown all, comes the wideawake State Society, with its splendid offer of premiums, and a grand six days' exhibition, commencing February 7th, at City Hall, Portland. These Societies are all made up of active, energetic, practical breeders of poultry, pigeons, and small pets—men whose chief desire is to improve their stock and have something better to show as the results of each year's labor. The leading varieties bred in Maine are Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks; there are a few breeders of Games and Game Bantams, of Turkeys and Ducks, but the largest display will be of the varieties named.

The extreme cold weather of our State retards perhaps the size of our chicks, but we think we can more than compensate in feather the lack in size.

The good work that is being done by the JOURNAL cannot be over estimated. The practical hints or suggestions are alone worth the price of subscription, while the evident intention of the publisher to present cuts of living birds, and show their points, give additional interest to the magazine.

We all, as breeders, have our ups and downs, if we would but record them, our failures as well as successes; it would perhaps be of help to the readers, at any rate; if not published, it would help fill the waste basket of the Editor, and so be of little help to him.

A MAINE BREEDER.

—A little mistake occurred in 'Carl's' report in November Journal in regard to the number of prizes taken by my birds at the Brockton Fair. I exhibited 18 coops Pigeons and received 15 first prizes, and 2 seconds, also Society's special for largest number of first premiums to one exhibitor, and second special for largest collection of Fancy Pigeons.—Geo. L. Fish.

—I have been just one year in the role of a pigeon fancier, and have derived much pleasure from my hobby; though in the beginning I found it uphill work. I had to learn everything from actual experience, as I did not know for a long time that there was a *Tightmrier*, a FANCIERS' JOURNAL, or a *Moore's Pigeon Book*.

I built and rebuilt, arranged and re-arranged, had great expectations, and at times, when I thought I would get something, I had no'ing; though the warmth of my hopes was often chilled, yet I was not to be choked off, I rallied from what seemed defeat, and by trying new plans to old failures, I have learned just a little.

I have now a more open road to as near success as I can get; because what I have learned through experience and observation, I can have strengthened and put in proper shape by resource to your valuable FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I began on that most deceptive of all birds in breeding the Pouter, and in their offspring can show better birds than their parents. So much for grit and perseverance. I would like to say more, but had first better learn some more, and not fall into the hands of one of your astute critics, who would "deliver his load of learning on my back."

I see by your JOURNAL that no class of literature is free from those remorseless depredators, and it always will be so, because it is easier for them to write about something somebody else writes, than to write something they originate themselves.

B. F. FOX.

—WHISKERED OWLS.—In reply to Mr. Stanton in the October number, we will say they are African, delicate and very rare, seldom to be seen at shows. The only lot we ever saw exhibited were five birds at the Centennial; of these we purchased a pair. These, since we have owned them, have hatched seven young, but their delicacy, and the dampness of our pigeon-house, have only enabled us to raise one. This one we consider, however, superior to the old birds, the frill being larger, extending from wing to wing, and the whisker being splendid. We exhibited the pair at Easton. Mr. Rogers, the judge, would not allow us a premium, saying they were not a standard breed. We think their superiority to the common Blue Owl will make them sought for, and we predict the time not far distant when they will grace the shows throughout the land. Mr. Trego, near us, raised a fine pair of Silver whiskered Owls from his common Silver Owls. His common birds were extra good, some of the old stock were the importation direct of Mr. Jos. M. Wade, editor of THE JOURNAL. J. S. Keith, Jr., has some of the same stock as Mr. Trego's. From these he raised a pair of Whiskered Owls this season. We think the variety should be admitted in our shows as a separate breed. If they are, there will be a decided improvement in the Owls of this country. We would like to hear from others on this subject through THE JOURNAL, so all may be benefited.—SCOTT BROS.

—PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—I have just read and heartily agree with your description of Exhibition Plymouth Rocks, and I hope that the A. P. Association will adopt your mode of scaling them at their next meeting. I am satisfied, after three years of breeding some eight or ten of the leading varieties, that for all purposes the Plymouth Rock is far ahead of any other breed, and destined to become the most popular of all varieties. That they breed as true, if rightly mated and bred from good stock, cannot be denied. I this year crossed a Coddington cock with Dickie hens—the hens a shade darker—and bred both good cockerels and pullers, with very few exceptions. I think, with you, that we are injuring the breed by trying to get too much size, as we are compelled to do with our present standard. I therefore hope that you may so agitate the subject that we will have entirely a new standard for the breed.—W. M. DAVIS.

—MY WILD TURKEYS arrived, six in number. They are from Butler Co., Mo. They are young but their plumage is elegant.—W. W. BILLINGS.

—The engraving of Skulls of Game Cock and White Polish in the November Journal were of birds I once owned. The Game is the one I took second premium with in that competition for \$25 gold in 1874, I think it was. I feel like replying to that article in so far as it relates to the White Polish.—G. W. FREDERICK. (We shall be pleased to have you.—Ed.)

—I have most of Audubon's principal ornithological works and many of his original drawings.—ED. HARRIS.

—Dr. Wood tells me he is to write a series of articles upon the Birds of Connecticut beginning with the January number. Please add my name to the subscription list, as anything from his pen will be interesting and valuable.—J. S. S., Portland, Ct.

—ABOUT THAT CUCKOO.—While in New York recently I visited the Astor Library, for the purpose of consulting the world's authorities on the Cuckoo. I explained to the librarian that I was pressed for time, had no inclination for deep or wide reading, and that if he could direct me to the precise point I was aiming for—the most prominent characteristics of the European and American cuckoo—I should feel thankful. He placed Audubon in my hands; and then Appleton's *Cyclopædia*, remarking of the latter, that it probably contained the cream of all of them.

Audubon classifies the American bird as the Yellow Bill, Black Bill, and Mangrove cuckoo, the latter being rarely seen north of Florida, while the others are to be found as far north as Canada. While on a visit to a friend in Louisiana he was conducted by his host to a "cuckoo's" nest, the son of the host ascending to the nest, which was perched rather low, and coarsely constructed of sticks and grass. The bird remained on until the hand was within a few inches of her, and then only glided out among the branches, where she remained; two young, about fledged, followed suit, and clung so tenaciously to the limb that they could only be detached with the hand. Some considerable time after Mr. Audubon received a letter from his friend, which stated that the "cuckoo" still occupied her nest, and that young had issued therefrom, from time to time. Mr. Audubon adds, that he believes, or had heard, or understood, that the bird laid some fifteen or twenty eggs during a season; that she commenced brooding with the first one; and that this peculiarity was "common in the genus *Coccyzus*."

In a *Nuttall Club Bulletin*, Egbert Bagg, Jr., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "In 1874, July 19th while collecting in a swampy second growth about four miles from here, I found in a nest, in a small sapling, about eight feet from the ground, four eggs of the Cedar bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*) and one egg of the cuckoo. From the situation, appearance of the egg, and from the fact that I had found a nest of the bird in the same woods the year previous, I am led to believe that it was that of the Blackbilled species (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). The nest was deserted, all the eggs added, nor could I see that incubation had begun." The Editor of the Bulletin adds: "The laying of our American cuckoos in the nests of other birds is not so rare as might be supposed. Mr. A. M. Frazer, of Watertown, Mass., informs me of one instance where the Yellow-billed cuckoo (*C. americanus*) deposited an egg in a robin's nest, and another case of the same species laying in a wood thrush's nest; while theologist records the finding of two eggs of the cuckoo (species not given) in the nest of a 'Redbird' at Gambier, Ohio."

Appleton's *Cyclopædia* tells us that "the European cuckoo is the true cuckoo." It does not say precisely that it never builds a nest; but it does say, that she lays her eggs in the nests of various other birds, always of a smaller species, and leaves the "entire care" of her offspring to them, and generally, to the destruction of the legitimates, who are pushed out, which has caused the German saying, "As ungrateful as a cuckoo." The American cuckoo belongs to the sub family *Coccyzine*, or ground cuckoos; its notes resemble the word "cow, cow," or croak of a frog; is known by various titles, as "cow bird," "rain crow," a "hunting" species, etc. It drops an occasional egg into the nests of other birds—which habit seems to constitute its claim to the title cuckoo; and what it lacks in this "most singular habit" of its royal prototype—a "meanness," one of your correspondents considers it—it endeavors, like a "free-born American," to "get even" by "sucking the eggs of other birds." Small blame to either for its "meanness" if what Audubon relates of the Louisiana nest is "common to the genus." But, a duck is not a swan.

P. WELCH.

—Wilson, the naturalist, was well known among my wife's family, with one of the ladies of which legend saith he was in love. But he was too much of a wanderer to fix her fancy. Now both sleep in death.—HUON.

—I think your paper is just the thing for the fancier. I like your motto and the way you stand by it. Enclosed find a new subscription from 1876 to 1879, send at once.—E. G. BAGLEY.

—The Tompkins Co. Poultry Association will hold its exhibition at Journal Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 3, 4, and 5, 1878. The society is young, but at present numbers about sixty members, the best of the old Ithaca society, with many new ones. With a surplus of cash now in the treasury, and with the liberal specials we have had donated, there is no question but that this, the first exhibition, will prove a success. We shall have none but the best of judges, and all premiums will positively be paid the last day of the exhibition. Journal Hall is one of the best in the country for a poultry exhibition, being directly over the U. S. and American

express offices, well lighted by gas and heated by steam. The express companies have agreed to return, free of charge, all coops that have paid full rates one way. Premium lists and entry blanks can be had upon application to L. A. Barnard, Pres., or F. C. Shepherd, Sec.

—“The Antwerp Fancier is growing fast, isn't it Friend Wade?”

J. VAN OPSTAL.

(It certainly is. Two-thirds of the new subscribers since the November issue have been avowed Antwerp fanciers.—Ed.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—W. BARNARD.—The fits of your parrot are caused, doubtless, by insufficient exercise and over feeding. Remedy by dieting and giving as much liberty as possible.

—G. H. L.—“The Birds of Long Island” is by J. P. Girard, Jr.; was published in 1844. It is out of print and very rare. We think you will have difficulty in finding a volume at less than \$10.00.

—A. SWEET.—The best work upon poultry is Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. But that is not only too expensive but too unwieldy for general use. The next best we ever have seen is Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper. It is plain, explicit, and comprehensive. It is not, like too many books now-a-days, made to be a catch-penny.

—J. B. SNOWDEN. It is not likely that your gold-fish are dead. They are probably in the mud and holes in the bank of your pond. They will reappear with the mild weather of the spring. The lake of Hartford park is stocked with them. We watched closely but failed to discover them from November 3d until April 17th. In July the water was alive with them.

—AMORY S.—For Reeve's Pheasant you couldn't have a better time to purchase than now.

A letter from John Bailey to-day says—“they are to be had now at a great bargain, but they will soon rise again. We could now box you some at 10£ F. O. B. per pair, with the freight only to pay on your side.

Red legged partridges are 20s. per pair cooped for voyage.”

—PARROT FANCIER.—The Lories are the most brilliant colored of the family. They are so named from their frequent repetition of the name. They are honey eaters, shortlived in aviaries, but very affectionate and gentle. Hartwig says of the Green Amazon, “The Indians take a young bird from the nest, pluck the feathers from the back and shoulders and upon the naked parts rub the blood of a small species of frog. The new feathers are not green but yellow or bright red—but many die during the operation.”

—J. H. S.—White Pea Fowls are not bred in this country, that we are aware of. The only ones imported for this purpose were a trio which were presented to Col. Harry Thomas of Philadelphia, by the Marquis of Bute. These birds came from Dumbarton Castle, Scotland, and were shipped from Bristol to Jersey City, where we received them on the steamship. They were kept on Mr. Thomas' beautiful place in the northern suburbs of Philadelphia for two seasons; whether they bred or not we are not aware. They endured our severe winter well, often flying down from the trees where they roosted, entirely covered with the frozen sleet which had fallen during the night. In one of their wanderings one female was killed by a boy, who had evidently developed more love for mischief than for rare fancy stock. Male birds are often imported by Mr. Chas. Ritchie of New York for menageries.

—MARY ANNE writes: My canary has the asthma, croup, or something. It breathes hoarsely and quick, has almost lost its voice. Its cage hangs in my room, where I have a fire through the day, but which goes down at night. Are canaries delicate?

[You can make them so. They will endure the cold of an outdoor aviary in England if brought up in it, or they will die if exposed to cold if raised in the heated rooms of dwellings. Nature adapts her covering and animal heat to circumstances, but she don't supply overcoats and extra blankets on demand. Your bird has taken cold, just as you would if you occupied a warm room all day and a cold room, without extra covering, all night. See, too, does not the cage hang before the window, where, if it is not tight, there is a draught if there is one at all? Don't hang the cage too high. If the room is heated, breathe the air at the elevation of the cage. If you can endure it with comfort, the bird can. A bit of sponge cake moistened with sherry-wine once a day, with

a drop of cod-liver oil placed in the throat by means of a small bit of feather, will relieve. Warm bread and milk, also a little linseed added to the canary, should be given occasionally.—Ed.]

—“I have a favorite pullet, which has had a cough a good deal like a croupy child, for over three weeks; there is no discharge from the nostrils or causer in the throat, it eats well, and seems in good spirits. I took her away from the others, kept her in a warm place, have been giving her the German Roup Medicines according to directions, without any improvement. Her breathing is not heavy. Do you know of anything better than I have tried? I am feeding ground corn and oats, mixed with warm water in the morning, mixing to it chopped raw potatoes and onion twice a week, wheaten at noon and corn at night, good sound grain. I have pullets hatched in May that have been laying for more than three weeks, pretty good for an amateur isn't it? I have none but P. R.'s. Is there anything in the shape of a drinking fountain for winter use in market?”—MONTREAL.

[Possibly a bit of the oat straw has lodged in the throat. The potatoes would do better cooked, and onions the same; and Jas. A. Storm, St. Joe, Mo., sells a winter drinking fountain.]

For a ronyou fowl, where the breathing is like that of a croupy child, with mucus and phlegm in the throat, give the homoeopathic spongia, four pellets of 3d potency in the throat: three times a day; or, add a few to a small quantity of water for drinking; or, give a pellet each four times a day, of Humphreys' specific No. 13. When there is discharge from the nostrils and the eye is frothy, give either dulcamara, pulsatilla (homoeopathic) or No. 19 of Humphreys'. For tumor over the eyeball, the eye swollen, give No. 18 Humphreys'. The latter has been infallible with us. With ailing poultry we are most successful when we treat their symptoms as we would those of a sick child. Humphreys' Household Specifics can be obtained at any first class apothecaries.—Ed.]

FOOD FOR DOGS.

How and what to feed dogs are matters of great importance, yet not very well attended to. For a good regular feed take a kettle full of water, heat it to boiling then stir in fine corn meal; boil it well. When the mush is cold cut it in small pieces and pour over it a broth made by boiling bones and meat. Make a good rich broth, not a dishwasher affair. Give the dogs meat scraps and bones and also boil up vegetables of any kind in their feed. Good middling or shorts can be made into biscuits by the use of a little baking powder, salt and milk or water. Give them the scraps from your table and you will give them “crumbs of comfort.” If you have it to spare, give them some warm milk occasionally to lap up. Make a bargain with your butcher to furnish you with all the heads of the cattle and sheep that he kills, boil them and save the broth and let your dogs, great and small, gnaw the bones; it will give them exercise. Puppies should be fed principally on bread and milk till they are nine months old. Give the dogs all they will eat at a meal and no more, keep every thing clean and neat; don't let old feed or bones lie around. Provide fresh water, and notice all the little wants, and your dog will repay the time and trouble. Why is it that a dog gnaws a bone? because he cannot swallow it whole. Don't let your dogs gnaw bones to get a living but only for exercise. WING SHOT.

—EFFECT OF STEAM ON ANIMALS.—An engineer who has run many a mile on the road, and been a practical worker with steam for many years, thus gives his experience of the behavior of certain animals under the effects of steam.

Dogs will run about the departing wheels of a locomotive, barking and leaping, and strange to say, few of them ever get hurt. An ox or bull can hardly be moved out of the way of an engine. Horses will race ahead of one on the track, and will not leave it until the last moment. Larks have been known in several cases to build their nests under rail road switches, and swallows frequently make their homes in engine-houses. A pair of these birds have been known to build for several years in succession in a noisy mill, where a steam-engine was keeping up a continued clatter and bang day and night, while another pair was known actually to build a nest in the paddle-box of a steamer which was constantly plying its trade upon the water.

On the western side of the Zoological Garden lies the “connecting” rail road, and over it passes at all hours of the day and night the heaviest locomotives. The scream of the whistle one would suppose would greatly scare the dumb animals, there having a home. They do not, however, scure worth a cent after the first day or two's residence. The sea lion from the Northern Pacific, whose tank is in close proximity, seemed to require the longest time of any of the animals to become accustomed to the noise.

HUON.



POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

—Feelings come and go like light troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed, and stand fast.—*Richter.*

SEASONABLE HINTS.

The prizes, and who shall win them, are the ideas now seasonable. The hampers have already been opened for the first of the shows, to be closed next March at Minne-ota. Now comes a question for breeders: Are these show birds the ones we are going to breed from and to advertise as such? Are these the birds we pin our hopes to for our next season's work? or, if they attain to the prize, have they reached the acme of glory, winning a place on the retired list; if they fail, to be no longer worthy of existence? The exhibitor must ask these questions seriously. If eggs are to be sold at from three to ten dollars a dozen, they ought not to be from birds that have spent the winter traveling from one show-room to another. A moderate amount of time spent in one show-room and another, if care is exercised to prevent colds and the various distempers arising from change of management, feed, water, air, etc., will be beneficial; but, breeders, unless you have different lots of birds, don't try to exhibit at them all. Leave a few prizes for some one else. Patronize first your local society; then consider the well-being of your stock before you go farther. We advise all to exhibit. Suppose you don't even reach to the lowest prize, you will have been in good company; you will have had a chance to compare your stock with the best; you can compare result with result, and see where your figures are wrong. If you have made a mistake, it is half mended to know it and to be able to place it. Your little entry-fee won't amount to much, but many mickles make the muckle that your society must have to draw from to keep its credit good in the land. If you are a breeder, the reputation of the society of your locality in some sort touches you.

Remember, if you are an exhibitor, you are not the only one—if you are, we will make an exceptional rule for your case. You can't all have the best light; the best place. Be on time; present your birds in the most approved order; take advantage of every condition offered; then be content to take your chances. In a show honestly conducted, the judge a fair man, gold will have no influence, nor will position, nor name—though it may be, in spite of all, brass superior in quality and quantity, may carry everything before it. We have known of such cases.

The exhibit of the show-room is of more importance than its prizes, to the breeder. The show-room gives the best work of the fancy. The comparison of this year's results with the last or with previous years, shows him the status of the fancy; in what breeds most interest is centered, most progress made. If no changes, sees to what ideas are tending. By studying the work, the success and failure of others, his own ideas are enlarged and developed. An "I am monarch of all I survey," that has no knowledge beyond the little island of its possession, will become puff

up with greatness; but, be it known that a continent exists, in comparison with which the individual possession is but a diatom,—the wind-bag is bursted. So with ideas. We feel we know all when we are isolated, and have bounded our knowledge by our experience; but, coming in contact with others, measuring with larger and different experiences, watching other experiments, seeing other ideas developed, we are gainers. Here is the benefit of shows to breeders.

Now one word more, but this to the grumbler and faultfinder. Stay at home. Don't show yourself for this occasion. We all know you were the only one made perfect; that your plans are the only ones infallible; you alone make no mistakes. The rest of us are simply human. We each of us try to "preach our little preach," and "do our little do" to the best of our ability. But there is always a flaw. Spare us, we pray you, the comparison of your perfection. If you must come, do not hold the speck that is the flaw so close to your vision that it shall blot out everything else. Look at all in a mass, then see how much the good outweighs the wrong.

Now that your pets are kept in limited quarters by the weather, you should improve the chance to become better acquainted with them, to familiarize them with your presence. If you act quietly, and avoid all bustle and confusion, you will be surprised to see how quickly animals will identify you with their belongings. Abruptness of sound or movement startles and frightens them. Go quietly until they have time to recognize you as the source of their every comfort. To the real fancier, one of the chief returns is to have the pets nestle to him for protection, or to have them desire or respond to the caressing.

We learned to know our pigeons—how? By filling our hands with hemp seed, and sitting quietly in the loft until our birds considered us no more than a billet of wood. They would eye the seed at first from afar, then gradually approach, to finally pick it from between our fingers. Suddenly one would look into our face, catch the glisten of our eyes, and fly away, to return again in a moment. We thus learned to know every bird, and almost every feather of them. Here was the secret of our success in mating and breeding. We knew exactly what we wanted to do, and what we had to do with.

This record closes the year. How do your books stand? The satisfaction or disgust of to-day must not be cast into the balance, unless every individual day's feeling of the year has been recorded. It is the summing of the whole record that is to answer, "Does it pay?"

THE ECLIPSE SELF-REGULATING INCUBATOR.

Eight years of study and experiment have been necessary to produce an artificial setting hen, for such the Self-regulating Eclipse Incubator is. A supply of water to the battery, a feed of oil to the lamp, and a few turns of the key that controls the motor, and the care is ended. Heat and magnetism, or the spirit of life, control each animal and machine.

This incubator was originated to assist the naturalist, Mr. Samuels, in his study of embryology. "Motives of economy, partly," says the inventor, "but principally because all others I had seen were arranged on unnatural and unscientific principles, led me to use incubators of my own invention."

By repeated experiment Mr. Samuels learned, first, the requisite amount of heat given by the hen to the eggs during the different stages of incubation. He found, with different hens, and under different situations and circumstances, the average heat was about the same, and greater at the beginning than at the close of incubation. Though this is contrary to the theory maintained by scientists, it is what might be expected. The vitality, consequently animal heat, of a hen at the outset of incubation must be greater than at its close, when the functions have been

partially dormant for days. The quantity of heat necessary being ascertained, the problem became, How to distribute it uniformly? This was answered.

Through the pores of the shell the blood of the embryo is oxygenated. So ventilation to correspond with the movements of the hen by which she permits the access of fresh air to the eggs, must be provided—and must be provided, too, when the condition of the air of the incubator required it. This requirement also has been met. A certain degree of moisture was also found requisite. That also has been supplied. We give illustrations of the incubator, and will add Mr. Samuels' description:

"The eggs are contained in drawers, which slide in and out of the doors of the incubator, as shown in Fig. 1. Lying among the eggs, and consequently of the same temperature that they are, is the little pyrometer which regulates the heat. When the temperature reaches a certain point, the pyrometer closes the electric circuit; this puts in action the electro-magnet A, Fig. 2, and causes its armature to lift up; this releases the escapement of the clock movement and causes the little wheel B to make a half revolution; this movement causes the crank C to make a quarter revolution and opens the damper D, and at the same time reduces the flame of the lamp by the lever E.

"As soon as the temperature within the case is sufficiently reduced the electric circuit is opened, the damper closes, and the lamp flame burns up brightly. The whole action is automatic, and the machine requires no supervision except the filling of the lamp and winding up the clock gearing.

"An incubator should, to be successful, be automatic in the regulation of its heat, its ventilation, and the supply and character of the moisture furnished the eggs within it.

"To control the heat and ventilation I have, in connection with each incubator, a small electric battery, which, when the temperature reaches a certain point, operates on the escapement of a clock movement attached to the case. This causes a large ventilator to open, the hot air escapes and cool air enters. At the same time a piston connected with this clock movement turns down the flame of the lamp.

"When the interior of the incubator cools a trifle, the ventilator closes, and the lamp burns up brightly again. This opening and closing occurs on the average about once in fifteen minutes, and it is entirely automatic.

"The incubator may be set to open at any given temperature by my pyrometer, which is of my own invention, and is very sensitive and constant.

"My pyrometer is much more accurate and more reliable than mercury, which in a short time becomes worthless both as a motor and electric conductor, by reason of its oxidization. It is much more constant, and in its construction it is simplicity itself.

"The whole strength of the clock movement being brought to bear upon the ventilator it *must* open and shut; there is no possible chance otherwise, and the danger of over-heating and cooling off, which has been the bane of incubators heretofore, is thus entirely avoided.

"Another important provision I also secure, and that is the proper degree of moisture furnished the eggs. It is now well known that incubator heat is, as a rule, much dryer than that furnished by the hen.

"In most incubators the lack of moisture is supplied by sprinkling and turning the eggs, and in others the moisture is furnished in the form of steam; but sprinkling eggs is injurious to them and turning them is a nuisance, and is, moreover, entirely unnecessary. I have kept careful memoranda of the hatching of eggs which have been turned in the incubator daily, together with those which have been turned but once a week, and there was no appreciable difference in percentage of chickens hatched.

"Steam is injurious, and if it is given in sufficient quantity to cause the eggs to be moist, it is fatal to the embryo.

"After many costly experiments I have perfected a method for

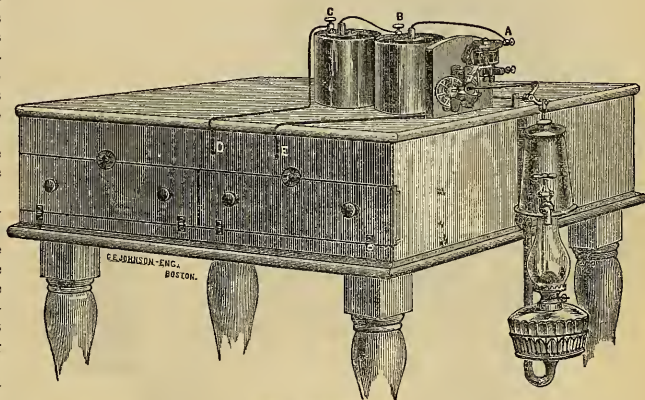


Fig. 1, Front View.

SELF-REGULATING INCUBATOR.

automatically moistening the eggs in just exactly the right degree, and all necessary for sprinkling, turning, and steaming the eggs is done away with.

"The question is often asked me, what proportion of chicks I can hatch artificially. I have repeatedly hatched much greater percentages of chickens than I have with incubating hens, set on eggs from the same lots as those placed in the machine, and at the same time, and on no account would I ever again, in my poultry operations, be troubled with such a nuisance as is the average setting hen. I have lost enough valuable and choice eggs under hens to pay for half a dozen incubators.

"In good, fresh eggs, laid by healthy hens which are mated with vigorous male birds, the Eclipse incubator will hatch from eighty five to ninety per cent. of the fertilized eggs. The following instances, from my numerous memoranda, give some idea of the value of the machine:

"On one occasion I placed in an incubator sixty-five Plymouth Rock eggs. They were all I had from a certain choice yard, and some of them were over two weeks old.

"On the sixth day of incubation I tested them, and found that there were fifty-one apparently fertile eggs, and fourteen clear ones.

"On the fourteenth day I examined them again, and found

that three were dead, having died, apparently, on the third or fourth day of incubation. Being, probably, imperfectly fertilized by old and weakly spermatozoa, they should have been placed properly with the infertile eggs, leaving as fertile eggs, with living embryos contained therein, forty-eight in all.

"During the term of incubation I opened four eggs at different times to study the circulatory system of the chickens, and of these four embryos, which were all alive and strong, at least two would have hatched if they had been permitted to remain to their time of hatching.

"On the close of the period of incubation there were hatched thirty-four strong, healthy chickens; adding to these the two

"Of the thirty eggs marked 'A,' there were eight infertile, six died on the nineteenth or twentieth day of incubation (the days when the rocks were blasted), and sixteen chickens hatched—thus giving of living chickens sixteen twenty-seconds, or nearly seventy-three per cent. of the fertile eggs.

"Of the fifty-four eggs marked 'B,' there were ten infertile, nine died on the nineteenth or twentieth day, and thirty-five hatched, or thirty-five forty-fourths of the fertile eggs, or about eighty per cent. of the fertile eggs.

"These percentages are not so high as I have reached, but they are higher than are made on the average, and if we get seventy per cent. we do very satisfactorily well.

"The Eclipse Incubator is so simple in its management that a child can run it. About all the supervision necessary after the machine is started, is to fill and trim the lamp once in twenty-four hours, and wind up the clock-movement at the same time.

"Any one who can fill an ordinary kerosene lamp and wind up an ordinary clock is fully competent to operate this incubator.

"It is hardly necessary here to dwell upon the importance and value of such a machine. By its aid any number of chickens may be hatched at any season of the year independent of setting hens, and the demand for them, particularly for early chickens, is always very great.

"I have sold during the past season great numbers of 'broilers' (spring chickens, which weigh about three pounds to the pair), at seventy-five cents per pound. When I state that the cost of raising such chickens to the above weight is, at the very outside, not over fifty cents per pair, one can easily see how remunerative a business may be entered into at a small outlay of money."

The Incubator is placed on the market for the first time this year, its first advertisement appearing in this number of THE JOURNAL.

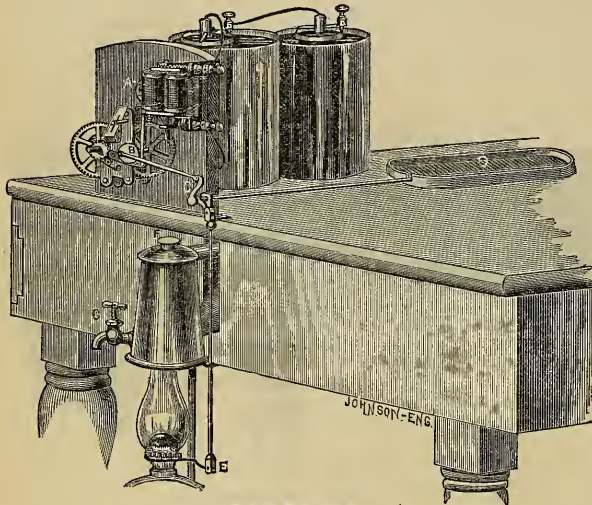


Fig. 2, End View.

SELF-REGULATING INCUBATOR.

others that would certainly have hatched, the total number was thirty-five, or of the whole number of fertile eggs, thirty-five forty-eighths, or about seventy-three per cent.

"On another occasion I put in an incubator—not for the purpose of hatching the chickens (for the season was very late, and I did not want the trouble of raising them), but to test the constancy of my new pyrometer—eighty-four eggs. These were from two yards, one lot of thirty, marked 'A,' being from Brahmas, and the other lot of fifty-four, marked 'B,' being from a flock of mixed breeds, consisting of Brahmas, game fowls, Plymouth Rock, and common.

"For several days during the period of incubation a ledge was being blasted quite near the house, and the concussion was so great on several occasions that it extinguished the lamp in the incubator. A gentleman, who happened to be standing near the machine when one of the blasts was fired, remarked, 'You will not get a living chicken out of this lot,' and I certainly coincided with him in his belief, and expected that the membrane which envelops the yolk attached to each embryo would be burst in the egg.

BODILY CONFORMATION OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

"Thou com'st in such a questionable shape."

If it be true that the Plymouth Rock should occupy a position in point of size about midway between the Leghorn and Asiatic, we want the shape of no large variety. It is claimed to be a bird of American origin—why put a foreign stamp upon it?

My opinion is worth no more than that of any other obscure breeder, but it may please you to occasionally sandwich a word or two from our quarter between the utterances of the heavy weights.

I understand that the Dominique, not only in its early and unimproved form, but in the graceful and compact shape of today, is entitled to be called an American bird. It seems, furthermore, that the bird we now call Dominique has been used largely in the "make-up" of the Plymouth Rock; and no one will deny that the thoroughbred Dominique is the very incarnation of sprightly grace—elegant in form, and presenting a whole of highly attractive harmony. Why not retain the shape of this near relative, in the bodily conformation of our Plymouth Rock? I do not mean that I would refine the sturdy legs, or extend and

intensify the curve of the sickle-feathers—no, nor interfere with any of the points established by the *Standard*—though I think changes will become necessary if we grow the long Dorking body. It will not be required, for the highest Dominique type of body, and will better harmonize with what is generally accepted as belonging to the Plymouth Rock than either Brahma, Cochin, or Dorking.

It is true that the labors of a large number of the Plymouth Rock men deserve praise, and it would be going too far to entertain so unfavorable an opinion of the breeders of large birds, as to suppose for an instant that they are animated by anything save the best of motives; but it must not be lost sight of that some of the fraternity (the last word is used advisedly, for there is skill and method in their madness) are frequently giving us saturations of Asiatic blood, and if the prevailing shape of large birds gives place to that of the Dorking, we may for the same reason, and with equal certainty, expect adulteration and contamination. Such a course would remove the temptation to lug in foreign blood, for we should be continually striving to reach and maintain as great weight and size as the physical outlines and pronounced temperament of our birds would permit, and without danger of overloading the work. It may be urged that to adopt the Dominique shape is to take a step back—to retrograde; and that we ought in our composite bird to aim for a higher level than that reached by its remote ancestors. Very well—but if we are to breed medium-sized birds, should we not cling to whatever is sprightly, lithe, agile, and, as a whole, harmonious and animated? Can we do better than to adopt the graceful swelling breast, the beautiful curve of the neck and poise of the head, found in the Dominique of high type and lineage—modified and adapted to the increased size? Wouldn't the posterior portions of our fowl be neater, trimmer, and less suggestive of "laiding the earth" and "bagging down"?

The finest Plymouth Rock hen I ever bred—not a pigmy, but quite up to standard weight—presented unmistakable signs of Dominique origin. And the best pullet I ever purchased was a pure (Pitman) Essex County bird.

S. B. J.

BREEDING OF GAMES.

I am often asked by the amateur, personally and by letter, "How do you breed your fowls?" Now, it would take a deal of time to relate my experience, and perhaps I should advance ideas that would seem unreasonable to the beginner. But as the time has arrived to be mating or selecting stock for the breeding season of '78, I would like to make my reply in a few words through your valuable columns; and by so doing encourage perhaps some to a new and successful trial. First, I would assert that in breeding true Game fowls we must constantly bear in mind that we are breeding this class alone, and no other. And a bad beginning in this business will have a very poor ending. *Feathers, build, and station* are not all that constitute the *Game cock*, although these requirements are very necessary to a thorough-bred bird.

The leader of your flock should be a fowl well tried with severe punishment, and when used in the breeding pen, strong, healthy, and in the best condition. From stock of which there is no question, pick the best, for a superior fowl is none too good, and a poor one is not good enough.

Of the females I wish to speak in particular, and if the novice paid more attention to this item, there would not be so many "slip-ups." It is an easy matter to tend the males, but not so with hens and pullets. Because a hen is quarrelsome and ugly does not signify, but at the same time it is no disqualification. From peaceable, quiet hens I have bred stags and pullets second to none for pit purposes or breeding.

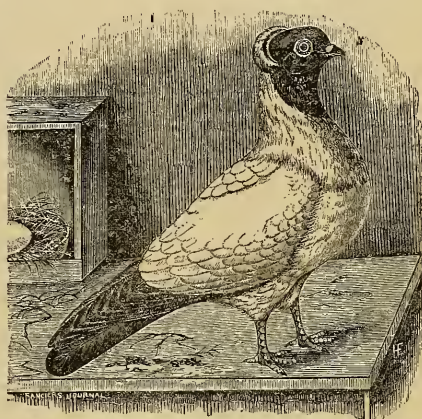
You cannot be too particular in selecting your hens, for if you

have even one in your whole flock with cold blood in her veins it may ruin your season's time and trouble in trying to raise chicks that you know are *dead Game* and can warrant.

Now, if you have only one hen that you know to be "up-and-up," mate her with your tested cock, and the chicks will meet your hopes and expectations, and for your next season's breeding you will have stags and pullets that are worthy the name of *Game fowl*.

If you wish to make additions, don't buy "cheap birds," but purchase from some reliable breeder, and should you pay a good price, remember, you are not only obtaining the fowls, but the result of patient labor, time, and years of study upon the subject.

L. A. B.



POINTS IN JUDGING NUNS.

Head: size and shape,	-	-	-	-	10
Beak: size and color,	-	-	-	-	10
Eye: color of,	-	-	-	-	7
Crest: size and shape,	-	-	-	-	20
Bib: depth of,	-	-	-	-	10
Flights: number and equality on each side,	-	-	-	-	20
Tail,	-	-	-	-	6
Color,	-	-	-	-	10
Size,	-	-	-	-	7
					100

THAT "CRITICISM FROM ABROAD."

In your November issue you print two short extracts from the *Fanciers' Gazette* (Lewis Wright's London poultry paper).

I had not heard of or seen anything from Wright for two years or more, until my eye fell upon this article in your columns. Lewis is at his old tricks again! This editorial of his in the *Fanciers' Gazette*, though brief, contains about as many downright *f'se* assertions as he contrived to cram into his books in several whole pages, "about G. P. Burnham and his Brahmas!"

1st. He states a falsity about the portraits of definite fowls published in the *Poultry World*, when he says "they happen to be *exact copies* of English birds given in some illustrated poultry book." Any one can compare the two sets of pictures, and see at a glance that they are *not* alike, except in so far as that they represent the same sort of distinct breeds of fowl.

2d. He states it falsely when he pretends in "expect Mr Geo. P. Burnham is mainly responsible for this business," inasmuch as I never saw or heard of one of the plates he refers to, or knew *what* fowls were to be portrayed, until the chromos reached me

by mail at Melrose, as they did all other subscribers, three at a time completed.

3d. About my "China Fowl" book, he states falsely that "his chief end was to abuse Lewis Wright." I merely exposed Lewis's nonsense and balderdash in that volume, about the origin of the Brahma Fowl, which he never knew the first thing of, authoritatively; but which he declared in the *same* volume, upon different pages, were imported into America from the Brahma Poetra river, both in 1849, first, and then in 1846, afterwards!

4th. I did not "defame all English Dark Brahmas," as Wright now asserts, and he knows I didn't, as any one may know who will read my "China Fowl."

5th. He asserts falsely that I give in that work "a *fac-simile* of his Dark Brahma Cock," as an illustration of the American fowl of that variety. Messrs. Brisher and Conant, Boston artists, engraved that cut for me from a drawing furnished them; and a comparison of the two pictures will show that they are quite different in outline, size, and points; mine being very much the best and most accurate of the two.

6th. He utters a willful falsehood when he states that "G. P. B., as he seems usually called, is at present the chief guiding spirit of the *Poultry World*."

7th. Let me suggest that you can occupy the columns of the FANCIERS' JOURNAL much more acceptably and more profitably, in my judgment, by refraining from the publication of any of this lying John Bull's pretended surmises—at least when these utter falsities affect an American fancier who has done what I have done for thirty years, both as a writer and a breeder, for the cause, and who has been so long a friend to you and the fraternity, as is
G. P. BURNHAM.

[As we published the extracts from *Fanciers' Gazette* mentioned by Mr. Burnham, we must in justice to him admit his reply. As he has numbered his paragraphs we will reply to them in order. Mr. Burnham opens by charging L. Wright with falsehood. As we fail to see any indication of falsehood we must beg to differ with him. If he will state precisely where the falsehood comes in, we will cheerfully publish his reply.

1st. In this paragraph Mr. Wright is not properly quoted, and we fear, intentionally. We sustain Lewis Wright's statement, and we ask Messrs. Williams, Todd, and McKay to produce evidence that living birds were actually portrayed. For the honor of American fanciers this should be proved or disproved.

2d. Our readers should note this paragraph carefully, also note the fact that one chromo given by the *Poultry World* is entitled "Light Brahma Fowls, bred by George P. Burnham, Melrose, Mass., 1877." Another fact please note, the chromo was received by us at least four months ago. It represents adult birds, with fully developed spurs but, they were bred in 1877. Our readers will agree with us that "Somebody has blundered."

3d. The less said about the "China Fowl" and its illustrations the better. As to Mr. Wright stating that the Brahmas were imported first in 1849, and afterwards in 1846, we know nothing, and have not time to hunt it up. It would be an easy matter for such an error to creep into any work, especially when the figures 6 and 9 inverted are identical.

5th. In this paragraph Mr. B. says the Dark Brahma cock was engraved for him by Messrs. Brisher and Conant of Boston, from a drawing furnished them. Will Mr. B. please tell us what that drawing was made from? It was certainly never taken from a live bird owned by Mr. B. If it was, give us some proof of it.

6th. Lewis Wright is again charged with falsehood, but we must confess that a great many of our honest fanciers will stand with him in the statement he made.

7th. We regret that Mr. Burnham should allude to nationality and speak of Mr. Wright as a "lying John Bull." A gentleman need not stoop to such arguments if his case is a strong one. As to the advice offered us, we do not need it. For four years we have fought fraud and misrepresentation in the fancy at a heavy cost. We have fought fraud in public and private life. It seems to be our destiny, and we hereby give notice to those intending to prey upon the honest fancier in any form, to desist, to reform, and deal honestly, or there will be lively times during 1878 in the FANCIERS' JOURNAL. We shall spare no one, however high his station.—Ed.]

POULTRY AT MINEOLA, L. I.

The poultry display at the Queens County (Long Island) Agricultural Society's Exhibition, held at Mineola on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of October, was certainly a decided success as regards numbers; and allowances being made for condition, on account of its being out of season for such an exhibition. Having had the honor of being selected to judge the same, I take pleasure in forwarding a list of awards:

Brahmas—Light, 1st and 2d, and best flock of fowls and chicks, and best breeding-pen, C. A. Dana, Glen Cove, L. I.; 2d best breeding-pen J. S. Ludlam.

Cochins—Buff, honorable mention, Thos. Smith. Partridge, 1st, J. S. Snedeker, Hempstead, L. I.; 2d, W. W. Shutt, Brentwood. White, 1st, Jos. H. Perkins, Flushing. Black, hon. mention, F. Soper, Baldwin.

Plymouth Rocks—1st, C. A. Dana; 2d, and breeding-pen, P. S. Wicks, Bay Shore.

Leghorns—White, 1st, S. M. Howard, Mattituck; 2d, and best breeding-pen, W. H. Pallis, Bay Shore; 2d best breeding-pen, S. M. Howard. Brown, 1st, M. H. Cornelius, Uniondale; 2d, A. R. Burr, Bay Shore; best breeding-pen, H. L. Nichols, Hempstead; 2d, A. R. Burr.

Hamburg—Golden Penciled, 1st, W. W. Shutt. Silver Spangled, 1st, E. Nostrand, Hempstead; 2d, Thos. Smith; breeding-pen, E. Nostrand. Black, 1st, Thos. Smith.

Crevecoeurs—Diploma, Thos. Smith.

Houdans—1st, J. S. Ludlam, Oyster Bay; 2d, G. V. Bushnell, Freeport; breeding-pen, Thos. Smith.

Polish—W. C. Black, 1st, John R. Pettit, Hempstead.

Games—Bk. B. Reds, 1st, Joshua Hicks, Roslyn. Blue, 1st, Joshua Hicks.

Malays—1st, C. A. Dana.

Bantams—Golden Sebrights, 1st, W. W. Shutt.

Game Bantams—Bk. Red, 1st, A. R. Burr. Yellow Duckwing, 1st, Thos. Smith. File, 1st, Valentine Karst, Roslyn.

Capon—1st, Stephen Payne, Baldwin.

Guinea Fowls—Colored, 1st, T. T. Tredwell. White, 1st, P. C. Barnum, Hempstead.

Turkeys—Bronze, 1st, J. S. VanWick. Black, 1st, T. T. Tredwell, Mineola. White, 1st, Robt. Morrell, Manhasset.

Ducks—Fekin, 1st, F. Soper. Rouen, 1st, Thos. Smith. Kanaka, 1st, Alfred Wayne, Queens. Topknof, 1st, Thos. Smith. Muscovy, 1st, John H. Kenyon, Roslyn. Common, 1st, P. C. Barnum.

Geese—White China, 1st, Minnie Onderdonk, Mineola. African, 1st, Daniel Breckenloof & Son, Manhasset. Wild, 1st, T. T. Tredwell, Common, 1st, B. S. Carman, East Meadow.

Rabbits—Lop eared, 1st, Isaac Coles, Glen Cove. Common, 1st, Isaac Coles.

Pheasants—Silver, 1st, Samuel Jarvis, Newtown. Golden, 1st, Samuel Jarvis. English, 1st, Samuel Jarvis.

Best collection Poultry, Thos. Smith.

Best collection Pigeons, W. H. Pallis.

Best collection Ducks, Thos. Smith.

JOHN E. DIEHL, A. P. A. Judge.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

was held at Elmira, N. Y., September 26–29, 1877. In the poultry department the following awards were made:

G. W. Chidsey. Light Brahma fowls, 1st, chicks, 1st and 2d; Dark Brahma fowls, 1st and 2d, chicks, 1st; P. Cochin fowls, 1st; W. C. B. Polish fowls, 1st; W. C. W. fowls and chicks, 1st; R. Pyle Bantam fowls and chicks, 1st; G. Sebright Bantam fowls, 1st; S. G. Dorking fowls, 1st; Lop eared rabbits, 1st; pigeons, 1st on each R. W. and Silver Turbits, Black and White Fans, Moorheads, Ring-Doves, Blue, Black, and Red Carriers, Red Barbs, Red and Mottled Tamblers, Red Jacobins, Red Swallows, White Rants, White and Red Pouters, Magpies, and Red, Blue, and Silver Dan Antwerps.

H. B. Batterson. Lt. Brahma chicks, 2d; P. Cochin fowls, 2d, chicks, 1st; B. Cochin fowls and chicks, 1st; W. Leghorn fowls, 1st, chicks, 2d; B. Leghorn fowls, 1st, chicks, 1st and 2d; W. P. B. Spanish fowls and chicks, 1st and 2d; Y. D. W. Bantam fowls and chicks, 1st; W. Bootel Bantam fowls, 1st.

M. P. Emhoff. W. Cochin fowls, 1st; chicks, 1st and 2d; G. Polish fowls, 1st. — Rockwell. B. Cochin chicks, 2d. Jesse Lyon, Houdan fowls and chicks, 1st and 2d; P. R. chicks, 1st. B. Blampied, S. Hamburg fowls, 1st, chicks, 1st and 2d; W. Leghorn fowls, 2d; chicks, 1st. J. Mortimer, G. Hamburg fowls, 1st. Austin Auderton, G. Hamburg fowls, 2d; P. R.

fowls, 1st. D. T. Billings, Bk. Leghorn fowls, 1st; B. Leghorn fowls, 2d; W. F. B. Spanish fowls, 2d; Bronze Turkeys, 1st. M. H. Thurston, Bk. L. chicks, 1st. D. Boyle, B. R. Game fowls, 1st, chicks; 1st and 2d; Y. D. W. Game fowls, 1st; S. D. W. Game fowls and chicks, 1st and 2d. S. H. Lanev, Gincer Game fowls and Muscovy Ducks, 1st. Geo. Peters, R. P. G. Bantam fowls, 2d. Pason Harris, P. R. chicks, 2d. John McCann, Am. Dominique chicks, 1st. E. Sayer, Bk. Turkeys, 1st. F. Criddeback, W. Turkeys, 1st. W. C. Austin, Geese, 1st, White Fans and R. Jackbills, 2d, Bk. Tumbler, 1st. F. Rosebrook, Pekin Ducks, 1st. — Ilaveus, Rouen Ducks, 1st. E. Orris, P. Cochin chicks, 2d.

PIGEONS AT THE WOODLAND SHOW.

The Woodland Avenue Association, Philadelphia, Pa., held their first grand annual show at Sixty-fourth street and Woodland avenue, at the house of George Orenshaw, Esq., a comfortable pavilion having been erected for the purpose just to the north of Friend Orenshaw's hotel.

The pigeons occupied the west wall with two tiers of pens. The Antwerps were very justly marked "A number one," in the catalogue. They were of exceedingly fine merit. The competition was severe in the extreme, no less than twenty-one coops being entered.

Mr. William Evans won the gold medal for a pair of evenly marked short-faced Blues, of excellent carriage, and fit to show in any company.

B. F. Fox secured the second prize, a silver medal, for a pair of short faced dark Blues.

Robert I. Moore, Esq., took the special money prize offered by Mark Schofield, Esq., for an excellent pair of dark red Checkers. They were grand birds, bred from Peter Kershaw's celebrated stock.

In Turbits there was a poor showing. One good pair of Blacks, the property of Edward B. Hoskins, of Media, Pa., took a silver medal, having won first at Baltimore in 1876. Also, first on Jacobins, which for compactness of feather, evenness of color, eyes and deportment, will win anywhere.

In Owls there was a poor turnout, Mr. Whitaker, of 19th and South streets, won first on a fine pair of Yellows.

Mr. Kershaw's celebrated bird, "Iron Duke," was very much talked of by the fancy, who were out in force. He is a fine specimen of the long-faced type, and has flown from Cresson, 252 miles.

Judges were T. Rogers, J. C. Long, Jr., and Mark Schofield. The judging did not give universal satisfaction, on the principle of many people being of many minds. One correspondent writes us: "Though dissatisfaction exists, I think the judges acted like honest men, carrying out their convictions in spite of opposition. They should receive the thanks of the fair-minded."

PIGEON NOTES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

—To a pigeon, a home is an indispensable requisite. If the neighbors have lofts, it is well to make one's own attractive in all that pigeons desire—plenty of company, water, grains, salt eat, and cozy nesting places.

—Delamare says: "A small table or so are a great convenience in a loft. Young squabblers, on first leaving the nest, will light upon it as their safest resting place. The whole interior of the pigeon loft about the sides, corners, and projecting angles, should be fitted up with a number of small brackets, each about six inches in length by four in breadth, to serve the purpose of perches and landing places." Pigeons frequently lay a second pair of eggs before the young of the first are out of the nest, so a second nest is very desirable to be provided for each breeding pair. Pigeons are very cleanly. They will exist and even thrive in untidy, unclean quarters, but you will find them appreciative of cleanliness, and will show to greater advantage.

—In selling pigeons, the appearance of the loft will add value to the bird. Man is a strange being. That others value a thing

gives a new value to it. If two birds—one of great merit is put under an unobtrusive rough and muddy in appearance, the other shown in a loft well appointed, the good bird loses—it would be difficult to say how many points—but quite as many as the poorer gains. This is to the average fancier. The real fancier would discover a diamond were the setting of brass. In purchasing birds it is well to divest them, if possible, of all surroundings, so avoiding fictitious value or undue depreciation.

—A case of cure, from the *Journal of Horticulture*, may not be out of place: "A *Large Pouter* which I owned two years ago, was scouring badly. I took every care of him; gave him Walton's p. ste, sulphate of iron in his water, powdered chalk, opium pills, and crammed him with beans, without any effect; he got worse and worse, and became so weak and thin as to be unable to stand, and did not eat a grain himself for several days. I happened to have seen a letter in your journal asserting that scouring was caused by worms. I took an eggspoonful of powdered arca nut, mixed it with powdered chalk and Walton's paste, water, and two grains of opium; and put it down his throat. The next morning he had passed a round worm two inches long, similar to those that horses are sometimes infested with; he began to feed the same evening, became perfectly well in four or five days, has bred for two seasons, won twice, and I have three birds by him here at this moment. The same year I bought and imported a *Black Russian Trumpeter*. A short time after I received him I observed him amiss—picked him up, and found he had a large tumor on the lower part of his crop, externally as large as a five shilling piece, of a yellowish color, with an internal hard core firmly attached to the top of the breastbone, and as large as a hazel nut. It looked so bad a case that, although I had given a large price, I was on the point of killing him, but resolved on trying iodine. I first plucked off the feathers, and painted heavily with tincture of iodine. In three or four days the tumor was considerably reduced, and after three applications at intervals of a week, disappeared entirely. He is now alive, has bred well, and won two first prizes since. Now, as to disease being hereditary, none of this bird's young have had a stiff wing or tumor of any kind."

—Henry Staples, in *Live Stock Journal*, says: "A few years ago I had some common White Fantails, and a pair of half-bred Trumpeters. The latter proved to be both cocks, and the pair of Fantails were both hens (this I believe is rare). The Trumpeters paired with the hen Fantails, and it is of one pair thus formed I am writing. They nested in due time, and to my surprise laid four eggs; I know they were all laid by the one hen as I had only a few other pairs, and they all had nests at the time. After sitting a few days they seemed to know they had too many eggs, and threw two out of the nest. The others did not hatch. In their next nest they again had four eggs, and this time sat on them all, but I noticed that while one was sitting, the other was building another nest, and after sitting about a week the hen laid two eggs in the fresh nest. To my surprise the cock took possession of this nest, and the hen went back to the nest with the four eggs, and both birds sat day and night in their respective nests. The cock hatched his two eggs, and reared the young; but the hen did not hatch any of her four, as the eggs had been neglected for a day or two while she was laying in the second nest. I can assure you this is quite correct, as I watched them closely."

—For giving oil the following from the *Journal of Horticulture* is worthy of note for birds of all kinds: "I tried to administer castor oil to a Virginian Nightingale and another bird, by opening its beak and dropping the oil into its throat from a large needle or bodkin, but in each case the bird died within a few seconds. No doubt they were unable to swallow with the beak open, but the suddenness of death was remarkable. Another plan of administering castor oil I have seen somewhere, and found to be safe and effectual. It was this: Keep the bird without water for a time (two hours), then put a drop into the water-fountain. The bird in drinking takes the floating oil first, and apparently without noticing anything unusual."

—An Englishman's reported remedy for pigeons going light, is castor oil. He says in *Fanciers' Gazette*: "I never lose one, as the oil is a certain cure; I give one large teaspoonful. One dose at night is generally sufficient, though sometimes I have given three doses, one every alternate night. Another gives castor oil at night, followed with two teaspoonfuls of quinine-wine the next morning, for giddiness or vertigo."

—Would an American have done as Mr. Van Shaw, of England, is reported? "He won second prize for Blue Dragoon hens. Having discovered after his arrival home that the bird was a cock, he wrote at once to the secretary, desiring the second prize to be awarded to the winner of the third." We think any true fancier would.



HOMING ANTWERPS.

I think Indianapolis will make a good station for Homing Antwerps. Place my name among the list, as I will take care of, and start any birds entrusted to my care. E. BAGLEY.

PIGEON CONCOURSE FOR THE ANTHRACITE CUP.

The first annual concourse of the Volant Club of Scranton, Pa., took place from Homer, N. Y., a distance of ninety-six miles—crow-route—and was eminently successful. The prize offered by the Club, to be flown for annually, or to become the property of any member winning three successive years, is a large vase of polished anthracite coal, surmounted by a silver pole and dove cot, on top of which is perched a splendid model of an Antwerp carrier, with extended wings, or, in the language of heraldry, "Volant." On the face of the vase is engraved the name of the trophy, "Anthracite Cup;" the base is octagon, and upon each square will be recorded the date, name of the winning bird, and owner.

The race first took place from Binghamton, an aerial distance of forty-eight miles, the sixteen competing birds being tossed at 7 A. M., Sept. 14th, notwithstanding that a dense fog rendered objects across the street almost invisible. The birds circled for some time, but being unable to get their bearings, descended, settling on the roof of the Baptist church, about two blocks from the starting point, where they remained for about one hour, when they again ascended, and the weather being somewhat clearer, finally departed for home, six of them—the property of Mr. Jno. M. Robertson, President of the Club—arriving at Scranton at 10.45. One of Mr. R. M. Lindsay's arrived at 11.45, and the remainder shortly afterwards. In view of the unsatisfactory state of the weather, Mr. Robertson refused to accept the cup, and considering the lateness of the season—most of the birds being in very poor feather—it was decided to have another trial race from Binghamton, each of the competitors thereafter to fly his winning bird from Homer, N. Y., a jump of forty-eight miles, or double the distance, the birds to be tossed singly, at intervals of fifteen minutes, and this race to be final. The second trial race from Binghamton took place on Sept. 18th, each of the competitors entering two birds, which were tossed at 12 noon precisely, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. The birds evidently kept company home, Mr. McMillan's arriving at 1.02, Messrs. Lindsay and Robertson's at 1.05, and Mr. Horan's at 1.10, the difference in time being about equal to the difference in location of the respective lofts. The following is the result of the concourse from Homer on Sept. 22d, the weather being all that could be desired:

R. M. Lindsay's Lothair, 2h. 21m. 30sec.
 Jno. M. Robertson's Ariel, 2h. 32m. 30sec.
 Geo. S. Horn's Gerrie, 2h. 45m.
 Robt. Macmillan's Minnigaff, 3h. 15m.

All are young birds, and, considering their condition, and the lateness of the season, we think the time will compare favorably with any similar race in this country. The second concourse will take place from a point between Buffalo and Cleveland in July

next, when, circumstances being more equal, the merits of the birds will be more satisfactorily tested. I should mention that the Club has not lost a single bird in training this year.

The Volant Club desire to inaugurate a series of annual matches, open to New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Syracuse, and other cities about equal distances from Scranton, from which city the first will take place on the Fourth of July next. An account of the prizes and conditions of the race will be given in a future number of the JOURNAL, but we are authorized to state now, that among others, two valuable cups, and one gold and one silver cup will be offered. We hope to see a cordial response to this grand aerial tournament, and that the other large cities will open their lists in succeeding years. VOYAGEUR.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

THE SOCIETIES IN PHILADELPHIA, SCRANTON, AND ELSEWHERE—A CONTEST FOR NEXT YEAR—PERFORMANCE OF NOTED BIRDS IN BELGIUM—THEIR MARKET VALUE.

I have read the accounts you have published of the various pigeon races. While a few years ago the name of Homing Antwerp pigeons was scarcely known in this country, now they appear to be the leading breed. No doubt their interest will eclipse all others before long.

Philadelphia, we all must acknowledge, takes the lead of all the other cities, and may be justly called the home of the Antwerp fanciers, as almost all the other breeds of pigeons there are superseeded by the flying stock. New York, in this fancy, is in its infancy yet. Three or four years ago I was all alone, but since then several fanciers have commenced to keep the Antwerps in preference to other breeds. We are, however, making arrangements now to have several races for next summer, and hope to have one of 500 miles with our old birds. Scranton, Pa., has a flying society; Doylestown, Pa., has also formed a society lately; Toronto, Ont., Canada, is also in the field, having had a race already from Guelph to Toronto; Newark and Paterson, N. J., have also had several races the past summer; and Troy, Green Island, and Albany, N. Y., fanciers flew their birds from Syracuse, a distance of about 170 miles. The Baltimore fanciers, who had justly the reputation of having the finest toy birds, are commencing also to replace their former favorites with the homing birds. Some Waltham and Boston fanciers have told me of their forming societies there, and even as far West as Grand Rapids, Mich., there have been several flights this season; so it seems that the flying fancy is gaining ground rapidly.

Speaking of the Scranton Homing Pigeon Society, the fanciers there had quite an exciting and interesting match with their young birds, from Homer, N. Y., to Scranton, the prize of honor being a magnificent cup, the base of which was made of Scranton coal, elaborately finished and polished, and surmounted by a pigeon-cop of silver, and with the top a pigeon with its wings extended. The emblem of the cup was twofold, representing the coal region of Scranton, also the name of the society, "*The Volante Club of the City of Scranton.*" As it was their first race, the young fanciers and their young birds did very well, the first bird, which belonged to Mr. Lindsay, making the distance in 2h. 21½m., the second in 2.32½, and the other birds coming quite close after. As the pigeons had flown previously from Binghamton, only 48 miles distant from Scranton, and had been sent to Homer, 48 miles higher up, at once, it will be seen that their performances were highly satisfactory.

I have been informed by the president of the society, Mr. John M. Robertson, that the winner of the Anthracite cup will offer a handsome prize of honor for public competition on or about the first of July next, to be flown for by the New York, Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, and Green Island fanciers. I have suggested to

the Scranton fanciers that they should also join in the race, and let their birds fly from Philadelphia. This would be an interesting race indeed, and as the Philadelphia fanciers are numerous, I have no doubt but they will unite with us without hesitation. New York and Philadelphia are about the same distance from Scranton; Troy, Green Island, and Albany lie a little further; but this deficiency can be arranged by classifying the birds by their respective swiftness; that is, to let the birds win that fly the miles in the shortest time. Besides the prize of honor, some entry prizes could be subscribed for; say, to tax each participating bird at \$1 or \$2. Some fanciers may say that such a race cannot be fair for all on account of the different directions the fanciers live in, as the fanciers of one place will be more favored by the wind than the others. This is undoubtedly true. But if we consider that the prize of honor will be a gift, that the entry-fee should be small, and that the changes of the atmosphere and wind will be about as good for the one as for the other, I don't think that any fancier will desist from entering his birds on this account. I would like to have other fanciers give their opinion upon this proposed race.

I see by the last numbers of the Belgian papers, *L'Epervier* of Brussels, and the *Pigeon Fancier* of Antwerp, that there are in the above-named places weekly sales of good breeds of Homing birds. Several birds that have flown this year in the great race from Lectoure, a city in the South of France, and a distance of over 600 miles in a straight line, are offered for sale there now.

On Sunday, October 21st, there was a lot of 48 birds sold at auction in the city of Brussels, all belonging to one fancier there, several of which had flown from Lectoure. As it may be interesting to American fanciers, I will give the performance of one of these birds, being No. 4 on the catalogue:

"No. 4—*Dark Blue Checkered Hen*—Flew from Valenciennes, about 50 miles, and won several times prizes; from Arras, 100 miles, several times prizes; prize from Orleans, 280 miles; prize from Chateauroux, 325 miles; from Langon, over 600 miles, in 1876; sixth prize of honor at the great National Concourse of Brussels, in a competition of over 2,000 birds; from Lectoure, over 600 miles, 201st prize, 2,465 birds flying in this race, and bears yet the marks of this last concourse. This bird, surnamed the "Little Black Hen," is a young one from the bird who won the twenty-fourth prize of honor from Marseilles, the 3d prize of honor from Montpellier, and the 5th prize of honor from Montauban, all cities in the South of France, and from 600 to 650 miles from Brussels, and in races of over 1,500 participating birds each race."

This bird was sold in Brussels, at public sale, for 170 francs, or over 35 dollars in gold, as chronicled by *L'Epervier* of Oct. 28th.

This shows us to what difficult tasks the birds are put in Belgium. How numerous the Homing pigeon fanciers must be there to bring together 2,465 birds in one race, and what great distances they make their birds fly; but, as the weather is generally clearer there, particularly early in the morning, than it is here, it is very doubtful whether our birds will ever be able to fly successfully such long distances. Experience will teach, and let us hope for the best.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

GOOD TIME IN RHODE ISLAND.

A pigeon race took place on the 29th instant, between William Miller, of Barney street, Providence, R. I., and Wright Buckley, of Valley Falls—a home-and-home race for \$25.00 a side. The race was six miles straight on the map. The pigeons were sent up at 3.30 P. M., and the day was very rainy and dull. Both parties were flying imported English Antwerps. Miller's bird flew the distance in 10m. 27s., and Buckley's time was 11m. 55s.; Miller winning the race by 1m. 28s. I think we shall have plenty of racing next year.

PIGEON FLYING SWEEPSTAKES.

CHESTER AND UPLAND HOMOING PIGEON SOCIETY.

The sweepstakes of the Chester and Upland Homing Pigeon Society came off Thanksgiving Day, at the southwest corner of Broad and Prime streets, Philadelphia. There were thirteen entries. The birds were tossed at intervals of ten minutes. The first, property of Mr. Shoersmith, at ten o'clock, then in order of names birds owned by Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hurdy, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Devlin, Mr. Gungesen, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Knox, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Copple, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Thompson. The stamping and tossing was left to the care of Joseph Garrett and Joseph Knox, who deserve great credit, for they stuck to business like old and tried veterans.

Mr. Garrett's bird won in 29 minutes, Mr. William Thompson's second. These birds, taken all in all, made a fine appearance, got well away, and spoke well for themselves and their owners.

[From *L'Epervier*.]

"By the pigeon societies of Paris a triple concourse was so arranged that the birds should be sent to places lying in different directions as regards Paris, and all liberated on the same day. The places selected were Argentau on the west, Chalons on the east, and Amiens to the north of Paris; the prizes consisted of ten medals for each race, being offered to the societies by the Ministers of War and Fine Arts; each competitor to be eligible for one prize only. It will be seen by the particulars below that in two directions the experiment was attended with success. But the birds started from Amiens were not so fortunate. They had to fly in the teeth of a violent gale from the southwest. Independently of the medals, five prizes were given to the five members registering the greatest number of birds home. These were as follows: No. 1, 27 birds home from Argentau; No. 2, 21 birds from Argentau; No. 3, 13 birds from Chalons; No. 4, 10 birds from Argentau; No. 5, 9 birds from Amiens."

LICE.

One of the most disagreeable pests to the setting hen and to chicks is lice. The nest should be well sprinkled with carbolic powder, but where it will not come in contact with the eggs. When the chicks are first hatched, rub sulphur and lard, well mixed, on the poll of the head, under the wings, but more particularly around the vent. I suppose this location is chosen for their carnivals, for they congregate in large numbers, but sulphur and lard have the desired effect. Some have used kerosene with success, others to their sorrow.

A.

TAMING PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—Mr. James A. Storm says that of all the birds of his acquaintance, pinned grouse or prairie chickens are the most easily tamed. He has had them to eat from his hand in the space of five or six days from the time they were caught. They will also breed while confined, if provided with a suitable run. He proposes this year to try the experiment of domesticating and breeding them, and thinks they can be raised to great advantage. One object of his experiment is to obtain a cross between them and the Bantam. This, he thinks, will give the Bantam more stamina and hardness, making it less liable to disease, as well as tending to keep it of the diminutive size so much sought after. If crossed with the Dominique Bantam he thinks the original markings of the prairie chickens will be thereby retained.

[We once kept a single pair in the loft with our pigeons. They became very tame, would permit us to fondle them. Whenever they took wing it was very suddenly; they did not seem to realize the limits of the enclosure, as they would strike with full force against the ceiling. The male bird was especially reckless, and had by repeated bumpings taken both skin and feathers from his head, finally causing his death.—Ed.]

THE HOME.

AUTUMN IN THE WOODS.

Every hollow full of ferns,
 Turning yellow in their turns;
 Straggling brambles fierce and wild,
 Yielding berries to the child;
 Oak-balls tumbling from the tree,
 Beech nuts dropping silently.
 Hosts of leaves come down to die,
 Leaving openings to the sky;
 Bluebells, foxgloves, gone to seed,
 Everything to death decreed;
 Nothing left of flowers or buds:
 Such is Autumn in the woods.
 And so is there an Autumn known
 To the heart. It feels alone,
 Fearing its best days are past;
 Sees the future overcast;
 Fond acquaintance broken through,
 Friends departed, friends untrue;
 Human flowers cold and dead,
 Covered by a grassy bed;
 Hopes, like blossoms putting out,
 Withering soon, and flung about
 By cruel winds; dread doubts and fears,
 Finding vent in sudden tears;
 Yes, there is an Autumn known
 To some hearts thus left alone.
 Yet, there's this thought after all—
 Ferns may fade and leaves may fall,
 Hearts may change or prove untrue,
 All may look as these woods do—
 Though sad Autumn here is given,
 Spring-time awaits the just in heaven.

—Chambers's Journal.

PENNANT'S PARAKEET.

Pittachus Pennantii, Latham. Dulang and Julang, N. So. Wales Vocabulary.

This bird is a native of New South Wales. It is larger than the Many-Colored, measuring about fifteen inches. Its colors are very brilliant. The body and head are of ruby red; the throat a rich turquoise; the back, velvety black penciled with crimson. The outer edges of wings and tail are of light blue, the two middle feathers of the tail dark green, merging to the light blue of the tips. The eye is black and very expressive.

In a state of nature, their breeding season is from August to December, but when confined to the aviary, they generally nest two months earlier. At such a time, the assumed authority and extreme restlessness of especially the male bird are very noticeable. Like the rest of the family, their nests are in decayed logs or trees. Gedney thus describes their actions in his aviary: "When, after many changes, a nesting-place is finally selected, it is taken possession of by the male Pennant, who, ensconcing himself in the retreat, calls incessantly upon his wife to follow. If she disregards his call, he will eventually come out and discuss the matter with her, the two chatting together, and feeding each other. Finally, Mr. P., by dint of persuasion and sometimes force, compels his mate to make a trial of the new abode. For two or three days preceding the laying of the first egg, the hen is dull and mopy, sitting at the entrance of the nest, dozing, her feathers being slightly puffed. In egg binding, the symptoms are more extreme; drooping of wings and utter prostration are apparent. It will contribute greatly to the success if at the beginning of the desire to nest, a small bit of meat dripping, freed from salt, is added to a saucer full of scalded bread for their food." The eggs number six or seven, are white, size and shape of a pigeon's egg. The incubation lasts about twenty days from the laying of the last egg. The covering of the young is of fawn. The first feathers are of brown. The adult plumage comes with the second

moult. Their growth is very slow. They lack power of speech, but to compensate for it they possess a great degree of intelligence and amiability, are exceedingly affectionate and demonstrative,



PENNANT'S PARAKEET.

and may be admitted in the aviary without danger to the company of the most defenseless birds.

Their food is the different kinds of seeds, grains, and berries, bread soaked in scalding water or milk and squeezed dry, fruit and green food during summer and except at moulting. Green food must be given sparingly. The diseases of the pennant are fits, caused by surfeit, and inflammation of the lungs. Care will prevent the former, and death end the latter.

VITALITY IN FERNS—*Polypodium incanum* has been called the "Resurrection Fern" on account of its wonderful vitality, but our common *P. vulgare* appears to be no less tenacious of life. In November, 1876, as an experiment, I threw a plant of this latter species under a bench where it remained in a perfectly dry state, and subject to the warm atmosphere of a heated room, until late in April, 1877—a period of more than five months. It had become so dry and shriveled that it did not seem possible for any life to exist, yet under the influence of frequent rains it soon began to start and is now growing moderately.

Just how long life may be retained under such conditions as those to which this plant was subjected would seem to me to be an interesting subject for inquiry, and one that might lead to useful results in the transportation of certain plants.

It may not be out of place in this connection to state that last

spring I took from some pressed herbarium specimens of *Trichomanes Petersii* sent to me a short time previously by Mr. Peters—I do not know how long they had been collected, but presume for a short time only—a plant and placed it under a bell glass. In a very few days it began to straighten up its tiny fronds and is now living and growing.—Geo. E. DAVENPORT, in *Bot. Gazette*.

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS.—In a private letter Mr. Davenport, of Boston, makes the following statement in reference to this fern: "I have succeeded in cultivating this species from Utah in the open garden, and carried my plant safely through the long severe winter of 1876-7, without any other protection than some loose brush thrown over it. The plant was set out in June, 1876, in some rock-work by the side of a little brook, and had an open southern exposure. It grew finely all through the year and proved itself hardy by surviving our last severe winter, and is now a fine, compact, healthy plant."—*Bot. Gazette*.

MANAGEMENT OF HOUSE PLANTS.—J. A. Varney of South Walboro, Me., in the Transactions of the Maine Pomological Society, on the management of window plants, says: "There are three great obstacles, the green fly, red spider, and uneven temperature. To expel the first, place a handful of tobacco stems on a vessel of burning coals, over night, with the room closed—repeated occasionally, it will be the end of them. Or, simpler, cover with a sheet, and smoke the tobacco under it. The red spider comes when there is too much heat and too little water. Place the pot on its side and syringe with cold water, washing the under side of the leaves. As for temperature, let it range from 45° to 65°; 40° by night and 50° by day would be better. How different from this is the temperature which the plants generally get! If the plants happen to get frosted, cover the earth with stiff paper, and continue to apply cold water from the well by means of the sprinkler as long as any ice can be seen in the pots. Place them in a room only a little above freezing, and raise the temperature very slowly. The best soil is a mixture of equal parts of rotten pasture turf, cow manure and sand. In selecting plants, touch lightly on high-priced new sorts, and choose old, well tried ones."

DOMESTIC. TO COOK GAME.

Venison.—Before roasting a haunch of venison, the French would soak it for many days in a strong wine vinegar seasoned with pepper, salt, thyme, parsley, onion, and Bay leaves. The English simply soak in vinegar. The French lard the haunch and roast before the fire, basting frequently with melted butter. The English cover the haunch first with oiled paper, then with a wrapper of coarser paper, basting continually with melted butter. Fifteen minutes before serving, the wrappers are removed, the haunch well dredged with flour, the basting continued. Serve with currant jelly.

To hash cold venison.—Boil the bones with a glass of wine, a spoonful mushroom catsup, cloves, an anchovy, and a small onion chopped fine. Strain. Add the cold venison, cut into slices. Serve with currant jelly.

To Bake Venison.—Bone a shoulder, fill the cavity with a force meat of venison fat, bread crumbs, onion, sage, lemon juice and rind, moistened with well-beaten egg, and roll up tightly, bake four hours, basting frequently with melted butter. The French would lard the outer surface.

Minced Venison.—Melt fresh butter in a frying pan, dredge flour into it, stirring carefully until it begins to brown. Add a little red wine, water, salt, pepper, a small onion chopped fine. Allow all to boil for two minutes, then add cold venison minced fine. Serve upon toast.

Venison must be served hot.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL RABBITS.

Small Rabbits are the Angoras, Himalayas, Siberians, Silver-Grays, Silver-Creams, Polish, Dutch, and the common prick-eared varieties. Another subdivision into the hardy and delicate varieties will also be useful. The hardy class we consider are Himalayas, Silver-Grays, Dutch, and Siberians. The delicate are the Angoras, Silver-Creams, and Polish. The delicate do best with a little heat, while the hardy, with the exception of Silver Grays, would not care for additional warmth.

Of course the hutches for the small breeds need not be so large as for those which are more than twice the size, and they need not be so high, although the larger and higher they are the better. For the smallest sorts, such as Dutch and Polish, 2 feet 6 inches by a foot by 10 inches will be large enough, although 3 feet and an inch would also be the limits for length and height respectively, and nothing less will do for such as Angoras or Silver-Grays. An extra inch or two in height and half a dozen in length is never thrown away; and if the hutch is properly made without any draught holes there is little fear of the increased size making the inmates cold, while the increased facilities for exercise cannot fail to be very beneficial, especially to the younger ones. The sleeping compartment should be made a little smaller, and also the hole of communication. The partition need not be fixed more than 10 inches or a foot from one end, as if larger it will not keep the inmates so warm. The wire should be closer together, and if not quite so strong it will not matter.

We have classed Himalayas, Silver-Grays, Dutch, and Siberians as hardy rabbits. They are remarkably strong and free from disease, and do not require any heat. A little warmth will, however, tend to develop the Silver-Gray's shading satisfactorily. All can be kept out of doors, and will do with but little corn. A good supply of healthy green stuff twice a day, with one feed of dry stuff, will do all that is required, especially as they are not required to be kept very fat. They are all very prolific and good mothers. The young Himalayas are born pure white, the points darkening with age. When about a couple of months old the points get a gray color, and gradually get darker, until at about six months old they become a light brown. This darkens for another month or two, when they will be as dark as they ever will be. The most critical period is when they are about three weeks old, at which time they should be very carefully looked to, for they pass through a moult and disease in the same way as puppies pass through distemper. The young Silver-Grays are born quite black, and continue that color for a few weeks, when by degrees a few light hairs make their appearance, and the shade gradually increases in intensity till the legitimate silver gray is arrived at. The most annoying feature is the nose, which is often white. The head generally is darker than the rest of the body, and this is no defect, although generally speaking the more uniform the shade the better. Young Siberians are also born quite white or rather pink, and continue white for a couple of months or so, when the ears, nose, and feet begin gradually to look dirty and by degrees brown, till at about nine months they are at their best. They should be kept dry and clean, and the hair should occasionally be combed. The color of the little Dutch, however, can be discovered almost immediately after birth, and after a week can be told to a nicety, an old hand being able even at that early period to give the approximate worth of each member of the family. They develop rapidly, and at three months the color is as good as it ever will be: hence it is that very young Dutch often run off with prizes while the young of other breeds seldom do so, owing to their points not having developed. The Dutch doe is the most prolific of all, and the best mother; hence she is often sold and used as a nurse doe, either to relieve a doe with a large litter or to take the place of a deceased mother. In either case.

with a little judicious care, they do their work well and give general satisfaction.

The delicate varieties, in which division we have placed Angoras, Silver-Creams, and Polish, require more care and want some little warmth to develop them properly. Polish Rabbits are particularly delicate, and as they are not so prolific as the others, nor does their scarcity make them more prized, we hardly recommend their being kept, especially as it is only a person who has seen the two together that can distinguish between a specimen of the breed and a common rabbit white with pink eyes. At present there is not much pure Silver-Cream bred, nearly all the specimens shown being the products of a cross. The young of the Angora are born pink and bare, but the wool comes very quickly, and they are soon covered with a thin layer of silk. They are very delicate, and seem affected by the cold more than any other breed, except, perhaps, the Lop, and if they are kept in outdoor or draughty hutches they are a very long time getting properly flegged. For the first two or three months they require a good deal of care. This breed at all times requires a little extra care to prevent its long woolly coat from becoming matted. A comb worked through the hair gently once a week is a good thing, taking care not to lug when there are knots, as the poor animal's skin is far from strong, and it will show plain signs of pain by wincing. A specially roomy and clean hutch and a careful selection of bedding are also necessary to insure perfection. If the wool becomes very badly matted the worst parts should be cut off, and the hutch kept a little warmer till it grows again. If you can catch them at a mou't it would be as well to cut the hair off altogether, carefully combing the new hair as it makes its appearance. The best and prettiest Angoras are those with very long wool parted down the middle. In fact, great care should always be paid to the wool, which quickly degenerates into masses of filth if not attended to; in fact, the easier it mats the better the quality.

The three varieties last under notice all require some sort of heat, as also do Silver-Grays. The Angora does are best with a little warmth, but not too much. If there is not heat the wool will not be so fine as could be wished, and if there is too much the ears will grow long and flabby, falling something after the fashion of the Lop. Both of these are to be avoided. The Silver-Grays and Creams both want to be shielded from the cold wind, and a little warmth will assist the shading process. The Cream is certainly the more delicate of the two, and hence requires more care and attention, and also a little warmer temperature. As a rule, however, the foreign varieties of rabbits do with but little artificial heat.—*GETA, in J. of H.*

FERRETS.

Familiar as are the little white-coated and pink-eyed creatures that are such a frequent accompaniment to "dog and gun," there is a great diversity of opinion amongst the "talent" as to its state in natural history. Linnaeus considered it a distinct species of the weasel family; Cuvier classes ferrets as merely a variety of the polecat, also does Bell, and Professor Owen considers them an albino variety of the polecat. They interbreed freely with the polecat, and the progeny are equally fertile amongst themselves, or in conjunction with the true domesticated ferret, or with the wild polecat. Some authorities point to Africa as the birthplace of the true ferret, and quote its susceptibility to cold as an evidence in support of this theory; but we are not aware that any African species of the musteline genus akin to the ferret has ever been discovered, or that the domestic ferret is found anywhere on that continent. If it is really a domesticated variety of polecat, its domestication has, it is patent, produced many striking differences from its prototype. Long domestication, however, is accountable for the many wonderful changes brought

about in numerous varieties of fauna. There is evidence of the existence of ferrets in England in the fourteenth century, as a statute enacted in the reign of Richard II. prohibits any of the clergy enjoying a benefice of less than £10 annually from using ferrets: a fact which might be construed into a reflection on the character, as a body, of the lesser clerical lights of those days, and which would also argue that, as the services of the little animal in question had at that early date been developed, its domestication had begun some considerable time previous to that period. Hence the differences now existing between the ferret and its supposed prototype the polecat. When we look at the wild and tame rabbit, however, these variations in the ferret and polecat do not appear to offer any insurmountable reasons against the identity of the two latter.

There are two varieties of ferrets—that is, as far as color is concerned. The more common of the two is white; the other



is dark, or of the polecat color. The latter, or the "fitch ferrets," as they are termed by keepers and trappers in Devonshire (in some parts of which county the polecat is invariably designated a fitch by the lower orders), are perhaps the more ferocious; a fact accountable to a more recent tinge of the polecat blood in their veins. But there is often no noticeable difference in the temperaments of the two, unless the cross is comparatively of modern date.

The first crosses with the wild polecat are invariably savage for two or more generations, and one may just as well handle a live coal as grasp one of them with the naked hand. On being touched they will chatter most menacingly, and if the person handling them is not very expert they will leave their mark.

Pure white ferrets will often throw litters in which young ones of both colors will be found, and *vice versa*. Warmth and scrupulous cleanliness in their abodes, are two great essentials to success in keeping ferrets. They should have, at least, two compartments, one (the larger) for their dormitory and feeding place, and the other for the deposit of the excreta. The box or hutch in which they are kept should rest on legs some six inches or a foot from the ground, and should have a narrow slip of grating or perforated zinc in front to admit light and provide ventilation. The floor of the compartment set aside for the deposit of the excreta should also be partly cut away at one of the corners, and substituted by grating to allow the droppings to fall through to the ground. To induce the ferrets to systematically resort to this part of their hut, a small portion of the excreta placed there at first will generally have the desired effect. The whole hut should be cleaned thoroughly out once a week, and in summer a good whiff of clean straw, and in winter one of hay, should form their bed. Hay being warmer than straw renders it more desirable for winter use, otherwise straw would perhaps be better at all times, as the former breeds fleas and other vermin. But if the bed is

frequently changed, the hut thoroughly cleaned out and sprinkled with lime, or washed inside with a disinfecting fluid, and an occasional application of carbolic acid (one part to forty of water) and water to the crevices, the vermin can be kept down, and the health of the ferret generally insured, whether either straw or hay be used.

Sweat, foot-rot, and distemper are the chief ills to which ferret flesh is heir to. Sweat is peculiar to young ferrets, and arises from their being so closely huddled together in their nest, which becomes damp and foul; they perspire profusely, and diarrhoea generally follows, but they generally recover without any treatment. Any attempt at a cure is generally followed by deplorable results, as the dam in the majority of cases, when her young are meddled with, turns cannibal. As to foot rot and distemper, both are nearly always traceable to a want of a proper observance of cleanliness in the huts. A scrupulous attention to sanitary measures is an admirable preventive of ferret diseases generally. The symptoms of distemper in the ferret are very similar to those apparent in the dog, but its effects are singularly fatal. As soon as there is any sign of the disease the tainted animal should be removed well away from his companions, or destroyed, as with ferrets it is very contagious. Warmth and nursing are the only curatives that can be recommended with any chance of success, but, in spite of these, the whole stock is often swept off by distemper. In foot-rot the feet should be well cleansed with soap and water, a dressing of equal parts of sulphur and sweet oil applied, and a change of abode should be made.

As to food, more than twenty years' experience in keeping ferrets has taught us that as a standard food bread and milk cannot be well surpassed. A variation of diet, however, is at times desirable, and a bit of beef, a small bird (plucked), a mouse, or the skinned leg of a rabbit, once or twice a week, especially if the ferrets are in work, is desirable. Both sexes may be kept together, but the female should be removed before lying in. She goes with young about six weeks. When the young are whelped they should neither be touched nor interfered with in any way till they are ten days or a fortnight old at least, or the dam will devour them almost as sure as they are born. At six months old they are fit for work.

For ferreting rabbits both small and large ferrets are equally useful for special purposes. We prefer small ones when they are to be turned into the run loose and unmazzed, as they are unable to bolt a full-grown rabbit if they catch him in the hole like the larger ones, and their small proportions often enable them to head a rabbit, and bolt him when the latter has fixed himself in a *cul-de-sac* in the burrows, whereas a larger ferret would remain an hour or two scratching away at rabbits' stern. This mode of procedure on the ferret's part, although it may produce a certain amount of discomfort to the rabbit by divesting him of the clothing on the nether portion of his body, seldom induces him to bolt. A ferret that will carry a cord is most useful; it requires one of the largest and stronger animals to do so. Lying up in the holes is the only disagreeable phase in ferreting rabbits. When a ferret, especially if he is a large one, seizes a rabbit in the hole, he kills it, has a feed and perhaps a nap. All this takes time, an hour or two, or more, and the unfortunate sportsman has to wait its pleasure unless he has other ferrets to go on with. A corded ferret is very useful in this case. If sent into the run, it will seize the rabbit, and the two may be dragged out together, or if this is not accomplished, the loose one will almost invariably follow the corded one when the latter is pulled out. Failing either of the above results, a newly-killed rabbit partly eviscerated, and placed in the front of a hole to windward, seldom fails to induce the truant to come forth, as the smell of warm blood and entrails is generally too great a temptation for him to resist. If no freshly killed rabbit is at hand, draw the shot from a cartridge, and fire into one of the windward holes, inserting the muzzle of the gun

a few inches only, and then stop up the windward holes for a minute or so. The smoke drifting through the passages very frequently has the desired effect. Failing all these remedies, the only alternatives are either to dig the animal out, or stop up all the holes and revisit the scene next day, when the ferret will generally be found ready to get out of its prison as soon as means of egress is made. Never snatch at a ferret when handling it, as nothing induces them to bite so much. The more young ferrets are handled before being hunted the easier can they be caught, and the less likely to bite when being taken up after trying a burrow. Young ferrets take to hunting naturally, and we never found any difficulty in entering them. They should be tried in small runs of holes first, and if they should be disinclined to enter, start an old one with them; they will be found very apt scholars. A golden rule to be observed in ferreting rabbits when the ferret is sent into the holes, is to keep out of sight of the mouth of the burrow, and to observe strict silence. Many more rabbits are killed in their holes from seeing some one just as they are about to emerge from their subterranean dwelling, or from hearing a scuffling of feet or talking overhead, than from being seized and overpowered by the ferret.—*Land and Water.*

FAMILIAR SCIENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Arrivals ending Dec. 4, 1877.

Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), presented. 1 Water Snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*), presented. 2 Opossums (*Didelphys virginiana*), presented. 1 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), presented. 2 Cardinals (*Parvaria cucullata*), presented. 3 Weaver Birds (*Chera progné*), presented. 4 Cut-throat Finches (*Amadina fasciata*), presented. 5 Nonparrels (*Cyanospiza ciris*), presented. 2 Green Finches (*Ligustrinus chloris*), presented. 1 Mountain Finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*), presented. 1 Ground Dove (*Chamopeleia passerina*), presented. 1 Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzirora*), presented. 1 Zebra Finch (*Estrela subflava*), presented. 1 Bullfinch (*Prylula rubicilla*), presented. 1 Linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), presented. 2 Trogons (*Trogon mexicanus*), presented. 1 Falcon. 1 Green Pigeon and 4 other birds, presented. 1 Squirrel Monkey (*Saimaris sciurea*), purchased. 3 Painted Terrapin (*Chrysemys picta*), presented. 1 Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), presented. 1 Alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*), presented. 1 Red and Yellow Macaw (*Aras chloroptera*). 1 Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus*), presented. 2 Opossums (*Didelphys virginiana*), presented. 1 Yemen Sheep, horn in garden. 1 Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), presented. 1 Brown Capuchin (*Cebus fustellus*), purchased. 3 White Rats (*Mus rattus var. albino*), presented. 2 Guinea Pigs (*Cavia caprera*), presented.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Genl. Supt.

JAPANESE TURTLE.

At the New York Aquarium, among other wonders, may be seen the Japanese Turtle. That it is a turtle is beyond question—the head and eyes show that; but the shell is covered with a mass of algae or seaweed, which reaches out in wavy lines of delicate green. The illustration is of a native Japanese tortoise, but the actual turtle in the tanks is far more wonderful.



JAPANESE TURTLE.

—*Aquarium Journal for June.*

—“The two chief advantages which a real acquaintance with nature brings to our minds are, first, by instructing our understandings and gratifying our curiosities; and next, by exciting and cherishing our devotion.”

ITEMS.

I would not enter on my list of friends,
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets his foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarned,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all,—the meanest things that are,—
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sovereign wisdom made them all.

COWPER.

—A ripe head of seed of the white *arum calla Ethiopic*, from Camphill Bedale, Yorkshire, Eng., is received.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

—The first appearance of the robin (*Turdus Migratoris*) in England, was noted by Mr. J. E. Haastig in the *London Field* of Dec. 23, 1876.

—A Buffalonian persisted in addressing his letters to Binghampton, N. Y. The Binghamton correspondent retaliated by addressing his replies to Buffalop.

—A Nevada shepherd counts his sheep by means of a dial plate register. They are driven singly over a narrow platform, and as each steps off, the dial marks the number.

—A large bull manatee, or sea-cow, was captured, says the *Field*, on Indian River, Florida. It was ten feet in length, weight estimated at 1,000 pounds,—was perfectly gentle.

—Prof. Morse, now on his way from Japan, brings results of scientific investigation both in embryology and the examination of ancient mounds, revealing traces of prehistoric life.

—The herons, winter residents of Richmond Park, London, have returned. At Ilford, near Lewes, there are several nests containing eggs and young of rooks.—*Live Stock Journal*.

—An eagle, with alar measure of seven and one-half feet, was captured on Bicker Mountain, near Stowe. It was said to have carried a gander, weighing seventeen and one-half pounds, two miles.

—Ladies in some parts of France are so annoyed by cockroaches, says *Land and Water*, that they tolerate and abet the presence of toads, in protecting them from the bites of the voracious insect.

—A magnificent Golden Eagle, says a Kentucky paper, was lately shot by a colored man near Lebanon. It was a male, with alar extent of seven feet ten inches; length, three feet; weight, twelve pounds.

—A bunch of black pigs was cut at Charleyville Forest, Ireland, weighing 23lbs. 2oz. The vine was four years old, and was nourished by loam from the surface of the Charleyville deer park.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette*.

—The Westminster Aquarium of London have added a number of electric eels from the Amazon to their collection. The water in which they are kept requires to be of about 75°, to insure their perfect health and existence.

—In the search for the smallest book in the world, one has been found seven-eighths of an inch long, one-half an inch broad, and one-eighth of an inch thick—Schloss's English Bijou Almanac, 1842. Contains many illustrations, type very fine, still legible.

—A new adiantum, cross between *A. trapeziform* and *A. decorum*, is reported by the *Journal of Horticulture* at Anerly, Eng. “The pinnae are quite reflexed, as if the plant were asleep. It might be termed the sleeping adiantum,” is the suggestion of the same paper.

—Lord Mayo imported a female emu. While his lordship was away from home she laid an egg, and his perplexed bailiff, writing to inform him of the occurrence, began his letter as follows: “In the absence of your lordship, I put the egg under the greatest goose I could find.”

—A golden leaved oak is reported by a North Carolina exchange as found in Wautauga Co., N. C. In spring when the leaves first burst from the bud they are of the bright golden color, which they retain during their growth and maturity. In the Autumn the change is to a brilliant green.

—At a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England, lately, the tameness of birds of Germany and England were contrasted. In the same light were exhibited the tameness of German and English boys, and the skill of the latter, in stone-throwing and bird-nesting, over the former.

—In November or December, says *Land and Water*, a certain number of rooks will club together and build a nest, whereas, in the spring, the work is done by two. The autumnal meetings seem to be schools of instruction, as one or two rooks sit by and scold or beat the rooks that bring bad material or do bad work.

—The familiar snowbird offers a variation to the otherwise deadness of the winter landscape, well worth an effort to attract and familiarize. Consider them an appeal to your charity. Throw a few crumbs and seeds regularly in one sheltered place about your home. See if it is not reward enough that the feast is expected.

—An Albino hare with red eyes is reported to *Land and Water*. It is seven months old, and had been in confinement two months, had become perfectly tame, and was in perfect health. On the estate in Lincolnshire where it was bred, there were two others, A third was shot there about eighteen years ago. It was stuffed, and is now owned by Mr. A. Cursbam of Mansfield, Notts.

—Timothy grass-seed and wheat were sown together in a field in Virginia. The wheat came up nicely, says the *Chronicle*, but examination showed the timothy in piles at the entrance of the subterranean abodes of the ants, probably with a view to a plentiful supply of food during the winter. These mounds were scattered all over the field, also in a field across the public road.

—AUDUBON'S LILY.—In “Birds of the South,” Audubon introduced a yellow water lily of a variety unknown to botanists. To this he gave the name of *Nymphaea lutea*. In all the flora of the South not a word has been mentioned of it. Botanists have wholly ignored it, and have denied Audubon's fidelity to Nature. During the last summer Mrs. Mary Treat re-discovered it, and through her efforts it is now duly acknowledged.

—An opah, or king fish, was recently caught in a herring net off England. Frank Buckland, in *Land and Water*, says of it: “This fish is as beautiful as it is rare. A fine specimen was caught in 1838 opposite the Burlington. In 1823 and 1828, specimens were caught off Yarmouth. Little is known of its habits. Cuttle and other cephalopods have been found in its stomach. The upper parts of back and sides are a rich green, with purple and gold reflectors, passing into yellowish gold below; on the sides are various round, yellowish spots, from which the fish received the name of Luna. It was once described as ‘looking like one of Neptune's lords dressed for a court day.’”

—Man is an intelligence sustained and preserved by bodily organs, and their active exercise is necessary to the enjoyment of health. It is not work but overwork that is hurtful; and it is not hard work that is injurious so much as monotonous work, fagging work, hopeless work. All hopeful work is healthful; and to be hopefully employed is one of the great secrets of happiness. Brain-work in moderation is no more bearing than any other kind of work. Duly regulated, it is as promotive of health as bodily exercise; and where due attention is paid to the physical system, it seems difficult to put more upon a man than he can bear. Merely to eat and drink and sleep one's way idly through life is vastly more injurious. The wear and tear of rust is even faster than the wear and tear of work.

—A YOUNG COLLECTOR thus gives his experience in the *Oologist*: “Early in March I chanced upon the nest and six eggs of the common crow. Unfortunately my own horse was out for that day, and I borrowed a young, wiry mustang, just off the range, almost too thin to make a shadow, but all the fire of his illustrious ancestry flashed from his vicious eyes. I had been charged to be careful, but I was so taken up with the large set of eggs I had tied in my handkerchief, I forgot the caution. Holding the eggs in my right hand, I reared the forearm just behind the saddle and made a leap; just at the same instant the mustang placed his head between his forelegs, arched his back beautifully, and made a spring which sent me through the air on a ‘flying leap,’ landing me some distance away. Picking myself up, I looked about. Such another mess of eggs I never saw.”

IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER.

The winter of '76-'77 was spent by Mr. Wm. Hudson of Manchester, in Florida. Being naturalist, sportsman, and taxidermist, health was not the only end sought or gained, as the large, varied and valuable collection of the avifauna of the State he has preserved as mementos and trophies of the visit, will prove. From this collection we were favored with a pair of Ivory-billed Woodpeckers, whose alar measurement is 30½ inches, with length 20 in. The pair were shot in Orange Co., Florida, Feb. 14, 1877. Writing of this bird, Wilson says:

"The Ivory billed Woodpecker is twenty inches long and thirty inches in extent; the general color is black, with a considerable gloss of green when exposed to a good light; iris of the eye a vivid yellow; nostrils covered with recumbent white hairs; fore part of the head black, rest of the crest of a most splendid red, spotted at the bottom with white, which is only seen when the crest is erected, this long red plumage being ash-colored at its base, above that white, and ending in a brilliant red; a stripe of white proceeds from a point about half an inch below each eye, passes down each side of the neck, and along the back, where they are about an inch apart, nearly to the rumps the first five primaries are wholly black; on the next five the white spreads from the tip higher and higher to the secondaries, which are wholly white from their crests downwards. These markings, when the wings are shut, make the bird appear as if his back were white, hence he has been called by some of our naturalists the large white-backed woodpecker. The neck is long; the beak an inch broad at the base, of the color and consisting of ivory, prodigiously strong and elegantly fluted. The tail is black, tapering from the two exterior feathers, which are three inches shorter than the middle ones, and each feather has the singularity of being greatly concave below; the wing is lined with yellowish white; the legs are about an inch and a quarter long, the exterior toe about the same length, the claws exactly semicircular and remarkably powerful, the whole of a light blue or lead color. The female is about half an inch shorter, the bill rather less, the whole plumage of the head black glossed with green; in other parts of the plumage she exactly resembles the male. In the stomachs of those which I opened, I found large quantities of a worm called *borers*, two or three inches long, of a dirty cream color with a black head; the stomach was an oblong pouch, not muscular like the gizzards of some others. The tongue was worm-shaped, and for half an inch at the tip as hard as horn, flat, pointed of the same color as the bill, and thickly barbed on each side. The first place I observed this bird at was about twelve miles north of Wilmington, N. C. I only wounded it slightly on the wing; on being caught it uttered a loudly reiterated and most piteous note exactly resembling the violent crying of a young child, which terrified my horse so as nearly to cost me my life. I carried it with me under cover to Wilmington. In passing through the streets its affecting cries surprised every one within hearing, particularly the females, who hurried to the doors and windows with looks of alarm and anxiety. I drove on, and on arriving at the piazza of the hotel where I intended to put up, the landlord came forward, with a number of other persons who happened to be there, all equally alarmed at what they heard; this was greatly increased by my asking if he could furnish me with accommodations for myself and my baby. The man looked blank and foolish, while the others stared with still greater astonishment until I drew the woodpecker from under the cover, when a general laugh took place. I took him upstairs and locked him in my room while I went to see my horse taken care of. In less than an hour I returned, and on opening the door he set up the same distressing shout, which now appeared to proceed from grief that he had been discovered in his attempts to escape. He had mounted along the sides of the widow, nearly as high as the

ceiling, a little below which he had begun to break through. The bed was covered with large pieces of plaster; the lath was exposed for at least fifteen inches square, and a hole large enough to admit the fist opened to the weather boards; so that in less than another hour he would certainly have succeeded in making his way through. I now tied a string round his leg, and fastening it to the table, again left him. I wished to preserve his life and went in search of suitable food for him. As I reascended the stairs, I heard him hard at work, and on entering, had the mortification to perceive that he had almost entirely ruined the mahogany table to which he was fastened, and on which he had wreaked his whole vengeance. While employed in making a drawing of him he cut me severely in several places. He lived with me nearly three days, but refused all sustenance; I witnessed his death with regret.

The head and bill of the Ivory-billed Woodpeckers are in great esteem among the Southern Indians, who wear them as charms or amulets, and as ornaments."

WILD FOWL SHOOTING.

A broad shallow river, widening too as it flows along between the steep clay banks, and the low wooded shores, spreading out at every bend into broad deep coves, where the current flows gently over the sandy shallows, as it sweeps on to the mighty Chesapeake Bay. November! cold, dreary, stormy November finds us here on the shores of the Elk, waiting, in wind and sleet and storm, for the arrival of the far-famed canvas-back and red-head. As bunch after bunch dart by, the echo of the large guns, the heavy thud of the great white-backed ducks, the splash of our noble dogs as they bound among the breakers, serve to drive away all thought of cold or storm, absorbing all discomforts in the pleasure of the hour. The sullen moaning of the wind as it rocks and twists the cedars on the high clay banks, the angry lash of the dark rolling waves as they slowly pile their burden of slush in the sheltered coves, or cover with ice the stones and drift-wood as they break with a hollow roar over the long points, mingled ever and anon with the wild shouts of the gunners at some successful shot, all form a picture which, in many a dull business hour, will bring a light to the eye and a thrill to the nerves as the mind wanders back to that day among the wild fowl on the banks of the famous Elk. "Come down," I wrote, and they came. A party of jolly fellows, all good shots, and old hands at the business, ready to put up with every inconvenience, and to take advantage of every chance. We were up early the next morning, and long before day, had hastily swallowed our coffee, ham, and eggs, and the inevitable Maryland corn-slappers; and just as the first streak of light appeared, had our decoys out, and were comfortably seated behind our blind. Here it will be necessary to make a few explanations. The decoys are made of soft, white pine, and painted to exactly resemble the living duck; a weight is nailed to the bottom to make them set up straight, and to prevent the waves from turning them over; a string seven or eight feet long, with an iron weight at the end, is fastened to the bottom of the ducks to anchor them in their place. In blind shooting we use from 75 to 200 decoys. Sometimes ducks make three or four turns before they are close enough to shoot; at other times they will not turn at all, merely making a dart past with the wind, close enough for a snap shot. Here is where experience comes in, to direct you how and when to shoot; hundreds of ducks are lost to the gunners every year, just from ignorance of their peculiarities. Good duck-shooting depends more on the wind than anything else. If the wind is blowing directly on shore, it is useless to put out your decoys, for the ducks will never dart close enough to land to allow them to come to the decoys, facing the wind. Side-winds are the best; a wind off the land also makes good shooting, but you seldom get a bunch shot, for the

ducks coming head on, flirt as they reach the decoys, making only single birds or pairs to shoot at. So much for the ducks Now, the blind is a lot of rubbish thrown up at high-water mark, with a front and sides; when seated behind it, it should be about breast high. There are many ways of making them, but the simplest is the best, as you must move them up and down as the tide recedes or covers its shore. Be sure to make it of the rubbish most common on that particular shore. To return. Daylight found us all waiting for the first flight. Mark! a single duck, an old drake canvas. Here he comes, forging down the cove against the heavy southwest wind; he makes a poor decoy, being an old shy fellow; he keeps along the edge of the decoys as if he knew all about it. A throws his big gun to his shoulder, a sharp report follows, but the drake keeps on; nevertheless he is dead, for his pierced heart can never beat again, but his stiffened wings bear him on until the breath has left his body, and as he strikes the water full half a mile away, he skips over it like a stone thrown by the hand of a school boy. My big Winchester (ducking-dog) sees him fall and bounds after him: far out he goes, while I hurry to the top of the bank to guide him with my hand. See! he stops now and turns back; I wave him on—I cannot see the duck, but I know it lies out there, and the dog will find it. On, on, I wave him. Ah! he sees him; watch how deep he swims; his head looks like a little cork far, far away. Now he has him, and one more duck is added to the score of the good old dog, the hardy, faithful, noble Winchester, the tried old friend of the deucker. You wonder why I value my dog so highly? Every deucker will tell you that without a dog you are certain to lose more ducks than you kill, for each time you go in a boat for a dead or wounded duck, you are almost sure to turn off a fine shot. With a dog it is different, as I have often shot ducks almost directly over my swimming Winchester. Then, too, the labor of rowing against heavy winds, for the excitement of chasing a crippled duck, often taking you several miles from shore; whereas, we leave it all to the dogs, any ducks they cannot catch we do not bother with. The disadvantages of ducking without a dog are so many that it would require a full article to enumerate them, so I will "proceed with the funeral" (of the ducks I mean). About two miles above is stretched out, on the upper side of the river, a mighty cove, called Piney Creek Cove, and here the canvas-backs bed in countless thousands, and from this vast bed come the little bunches that make our shooting in a southwest wind. Mark! here they come—black-heads; see how quickly they move their wings, and how uneven their flight; closer they come—down low—now give it to them, and three barrels are poured into the doomed mass;—up they flirt, giving each a fair chance to select a single duck with his remaining barrel. Seven pretty blue-bills (black-heads,) lying with their white bellies turned up on the water, and two more frantically diving off, are the result of the shoot—good work, although I have seen far better. Quickly we load, and before the ducks are all ashore we are again ready behind our blind. But why continue? each shot is a repetition of the former, only varied with less or better success. The work goes on from daylight until near noon, then the flying slacks down until about three, when the ducks pour out again to bed up Bohemia river. There is excitement in it; wild, joyous excitement. What do you care for cold or storm when your gun is so hot from shooting that you fear to put in the powder? Often we have taken the barrels from the stock and held them in the water to cool, while the ducks poured on above us in one vast flight. It seems like a wild fiction to any one who has never seen it. But come here in the spring or fall, and in one day you can see more wild ducks than can be counterbalanced by all the tame ducks raised in the United States in a whole year. Up they come from the Susquehanna flats to Bohemia river; making a wide circle, they come pouring out around old "Town Point," then up Elk

river as far as Frenchtown, then across to the North East river, and down again to the Susquehanna flats. This is their flight; but how many ducks travel this long circuit is beyond the power of man to compute. At some future time I will describe all the different ducks we have feeding here in the fall and spring.

O. D. F.

THE POWER OF PUFFERY.—The Providence Journal calls to mind that Thackeray devoted an essay to a scheme by which accomplished novelists might acquire an income much larger than that paid, by inserting within their narratives ingeniously contrived notices of Moses & Son's pantaloons upon the person of the hero, the elegant sofa upon which the heroine faints, from the emporium of so-and-so, and thus to a degree only bounded by the liberality of advertisers and the ingenuity of the author. By a singular fate Thackeray himself has been utilized in this fashion, although, of course, entirely without his premonition. In the "Virginians," Rachel Esmond writes of the virtues of the tobacco raised at the plantation of Castlewood, and pronounces that no sweeter is sent from Virginia than its particular brand. The imaginary brand from an imaginary plantation has been adopted by an enterprising dealer, and we noticed in a late London newspaper that the words of Rachel Esmond are made to do duty as an expression of opinion by Thackeray himself on the merits of this late concoction of tobacco. The force of ingenuity could hardly go farther and keep inside the limits of absolute forgery. The proprietors of a famous anti-bilious pill in London recently gave Captain Barnaby, the author of "A Bids to Kiara," no less a sum than \$1,500 for a casual mention of their pill, and its effects on the bowels of the Khan of Bokhara, which, it is justice to Captain Barnaby to say, he turned over to a local charity. In most instances it is probable that the allusion would be honest, but the fact that such rewards can be obtained may stimulate a new era of advertising as prefigured in Thackeray's essay, and the reader will have to look out for snares in the pages of octavo volumes, as he does now in the reading columns of certain newspapers.

THE DYING YEAR.

"Tread softly—speak low,
For the Old Year lies a-dying."

Yes, the New Year that we greeted so kindly twelve short months ago, is the old year now. The book then blank has been covered all over with indelible records; all but one last page called December. The volume we took so cheerily in hand a year ago, with leaves all uncut, has now been well thumbed all through, by its many million readers, and now we know the story by heart, all save the very end; and that after all contains just the catastrophe for some of the readers; and the concluded volume will in a few hours be placed on Eternity's shelf, never to be reissued or taken down; and the new volume to be numbered 1878 will be opened to continue the varied story being told by Time.

The end of the year! FANCIER, which but such a short time ago began humbly as a monthly No. 1, has grown to No. 12, and in its gradual progress onward and upward, proves to us that the "end of the year, in its case at least, is better than the beginning." Experience is a possession, anticipation a dream.

When the volume 1878 is opened, how many of its readers will peruse all its pages? and whose life-history will run on beyond to another? of how many will the story break off in the January chapter? how many keep on until February, and then break abruptly off? While we wish all to fill the volume, we know that there must be many who will close it when but half through, and others continuing on will get nearly to the end and then leave a thin, narrow, unwritten half page on which the word ADSCUM will appear in answer to the roll-call of death. What the handwriting upon the wall, over each one will be, depends, brothers and sisters, very much upon ourselves.

HTON.

Exchange and Mart.

SUPPLEMENT TO FANCIERS' JOURNAL NO. 3.

THE TWO MERCHANTS.

When trade grew slack and notes fell due,
The merchant's face grew long and blue;
His dreams were troubled through the night,
With sheriff's bailiffs all in sight.
At last his wife unto him said,
Arise at once, get out of bed,
And say these words unto all men—
"My goods I wish to sell to you,
And to your wives and daughters too;
My prices they shall be so low,
That each will buy before they go."
He did as his good wife advised,
And in the papers advertised.
Crowds came and bought of all he had;
His notes were paid, his dreams made glad,
And he will tell you to this day
How well did printer's ink repay.
The other in a place as tight, contented was
The press to slight,
And did not let the people know, of what he
had, or where to go.
His drafts fell due, and were not paid, a levy
on his goods was made;
The store was closed until the sale, and for
some time he was in jail.
A bankrupt now without a cent, at leisure he
can deep repent,
That he was foolish, and unwise, and did not
freely advertise.

FRIEND WADE:

Our friend McCarter was at my house last evening, and your reminder *Editorial* in No. 2 Journal, induced us to send you a small check for \$5.00, for 1877.

C. K.,	\$1.50
D. McC.,	1.50
S. P. C.,	1.50
		\$4.50

[A good example to follow. Who's next?]

The champion fibber of Texas, is in the San Antonio county jail. A kind-hearted clergyman asked him how he came to be there. The fellow said, with tears in his eyes, that he was coming home from prayer-meeting and sat down to rest, fell asleep, and while he was asleep there, the county built the jail around him, and when he awoke the jailer refused to let him out.

The man who don't advertise has his store hung around with shingles and pieces of barrel-heads, inscribed with lamplack, "Irish Porters," "Corn Meal," "Flower," "All kinds of koutury produce," "Kaikes and Kandies for sale here." He says, "There aren't no senns in newspaper advertising so long as a man is smart enuff to tend to his own business and kin stand at the door and hallow the fellers in."

A patriot in Rutland, Vt., did his whole duty on election day. He not only voted, but he traded horses nine times during the day, and at nightfall had the same horse with which he started at dawn. He also had \$45 in cash, a watch worth \$25, a double-barreled shot-gun, and four bushels of potatoes.

"IMPORTATION."

I have received from England two trions of Golden Spangled Bearded Poland, two trions of Buff Poland, one trio Bearded White Poland, and a very fine Silver Spangled Cuck. The birds are of very rare beauty, especially the Buffs. Respectfully yours,
WOLLASTON, MASS. C. E. PERRY.

AMERICAN POULTRY FANCIERS' AND BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

The undersigned propose issuing a Poultry Fanriers' and Breeders' Directory on or about the first of May, 1877, and in order that the same shall be as correct and reliable as possible, it is desired that all Fanriers and breeders of Poultry, Pigeons, and Pet Stock throughout the United States and Canada will forward their names for insertion (for which no charge is made) at their earliest convenience. To those who do an extended business, and wish to send circulars or postal cards through the mails, the Directory will be of great benefit.

A few pages of the book will be reserved for advertisements, at prices within the reach of all, and as the Directory will be kept for reference the advantage of having a card inserted will be seen at once.
Fanriers and Breeders subscribing for the Directory before it is printed will have their names inserted in enlarged type in the Directory, with the variety of stock they raise, for fifty cents (which entitles them to a book).

Price of book, 50 cents.
Send for circular.
Send for circular accompanying all orders. Send by Postal Order or Registered Letter.
Address
JOHN ARCHIBALD, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BLACK LIST.

J. Beier, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. C. Bott, 26 1/2 11and St., Rochester, N. Y.; Thos. B. Smith, of Stoney Brook, L. I.; G. W. Cleveland, Millington, Conn.

A complaint is preferred by M. Hart, and substantiated by witness, with correspondence corroborative, to the hapd application, signed by Mr. Thomas B. Smith, of Stoney Brook, Long Island. Coming too late for this issue, it is laid over until our April number.

"Is J. Beier, Jr., 719 Elliot St., Buffalo, N. Y., a responsible party? I sent him 3 pair Black Fans this winter, in exchange for 2 Pouter Hens, as offered. He sent me three that he valued at \$10.00 each; one Yellow Hen was nothing but skin and bone; that died in two days; one Red Hen lived six weeks and died with same disease; the other, a Black Hen, is worth about 15 cents to put up and shoot—measures about 10 1/2 in. length."
A. C. VAN DOREN.

EXCHANGES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing and offering "for exchange only," will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

"To Exchange for Cash," or "Greenbacks," "Wanted, a Purchaser," or "Wanted, an Offer," etc., etc., cannot under any circumstance be admitted to the Exchange or Want column.

"No carelessness stamp for reply" will not be allowed. Each and every advertisement must be written on a separate slip of paper, and on one side only.
No exchange will be inserted unless accompanied with 25 cents.

A. SHEFFELD, Florence, Mass., will exchange Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas, 1 pair Fancy Pigeons, Spitz Dogs, for Plymouth Rocks, Black R. Game Bantams, Golden or Silver Sebright, White-booted Bantams, Colored Dorkings.

JACOB MEINEL, Milton, Pa., will exchange one Air Bide and Target. The Rifle shoots a large size shot, and is in good order. The rig is just such an one as you find in all shooting galleries. Will exchange for Fancy Pigeons and Chickens, or offers.

E. M. PEASE, 35 Grand St., Hartford, Conn., will exchange White or Brown Leghorn Eggs for hatching, for a good 5 or 7-shot Revolver, or good Shot Gun. Am not afraid of postal cards.

A. S. BEEKLIAN, South Branch, N. J., will exchange Dark Brahmas, Sebright Cochins, W. Leghorns, Black Jacobins, and Red Jacobins, for a pair of Pekin Ducks, or anything that will not eat.

C. V. GILLES, Waverly, N. Y., will exchange one pair of White Fife, and pair of Red Hens, and April hatched, from prize-winning stock, for three White or Brown Leghorn Pullets, or offers.

L. S. HUDSON, Lansing, Mich., has 6 true blood Ster Dog Pups, by S. L. Smith's Witch, out of my Orange Bitch Kate—price \$15.00 each—for pure Light Brahma, Black B. R. Game, or B. B. R. Game Bantams, or Ferrets. My pups are pure. I ask the same in return. Pups now two weeks old.

C. F. VAN BUNKIRK, Troy, Kansas, has 2 splendid White Cuckin Cocks and 2 Hens, worth \$25.00 1 set Double Buggy Harness, 1 Buffalo Robe, 1 pair East Terby game fife, for Black Cuckin Hens or pullets. Must be good large birds.

LOCK BOX 915, Keene, N. H., will exchange Silver Sebright Cockerel for Dark Brahma Eggs from standard stock, or offers.

P. H. MORNE, Stoneham, Mass., will exchange first-class Brown Leghorns, white ear-lobes, yellow legs, etc., for B. B. R. Game Bantams, or offers. Make offers of anything you have to dispose of, for I must reduce my stock.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., will give the following fine birds, one pair Blue Antwerp, one pair Archangel, one pair Red-capped Magpies, and one Yellow-winged Turbit Cuck, for one mated pair of Solid Black Fans, of good style and well sprad tail.

W. M. CAMPBELL, Brooklyn, Ont., will exchange an imported pair of Irish Grey Game Bantams, cost \$20.00, for a first-class pair Plymouth Rock Chicks. Must be large, well marked—Drake's stock preferred. Full description given and required before sending.

BOX 5, Bay Shore, L. I., has for exchange one pair White Leghorns, pullet now laying, (J. B. Smith's), for L. Brahma Cuck or Cockerel, well marked; also two trions P. Cochins, and 5 P. Cuckin Pullets, now laying, for offers.

ISAIAH FESSLER, Behrensburgh, Berks Co., Pa., will exchange two pairs of Black Carriers, one pair White Fans, one pair Short-faced Mottle Tumblers, for S. S. Hamburgs. Must be good stock, as mine are.

STREETER, SON & CO., Youngstown, O., will exchange Shepherd Pup, Embur Gowans, Golden Pointed, Silver Hamburgs, Buff Cochins, Black Leghorns, White China Geese, Muscovy Ducks, Fancy and odd Pigeons, Angora and Dutch Rabbits, for a Hen each of Red, White and Yellow Jacobins, White African Owl, LaFleche and White Poland Hens, Wire Cloth, and any of the above.

C. F. C., Box 23, Upper Tivoli, N. Y., will exchange \$18 worth of Periodicals, first-class magazines, for good Double Shot Gun, Rifle, or offers. Describe Gun or Rifle fully.

HUCKEY POULTRY YARDS, Pioneer, O., has two fine Pekin Ducks to exchange for Pekin Ducks, Fancy Pigeons, or offers.

L. H. WRENTLEY, Millbury, Mass., will exchange one White Leghorn Cockerel, for a Plymouth Rock Cuck or Cockerel.

W. S. KEMP, Dayton, O., wants to exchange 1 pair W. F. B. Spanish, 1 Rumpless Hen, 1 Sultan Cockerel, 1 Archangel Cuck, 1 Star Cuck, for Star Hen, White Barb Cuck, Red Mottled Tumbler Cuck, or offers.

H. NESBITT, Kingston, Pa., has for exchange White Leghorn Fowls, and 2 S. S. Hamburg Pullets, for S. S. Polish, S. G. Dorkings, or Creve Coeurs.

S. V. STONE, Farmer's Village, Seneca Co., N. Y., will sell or exchange three B. R. Game Stags, sheep—all first-class stock.

CHAS. SCHOFFEL, 208 Franklin St., New York City, will exchange 15 Licht Brahmas, (Williams & Coney), 2 Poland or Swan Ouse, (female), Ducks of all kinds, for 1 pair Black Fans, 1 pair Buff Cochins, 1 pair Dark Brahmas, for two Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Canary Birds, (male), Dominique Leghorns, Black Spanish Pigeons, Paint, Furniture, &c., Seed Potatoes, Corn, Nursery Stock.

P. O. BOX 120, New Ipswich, N. H., offers a good Brown Leghorn Cockerel, from premium strain, in exchange for a Watch in good running order. Send description of Watch immediately, if you wish to exchange to advantage.

WILL. H. JONES, Norwalk Ohio, will exchange 1 very fine Light Brahma Cock, (P. Williams' stock), 1 Black Spanish (Dodd's strain), and 1 pair of White Buffs—stock all good—for Tumblers. Make offers.

J. T. BELL, Franklin, Pa., has Scientific American, 1870 to 1877, 4 years Poultry World, 2 years Faneiers' Journal, Poultry Bulletin, 1875, good Black R. Games, in exchange for Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book. Also Bantams, Printing Press, Pocket Knife, or ciders

GEORGE W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass., will exchange one pair pure White Guinea Pigs for three Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Hens or Pullets, White Game Bantams, or Black Game Bantam Hens,—don't want Black or African Single comb stock or blood; also Silver Duckwing Cockerels, Ginger Red Cockerels, Irish Gray Cockerels, and 20 Red Pyle Game Bantam Pullets, for Merchandise.

WILLIAM CALL, JR., Haverstraw, N. Y., will exchange two well-bred Setter Dog Pups, 8 months old, pedigree given, 2 pair Yellow Fans, 1 pair Red and 1 White, and 2 Pullets. D. Leghorn, extra, fit for exhibition, for Double-barrel Shot Gun, Books, or offers.

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Itumburg, Berks Co. Pa., will exchange 7 Yellow, 2 Red, 3 White, 1 Mottled Jacobin Hens, 2 Yellow, 1 Black Barb Hens. Many other varieties of Fancy Pigeons. See wants.

FRANK J. PROZELER, 471 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y., will exchange one Silver Pouter Hen, one Black Priest Hen, finely marked, and one Black Carrier Cock, for a D. Brahma Cockerel, or trio Peko Ducks, or offers.

J. L. OTTO, Easton, Pa., offers 5 new Base Balls, Machine for making Cigar Lighters 3 Bottles Soda Water, 5 new box cigars, nice Mixed Candies, 5 real bar Dills, value 50c, to \$1.50 each; 1 three wheel Carriage for Doll, 1 pair Child's Slippers, No. 12, for Books, Polish Bantams, Clark's New Method for Raising Hens, Wagon Leghorn Hens or Pullets, nice exhibition birds, but free from disqualifications, or offers.

H. M. POOLE, Rockland, Mass., has Steel Spurs, fair and drop sockets, made from fine steel, and warranted; also a few Derby and Heathwood Pullets, extra. He will exchange for most any thing except poultry.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., wants Poultry and Pigeons of every variety, in exchange for Eggs for hatching. Am most in need of Brown Turkeys, Embden Geese, Puck Ducks, Buff Chin, White, and Colored Dorkings, Houdans, LaFleche, Black Leghorn Cockerels, Greaser Cockerel, White Fans.

T. C. STANTON, 36 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y., will exchange trios and single birds, White Cochins, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Black Spanish; also Black Hamburg Hens, for Berry Plains, Turbits, Magpie Nuns, Goldfinch, Mocking Bird, Male Carrier, Female Magpie.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Box 233, Tamaqua, Pa., will exchange 3 good Parrot Cages, 2 Fancy Pigeon Exhibition Cops, six apartments in each cop, 1 American Milling Machine, 1 pair of W. G. Bantams, 1 new Lexington 4 shooter, 32 caliber, a large case containing 108 Homeopathic Medicines, for S. P. Hamburgs, Black Cochins, Black Leghorn Bantams, or offers.

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa., wants 4 Yellow Jacobin Cocks, pearl eyes, 1 Black and 1 White Owl Hens, 2 White Barb Hens, 1 solid Black Turbit Hen. Have Pigeons of many varieties to exchange for above, or will buy at low prices.

PHIL M. SPRINGER, Springfield, Ill., will exchange Vols. I and II, of Geological Survey of Illinois, for Tegemier's and Doyle's Poultry Books, or other offers.

GEO. K. LANGDON, Westhampton, Mass., will exchange Black Brahma Hens or Brown Leghorn Poles or Eggs, for Plymouth Rock, Bronze Turkey, or Toulouse Omelette Eggs for hatching.

S. S. MORLEY, Clyde, N. Y., has Plymouth Rock 1st at 3 years old next May, foot list at Buffalo, 1875, list at Utica, 1876, weighs 11 lbs. also 2 fine Red & B. Cockerels. For want of room will exchange for Plymouth Rock Pullets, or offers.

AUSTIN VASS, Newton, N. J., will exchange a Pointer Dog and Bitch, 2 months old, for a breed-loading Shot Gun, or Scotch Greyhound, or offers in Eggs of Hamburg, S. Polish, B. Games, W. Leghorns, Houdans, B. Cochins.

H. W. MINER, Wyoming, Ills., will exchange a trio Yellow D. W. Gates, Cocks, bred by J. V. Bickel, for a Game Cock for the pit. Must be Dead Game, and not under 6 lbs. Irish Gray or Brown Red preferred. Must be good, as mine are.

N. RENKS, Sun Prairie, Wis., will exchange the following Hens for Cocks of same color: Red and Yellow-capped Magpies, Red, Yellow, and Black Swallows, White Pouter, Short-faced Tomber, Red Nun, Red Priests; also Red and Yellow-winged Turbit Cocks for Hens of same color.

CHARLES A. ANDREW, Westford, Mass., wants Goldins and Pouters in exchange for Loared Rabbits.

BOX 8, Bay Shore, L. I., has for exchange one trio of P. Cochins for trio E. Rocks; 1 pair V. Leghorns, the Pullet A 1 bird, for L. B. Cockerel.

GEO. F. LAWRENCE, Worcester, Mass., has to exchange one pair of Pen Fowls, in full plumage, one Shot Gun, muzzle-loading; one pair of Hymelanyan Rabbits, for Poultry or Pigeons of any kind, or anything useful. Postpaid answered.

FRANK E. PETHICK, Danvers, N. Y., C. Co., Pa., will exchange one first-class Printing Press, nearly new, cost \$18.00, complete, with type, type-cases, quads, leads, composing-sticks, inks, &c., for one good young Red African Parrot and Parrot Cage.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will exchange a fine Incubator, in running order, for Poultry or Pigeons, or White or Black Fowls wanted.

CHAS. E. MAY, Plainville, Mass., first-class to exchange a sitting of Light Brahma Eggs, from selected stock, and Dark Blue Pouter Cocks, Cocks measures 17 inches for a good Black Leghorn Cock or Cockerel, one male and one straight comb, and white ear-lobs; one Black Turbit Cock, for Black Bald Hen.

BOX 28, Mansfield Valley, Allegheny Co., Pa., will exchange Light Brahma Pullets, first-class breeding stock, for good Revolver, small size.

DR. J. L. SIMONDS, 21 LaGrange St., Boston, has two S. Polish Hens, A No. 1 birds, well bred, for a good Black Leghorn Cocks, (fair); 3 English tabbits, one black, 2 White, (imported), to exchange for a good, well-bred Ferret.

S. D. R. SMITH, Williamsport, Pa., has an Irish Pig Bull Terrier Siut, very cross, light brindle, two years old, weight one hundred and fifty pounds, for a good Black Leghorn Cocks, (fair); 3 English tabbits, one black, 2 White, (imported), to exchange for a good, well-bred Ferret.

W. L. T., Bridgetown, Caroline Co., Md., will exchange male Mocking Bird, superior songster, for two Partridge Cochins. None but first class birds of the above named variety accepted. Value of bird, \$20.00.

GEO. H. THOMSON, 1223 Walnut St., Philadelphia, has two good Blue Owl Hens to exchange for a good solid Black Turbit Hen. None but a first-class bird wanted.

F. C. ROUSE, Cortland, N. Y., will exchange 3 Brown Leghorn Cockerels, direct from W. E. Bonney's best stock; 1 B. Leghorn Pullet, from good 1st stock, cost \$3.00, for Plymouth Rocks, Games, or offers. All warranted as represented. Write quick.

H. F. SMITH, Box 1008, Worcester, Mass., has for exchange 1 trio High Red Game Bantams, 1 pair of White Leghorns, 1 pair of Younger's Bamboo Fishing Rod, (new), for first-class Fan Pigeons.

C. P. IVES, W. Meriden, Conn., wants to exchange Brown Leghorn Pullets, which are A 1, for Canary Hens, or Pullets. I have fine birds, and want good ones. Who, and what offers? Time is precious just now.

J. VOSE, Mantou, K. I., will exchange Black Brahmas, Houdan Cockerels, or Pekin Ducks for Creve Cou or LaFleche Pullets. None but good birds given or received.

J. J. RICHMOND, 411 Main St., Worcester, Mass., will exchange 1 pair L. Brahms, 1 pair Houdans, and 2 Silver Polish Hens; also one of P. Watson's best Breech loading Rifles 44 bore, cost \$30.00, but little used, for any premium Fowls except Leghorn or Cochins. Must warrant.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will exchange exhibition coops, 3 coops, 3 apartments in each, 2 double coops and 4 single coops, well built, can be taken apart and folded, put together with screws. Make offers.

W. C. POWELL, Reynolds, Ind., wants to exchange Light Brahma Cockerels (hatched from Eggs purchased of C. C. Plisted last May), for a light Saddle Bluff Cocks, Gum Boots, heavy Drovers' Whip-lash, Nursery Cock, or Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs in season. Cockerels are all good birds, and will show in good company. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. F. E. CLARK, Washington, N. J., will exchange one Red Bald Hen for one Yellow Back Cock, 1 pair Red Balds for 1 pair Yellow Beards, 1 pair Black Magpies for 1 pair Yellow Nuns—to be good birds, as mine are.

C. GOHL, Williamsport, Pa., will exchange 1 trio S. S. Polands for 2 Plymouth Rock Hens, and will exchange White Plymouth Rock Eggs for sliding from choice fowls, Britton's strain, for a few pairs of Fancy Pigeons.

D. C. TOBIAS, Lidia, Pa., will exchange a nice pen of P. Cochins, for either W. or B. Leghorns, or offers. Speak quick.

C. A. CHANDLER, Druggist, Keese, N. H., will exchange White Plymouth Rock Eggs for sliding from choice fowls, Britton's strain, for a few pairs of Fancy Pigeons.

W. G. NICHOLS, Springfield, Ohio, will exchange Eggs from his Silver P. Hamburgs, for Eggs from Golden P., Buck or White Hamburgs. Stock must be first-class. The reputation is well known.

F. D. BAILEY, St. Clairville, Ohio, will exchange 1 pair of White Plymouth Rock Eggs for sliding from Hen 75 hatch, Todd strain, standard birds, have taken two first premiums, for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, bound. Must be in good condition.

F. C. DRANE, 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has to exchange one pair of French Canaries, and 1 pair of Yellow Leghorn Cocks for 1 pair of Golden P. preferred, or Eggs of L. Brahms, Leghorns, Hamburgs, and Houdans, or offers.

FRED J. DAVIS, 16 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y., will exchange 1 Bracket Saw, nearly new, with extra saws, patterns, &c. Correspondence solicited. Postals answered.

BOX 699, Newport, R. I., will exchange pair Black Barred 8 months old, worth \$7.00, and a Golden Hamburg Hen, for which \$6.00 was refused, for a Black-winged Turbit Cock, or the lot for a pair of Red, or White Swallows, or Red or Blue Magpies. None but good birds wanted.

W. G. NICHOLS, Springfield, Ohio, will exchange 1 pair Golden S. Hamburgs, and 1 pair Silver P. Hamburgs, choice selected birds, both pair for a pair of Solid Yellow Pouters or Fans—breeding birds. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. MARTEN, Trenton, N. J., will exchange 1 pair of Black Leghorn Cocks, 1 pair of White Turbit Cocks, 1 pair of White Turbit Hens, 1 Mottled Cocker, 3 Fan Cocks, 1 pair Antwerp, for Red-winged Turbit Cock, 1 Black Magpie Hen, 1 Carrier Hen, (must have heavy wattles); 1 Yellow Jacobin Cock, 1 White Turbit Cocker, or offers.

N. S. CORNWELL, Northampton, Mass., would like to exchange Eggs from W. F. B. Spanish, that won 1st, 2d, and 3d premiums at Northampton, for Eggs of Houdans or S. S. Hamburgs that are equally as good.

BOX 333, Turbotville, Northampton Co., Pa., will exchange one Double-barrel Muzzle-loading Shot Gun, London Twist; one Single-barrel Breech-loading Shot Gun, 12 bore, nickel-plated, Stevens make—both guns as good as new, and fine shooters; also a trio of very fine breeding Red Brahms, Williams and Sharp-shooters, and a pair of Aylesbury Ducks, Todd's, for a No. 1 Double barrel Breech-loading Shot Gun, 12 bore, and central fire. Must be a first-class shooter.

JAMES DENISON, Findlay, Ohio, will give two Black or Partridge Cochins Pullets, good pure P. Williams' make, for female White Guinea. Good birds wanted, the same sent.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Stafford, Conn., will exchange 6 Tumblers, 6 White Fans, 1 Blue Magpie Cock, 1 Red-winged Turbit Cock, 1 male Canary, No. 1 singer, imported, for Bantams, colored Fans, Jacobin, or Poultry of pure breeds.

W. G. NICHOLS, Springfield, Ohio, will exchange 1 pair Blue Pouters, 1 pair Blue Fans, 1 pair Black Fans, for Yellow Owls, Solid Yellow Turbits, or Swallows. My birds are choice.

ROOM 24, Huriburt Block, Hartford, will exchange "A New Way to Win a Fortune," "A Double Wedding, or How She Was Won," "Jahmal, or in the Depths," "Self Raised, or Out of the Depths," "Hester Howard's Temptation," "all new—all for Gray's Manual of Botany, Works upon Natural Science, Standard Poets, or offers.

G. A. COLONY, Fitchburg, Mass., has for exchange Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, 1 "Self Raiser," or Out of the Depths," 1 Hester Howard's Temptation, 1 "all new—all for Gray's Manual of Botany, Works upon Natural Science, Standard Poets, or offers.

JAMES ROBERTSON, care of the Exchange Standard Book Store, 131 N. York, will exchange Good Books of all sorts, fiction, except for fine Bazarazines, Printing Press, Manual Clocks, or offers. No postals desired.

LOCK BOX 68, North Attleboro, Mass., will exchange nice Plymouth Rock Cockerel, Vol. 5 Poultry World, Vol. 7 Bar Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin. Serious in Fowl Breeding, for a small Printing Press, or offers.

JAMES M. LAMING, Parkers' Landing, Pa., will exchange Light Hamburg and Black Hamburg Cockerels, for a fine old time Poultry Books, in goodly style. Send P. O. card, stating what you have, and price.

E. WRIGHT, Hillsboro, Ohio, will exchange one pair B. R. Games, bred from W. H. Todd stock, and good birds, for Cooper's Game Fowl, or other good books.

C. U. JOHNSON, North East, Pa., will exchange a full-blooded Irish Setter Dog, four years old, splendidly broke for field and retrieving. Is first-class in every respect, for good Double-barrel Breech-loading Shot Gun, or offers.

A. W. MCKINSTRY, Chicopee, Mass., offers 2 sittings of Eggs from his choice Buck Spanish Fowls (see adv. in No. 2 Journal), for a first-class Brown Leghorn Cockerel. Eggs will be fresh and true to name. Speak quick.

CHARLES D. PARKEE, wants Maltese Cats in exchange for Fancy Pigeons or Groceries, such as Teas, Spices, Syrups, Vinegar, &c. Look at my advertisement in the Journal.

T. W. COX, Westchester, Pa., will give 1 pair of Cats for Eggs, 1 pair of White Barbs, 1 pair of Barbs (Cock and Hen), 1 pair of Blue crested Magpies, and three pairs of Red Tumblers, (these are all fine birds), for a first-class Elgin or Swiss Watch, or a first-class Musical Box, not playing less than 25 tunes, or Breech loading Shot Gun. Speak quick.

BOX NO. 33, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa., will exchange one trio of White-crested Polish Fowls, for a jointed Trout Rod; must be of good material, Bamboo preferred, or offers.

MCKENY & HULLICK, Easton, Pa., wants 100 White Leghorn Pullets and six yearling Cocks, to be delivered March 10th. Must be large and good layers; fancy points not so much an object. Will exchange Fancy Pigeons.

GEO. E. PETERSON, So. Abington, Mass., will exchange one good P. Rock Cockerel; also Eggs from first-class P. Rocks, for Flying Antweps, Angora Hens, or offers.

W. W. DEWEES, Street Road P. O., Chester Co., Pa., will exchange a fine White Leghorn Cockerel, "Cleveland's English Literature 19th Century," "Cleveland's American Literature," "Morris' Translation Books of Verse," (new) "Beider's Book of Verse," "Book of Hours," 1855, set of Spencerian Copy Slips, cost \$1.25, for Leghorn Hens, or offers in books.

E. E. ERBLAND, Plymouth, Mass., wants a pair of White Geese that have had season of '78, in exchange for Aylesbury, Cayuga and Pekin Ducks, throughout.

JAMES M. LAMING, Parkers' Landing, Pa., will exchange his Circular for your address. Send it to him on a P. O. card.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., will exchange choice Chromes, 24330, (\$5.00 each). A Graves' Incubator (\$100), a Magic Lantern (\$200), pair Red Carriers, and pair Black Tumblers, for Fowls or Eggs.

C. KING, JR., Plainville, Mass., has one pair Blue pied Pouters, one Dun Carrier Hen, one Smooth-billed Black Fan Hen, one Yellow Jacobin Cock, pearl wren for Short-face Tumbler Cocks, yellow, red, and silver.

E. C. PHILLIPS, Lombard, Ills., will exchange Light Brahma Hens, Williams' stock, for B. B. R. O. Bantam Pullets, Black Bantams, S. S. Hamburg Cockerel, Fancy Pigeons, or offers. Only those having high-class birds need answer.

H. J. SMITH, Friendship, N. Y., will exchange a pair of Fowls and 1 trio of Chickens. Send to **CHAS. F. FIRST**, W. C. B. Polish Pullets. Must be first-class birds, with large white crests. Write.

JAMES ROBERTSON, care of Rev. G. C. Athole, Station "M," New York, will exchange 24 pieces of choice music, embracing Mazurkas, Gallups, and Polkas, which cost \$3.00; new, saved, or a little worn for a trio of any breed of Fowls, or offers in Eggs. No postals desired.

GEO. E. BRYANT, Baldwinville, Mass., has for exchange one Wire Revolving Flower Stand, cost \$12.00, for Fancy Poultry, or offers.

J. B. RAY, Box 279, New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., will exchange Setter Black Pup, 3 months old, out of a pair of Blue Line Dog, and a field trial bird, for B. B. Game Chick.

HAPLEGROVE YARDS, Sullivan, Ohio, has for exchange 1 Slave Hen Turkey 2 Pekin Ducks, 1 Toulouse Gander, 1 Narraganset Gobbler, 2 P. C. Cockerels, 1 White Hamburg Cockerel, Sebright Bantams, Black Cochin Pullets, Ferrets, or offers. Write quick.

A. A. STILLMAN, Westery, R. I., will exchange one pure blooded Buff Cochin Cockerel, weight 10 pounds, for Black Cochin Cockerel; must be No. 1. Also S. S. Hamburgs, for Leghorns. Postal cards always accepted.

W. W. DEWEES, Street Road, Chester Co., Pa., will exchange Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn Eggs, for a Singing Parrot, or a pair of Canaries, male and female, Concord Grape vines from reliable parties, and miscellaneous Books, or (no novels). Eggs from good stock carefully packed.

C. R. HODGE, City Treasury, Cleveland, Ohio, will exchange 1 pair Blue Antweps (Van Orsdtal), 1 pair White Fans, 1 pair Swiss and Red-winged Turbit Cocks, for Black-wing Turbit Cocks, Red, Dun, or Blue Trumpeter Hen; also 1 pair A 1 Blue Owls, for Owls of other colors.

E. A. LWTAN, Keene, N. H., has 1 pair Chick, 1 pair White Polish, 1 pair White and Black (Cock), scales 91, Pullet 94; 1 trio Blue Pie Game Chick, 1 pair Aylesbury Ducks, for P. Rocks, B. Cochin Cockerel, or offers. Postals answered.

H. K. WELSH, York, Pa., has for sale or exchange 1 fine Double-barreled Breech-loading Shot Gun (new), including 80 shells and fixtures, for loading same (No. 12 bore, weighs 74 lb.), valued at \$100. Will take part in good stock of Pigeons, or Game Bantams, and part cash. Any person in need of a good Gun will do well to correspond.

T. A. BECKMAN, South Branch, N. J., wants A. 1 Horse Clippers, 1 trio Aylesburies, 1 trio W. C. Black Polish, and 1 or 2 pairs strictly first-class Fancy Pigeons, in exchange for Eggs of No. 1 W. Leghorns, (J. B. Smith's and Bicknell's stock). Give full description of particulars.

JOS. R. MCMASTER, Sewickley, Pa., will exchange the following kinds of Berry Plants, for Fancy Pigeons, or Ferrets: Raspberries, (Mammoth Cluster, and Brandy vines); Strawberries, (Colonel Cheney, Wilson's Albany, and Green Prolific).

ISAAC S. SHADE, Tuppercove, Pa., will exchange 200 White and Blue Pouter Hens, 1 World, and Bulletin, 40 Guinea Pigeons, 1 Fancy Pigeon, for large Pocket Compass, Telescope, 2 Bushel Bags, or whatever that will not cost. Make offers.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty cents per line for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

I. N. DODGE, 110 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., wants a brace of pure bred Huges. Must be such as described by Stonehenge, and have a good reliable pedigree. For such he will pay a good price.

H. C. PARROTT, Kingston, N. C., wants a pair of Red Pouters, pair White Pouters, pair Crested White Fantails, pair Crested Blue Fantails, two pairs Tumblers, any color except black. They must be properly mated, and must be cheap.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Philadelphia, Pa. wants pedigree Scotch (Colley) Shepherd Pups and Dogs. State color, marks, weight, and length of hair.

WM. HARROLD, Key Box 47, Americas, Ga., wants to hear from any Georgia fancier who has Leghorns, Blue, or African Bantams, Leghorns, Black Polish, and Ducks.

G. O. BROWN, Brooklandville, Md., wants one No. 1 Brown Leghorns, Cock and 6 Pullets or Hens. Price must be reasonable, and sent on approval. Correspondence invited.

W. S. KEMP, Bayton, O., wants 1 Star Hen, 1 White Barb Cockerel, 1 Red Mottled Tumbler Cocker, Song Birds. See exchange.

H. C. MILLER, Fairplay, Wash. Co., Md., wants 1 pair each of Houdan, Light Brahma, and Sebright Bantams. Write at once. No fancy prices.

W. J. READ, Butterfield House, Utica, N. Y., wants a brood of Wood Ducks, yearlings.

W. G. TRACY, Towanda, Pa., wants Price Lists of Baskets for shipping eggs for hatching; also Price Lists and description of Incubators.

E. D. WITHERS, Ogdensburg, N. Y., wants a Black Fan Cockerel, smooth head, and not less than 32 or more than 38 lbs. Must be solid black, and of a good perfect bird. It willing to pay a good price.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE wants copies of Nos. 1 and 47, Vol. 3, Fanciers' Journal.

SALES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, offering and describing articles of a single lot for sale will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged. Eggs: No advertisements of breeding material to be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

C. E. PERRY, Wollastow, Mass., will sell Dark Brahma Eggs from his imported stock, \$6 per 13.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., has a few S. S. Polish, for sale. Premium stock.

A. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Windsor, Conn., will sell Eggs from his premium stock of American Dominiques, at \$2.00 per sitting.

J. M. NIXON, 1697 Broadway, N. Y., has for sale a few genuine Kanaka Ducks, imported stock, don't require water; don't quack.

S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y., has a few fine Light Brahms Cockerels from Duke of York stock. Choice birds.

THOMAS PARKER, Johnstown, N. Y., has for sale 5 Hens and 1 Cock, Rose-comb Dominiques, Bicknell and Lockwood strain—very fine birds.

JOHN BRAY, No. 8, Weybosset St., Providence, R. I., has for sale or exchange, a Show Cage for Pigeons, with a capacity for ten pairs. The cage is of an improved pattern, and will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Fancy Pigeons. None but the best birds wanted.

C. E. PERRY, Wollastow, Mass., has a few eggs from the Dark Brahma Cockerels from his stock, imported from Lewis Wright, England. Price, \$1.00 each.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., has a variety of Fancy Pigeons for sale. Prices reasonable.

S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y., has for sale two pairs B. R. Red Games. Price, \$4.00 and \$6.00, or both pair for \$1.00. Speak quick or sold.

CHAS. E. PERRY, Wollastow, Mass., has a very choice lot of Light Brahma Pullets, for sale. Must close them out to make room for breeding pens. A great bargain if applied for soon.

WILLIAM CALL, JR., Haverstraw, N. Y., has for sale one Dominique Leghorn Cockerel and 4 Pullets, evenly marked, yellow legs, large combs, white earlobes. Will warrant them to first-class. Price, \$3.00 apiece, or \$12.00 for the lot. All correspondence answered.

FOR SALE—One trio of nicely marked S. S. Hamburg Chicks, and one Hen. Price for the four, \$5.00—\$1.50 each. Write before you order, to **E. R. EMERY**, New Ipswich, N. H.

GEO. L. STILLMAN, Westery, R. I., offers for sale 12 S. S. Hamburg Pullets; also the pair which took 1st at New London, 1st at Kingston, and 2d at Providence. Who speaks first?

FOR SALE CHEAP—Light Brahms, cross of Plaited and Crossbill strain, 5 Pouter and 1 Hen. **BENJ. H. LEE**, New London, Conn.

E. A. OILLEY, Fairfield, Me., has for sale a few extra pairs of Light Brahma Chick pedigree stock, price \$3.00 to \$15.00 a pair. Order now, and get your money's worth.

CHAS. E. PERRY, Wollastow, Mass., has choice Partridge Cochins, for sale cheap, to make room for breeding pens.

FOR SALE—Two nice P. Rock Cockerels, weight 61 and 9 lbs., are nice colored birds, and good for breeding purposes. Price \$2.00 each. Write before you order, to **E. R. EMERY**, New Ipswich, N. H.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., has one 1st premium pair Black Cochins for sale, purchased of Philander Williams; price, \$10.00. This pair of birds is very cheap.

J. H. PHELPS, Coventry, N. Y., offers five Buff Cochin Pullets (Todd & Varney strain), at a low price, or will exchange for Plymouth Rocks, or Drake or Upland strain.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Philadelphia, Pa., offers for sale a very handsome, nicely-bred Black and Tan variety, Pups, 5 months old, weight 14 lbs., Bant 3 1/2 lbs., Bant 4 1/2 lbs., remarkably active and intelligent; price, \$16.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., has one splendid pair of Yellow Wing Turbits, for sale; price, \$7.00. Have been awarded several 1st premiums on this pair at exhibitions the past winter.

DR. O. W. BROWNBACK, Pendleton, Ind. Red Pile Game.

CHAS. B. PECK, Batavia, N. Y., will sell eggs from my Pit Stock (Blues and other colors), \$2.00 per 13.

J. C. DEUMBE, Cor. Fulton and Bridge Sts., Cleveland, O., has a few pairs Starlings for sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per 13, from a quartet of choice Light Brahmas—nice variety, low pen combs, compact build, and warranted to give good results.

J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H. Having purchased V. C. Gilman's entire stock of Pea Comb Partridge Cochins, offers a few for sale at reasonable prices.

E. W. FOX, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale one pair White Leghorns, good breeding birds; price, \$3.50. Must be sold for want of room.

C. O. RUSSELL, Hartfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., will sell 8 Houdan Hens, 1 Pullet and 1 Cockerel, all good, for \$5.00.

M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del., offers Brown Leghorn Eggs, from his celebrated strain; price \$5.00 per sitting of 13. No Fowls for sale at any price.

J. C. DEUMBE, Cor. Fulton and Bridge Sts., Cleveland, O., has a few pairs Shields for sale.

SEND 25 CTS., for one of my hardened Steel Patches, for marking Chickens, two sizes, 40 cts. a pair, sent post-paid. W. G. SCRIBNER, Box 769, Fitchburg, Mass.

JOHN E. SCHULZ, 150 South Water St., Lancaster City, Pa., has a No. 1, wall-brake, liver color Setter Dog, age two years, as an all day dog, never flushes any birds, stands as solid as a rock, beautiful build, as fine a Setter Dog as there is in the country, weight over 60 lbs. Want part cash, balance in Fowls, &c. Speak quick.

MALTESE ANGORA CATS, With fur, (not hair), 3 to 5½ inches long, nice hunters, and very attractive as pets. Price, \$5.00 each. GEO. S. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N. H.

FOR SALE.

A few very good Brown Leghorn Cockerels, have won 7 first, 2 second, and 5 specials this winter from 14 entries. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 25.

W. G. SCRIBNER, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE.

One pair White Leghorns, which will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Whoever wants above, will get a bargain. Address, L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A Stuffed Pea Comb, in full bright plumage, neatly stuffed and elegantly mounted. Warranted to be in a good state of preservation. Price, \$10.00.

A. M. V. N. DEFOREEST, Box 123, Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Five Pointer Dog Pups, 6 weeks old, out of a full liver Sult, imported stock, and a full Black Spanish Pointer double nose, owned now by Rev. Elliot of McEwensville, Pa. For further particulars, address, CHAS. O. MEXELL, Milton, Pa.

Will sell the old Sult after the Pups are away.

FOR SALE.—A cross between St. Bernard and Newfoundland Dog, trained for poultry, farm, sled, to harness and bit. A first class watch-dog, weighs 100 pounds, is three years old. Price \$25. LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

WHITE-CRESTED WHITE POLISH.

I offer for sale one very fine pair of White-crested White Polish, on which I have taken six 1st premiums the past winter, the best pair I have ever seen. Price \$15.00.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

YOUNG BRONZE GOBBLETS.

From 1st premium stock, very nice in color, and will make first-class breeders, hatched rather late; weight from 13 to 23 lbs. Price \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.

GEO. S. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N. H.

A. C. BELTZEL, 2632 Standard St., St. Louis, Mo., will sell a self-inking printing press, type, type case, composing stick, leads, galleys, spaces, tweezers, cuts, electrolytes, ink, cards, card cases, &c. Cost over \$50, almost new; will sell for \$30.

H. J. SMITH, Friendship, N. Y., has for sale 1 trio of Buff Cochins (C. N. Brown's stock), good birds; price, \$25.00; or will exchange for Golden S. Hamburg Pullets, (Onley stock).

J. S. HOFFMAN, Williamsport, Pa., can furnish Eggs from large and finely marked Lt. Brahma Hens, mated to 1st premium Cock, at \$3.00 per dozen. Write where you saw this.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS has three pair L. B. Chickens, large, well marked, from Williams' Cock and Pitkin Hen, for sale at a low price considering the quality of the stock.

GEO. E. PETERSON, So. Abington, Mass., has Eggs from first-class Plymouth Rocks, at \$2.00 per sitting.

F. M. LOVE, Fitchburg, Mass., will sell a limited number of sittings from any pen of L. Brahmas, (Fitch), which consists of fine large Pullets, mated with a two year old Cock, at \$2.50 per sitting. If they do not hatch satisfactorily, will duplicate the order free gratis.

W. H. RATHBONE, Uncasville, New London Co., Conn., will sell, cheap for cash, his entire stock of White Leghorns (20 in all), Smith and Pitkin stock. This is a rare chance for some fancier to obtain choice birds.

PECK & HENSHAW, Box 702 Batavia, N. Y., will sell Red Pyle Game Bantams, hatched from eggs imported from Henry Beldon. Eggs from our best birds, \$4.00 per 13. Reference, E. S. Ougley, Esq., Worcester, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

A specialty of Felch, Todd, Williams, and Merry Strains. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting, two sittings \$3.00. Send along your orders to

G. T. HOLLINGWORTH, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Dickie and Drake strain—good birds—\$3.00 apiece.

Address F. L. UNDERHILL,

Croton Landing, N. Y.

J. S. HOFFMAN, Williamsport, Pa., can furnish Eggs from first-class Golden Sebright Bantams, at \$2.00 per 15. Write where you saw this.

L. A. HAYS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs for hatching, from the most celebrated strains in the country. Any person sending me \$3.00 will receive 1 sitting of 13 Eggs, and the Fanciers' Journal for 1 year. Warranted true to name.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, (pure Felch stock), FOR SALE. A few choice birds of my own raising, at \$5.00 each.

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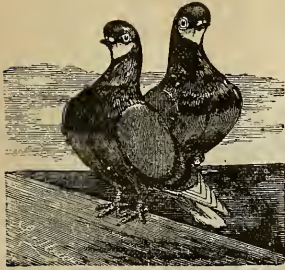
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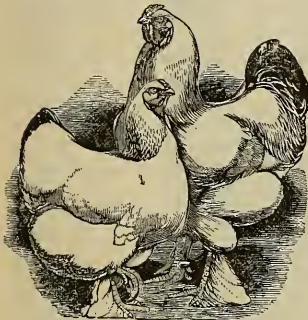
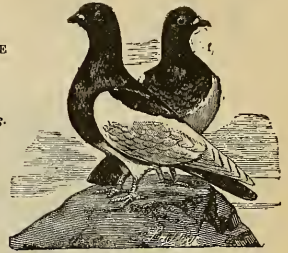
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a single full line to each breeder—thus:

GEO. W. SMITH, Black-red and Duck-wing Games,
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I have shipped to Mr. D. Jones of Tecumseh, Mich. a fine pair of my imported "Wright" Dark Brahmas, for which I received \$125. The cock and 3d premium at Boston, and 3d combination premium for best cock or cockerel, also the Hen won 2d premium. In addition he has purchased a Cockerel and Pullet from the above stock.

CHARLES E. PERRY, Wollaston, Mass.

AMERICAN POULTRY FANCIERS' AND BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

The undersigned propose issuing a Poultry Fanciers' and Breeders' Directory on or about the first of May, 1877, and in order that the same shall be as correct and reliable as possible, it is desired that all fanciers and breeders of Poultry, Pigeons, and Pet Stock throughout the United States and Canada will forward their names for insertion (for which no charge is made) at their earliest convenience. To those who do an extended business, and wish to send circulars or postal cards through the mails, the Directory will be of great benefit.

A few pages of the book will be reserved for advertisements, at prices within the reach of all, and as the Directory will be kept for reference the advantage of having a card inserted will be seen at once.

Fanciers and Breeders subscribing to the Directory before it is printed will have their names inserted in enlarged type in the Directory, with the variety of stock they raise, for fifty cents (which entitles them to a book).

Price of book, 50 cents.

Send for circular.

Cash must accompany all orders. Send by Postal Order or Registered Letter.

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JOHN ARCHIBALD, Cambridgeport, Mass.

EXCHANGES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing and offering "for Exchange only" will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

"Wanted," "To exchange for Cash," or "Greenbacks," "Wanted," "Purchase," or "Wanted, an Offer," etc., cannot under any circumstance be admitted to the Exchange or Want column.

Enclose stamp for reply" will not be allowed. Each and every advertisement must be written on a separate slip of paper, and on one side only.

No Exchange will be inserted unless accompanied with 25 cents.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange a Ladies Broche Long Shawl, never been worn, for 3 tris good Plymouth Rocks, one year old.

J. H. GODDARD, Newport, R. I., will exchange a Smith & Wesson five-shooter, 32 calibre Revolver, in case complete, for a trio of Golden-Fenced Hamburgs, or fowls.

S. P. WHARTON, Spruce Hill, Juniata Co., Pa., will exchange Sporting Rifle; 75 bore, muzzle-loading, 20 pieces, nice incurring, curled maple stock, long fancy patch box, cost \$20, made by Loudenslager, to exchange for a good Portable Forge.

E. L. COLLOM, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange 1 Single Breech-loading Shot Gun, Crimper, 9 Brass Shells, and Belt holding 36 Cartridges, (all in good condition, having been in use one season), for Fancy Pigeons, (Dumplings and Fantails excepted).

J. S. RUTTER, Newcastle, Pa., will exchange one Seven-Shot Nickel-plate Revolver, cost \$5, and one hundred yards Braid Fishing Line, cost \$4.50, for a trio of Brown Leghorns—first-class stock only wanted. Send full description quick.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., will exchange a Magic Laster (\$20), Grafted Incubator (\$10), and choice Chrons, 24890, (\$5.00 each), for Fowls or Eggs, or fowls. Send for small photos of Chrons.

H. H. THESDY, Lida, Pa., will exchange D. Brahma, Houdan, or B. Leghorn Eggs, for L. Brahma, P. or American Dominique Eggs.

P. M. HALL, Mantua Sta, Portage Co., O., will exchange one trio of Light Brahms, Reed and Felch strain, for a trio Good Houdans, or W. C. B. Polands.

H. W. HALE, Box 95, Ridgewood, N. J., wants a good Rifle or Shot Gun. Will give in exchange choice Greenhouse Plants, Grapevines, or Nursery Stock of any kind.

S. S. REVNOLDS, Carlinville, Ill., has one good pair of Canary Birds, and one Brown Leghorn Cockerel, to exchange for White Fantail Pigeons or Maltese Kittens, or fowls. Postals answered.

R. D. BAKER, 56 Mich. Grand Ave. Detroit, Mich., I exchange a Bull Terrier, weighs 30 lbs., a good rat and watch dog. Wants Houdan, B. Leghorns, or P. Rocks, Eggs, or Fowls.

J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J., will exchange either a Day Incubator, holding 240 Eggs, or a Halsted (Centennial), holding 120 Eggs, for a No. 10 Double Breech-loading Shot Gun—Remington preferred.

J. G. MCKEEN, Peterboro, N. H., will exchange Snowflake-Alpha, and Ruby Potatoes, P. C. Cockerel, B. B. R. G. Bantam Cock, E. Hat Cornet, for Silver Grey and Belgian Hare Rabbits, Poultry and Pigeon Books, or Pigeons. Stock good.

THOS. S. WEIDENHAUER, Milton, Pa., will exchange the following: 1 pair Quaker 2, 2 pair Fantails, 1 pair Bald head Tumblers, 1 Black Egg Game Cock, for 1 Bun Carrier Cock, 1 Black Fantail Cock, or fowls.

J. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will exchange 4 bushels Chestnuts for White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, and Light Brahms Fowls, or fowls in anything.

JOS. R. MCMASTER, Sewickly, Pa., will exchange a \$15 Lawn Mower (Arboret), for a pair of good Blue Fantail Pigeons; also two good Silver-Spangled Hamburg Eggs, for a good Pekin Duck, or B. B. R. Game Bantams, or fowls.

W. F. MUEHRE, Basking Ridge, N. J., will exchange an imported Dachshund Bitch, an extra good Rabbit Dog, for only good Plymouth Rocks and B. B. R. Game Bantams.

G. H. ANDERSON, Clifton, N. J., will exchange one Cock and Twelve Hens and Pullets, White Leghorns, and one Cockerel and seven Pullets, Brown Leghorns, all extra high-bred stock, for Light Brahma or Plymouth Rock Hens and Pullets. Nothing but pure-bred choice stock wanted.

I. B. BENNETT, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., will exchange a thoroughbred English Beagle open Shut, 7 months old, for Plymouth Rock or Cockerin Chickens, or sell for \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale or trade.

H. K. OSBORN, Cambridgeport, Mass., will exchange first-class Blue Ows for Fancy Pigeons; also White Fantails, for Blue or Yellow Fans.

DR. J. THOS. BUSSEY, Emmittsburg, Md., will exchange 13 P. Cock Pullets and 2 Cockerels, 1 D. Brahma Cockerel, 1 American Dominique Cockerel, and 6 Brown Leghorn Pullets, for L. Brahms and White Leghorns (Cocks and Pullets), or fowls.

H. F. ANDREWS, Strasburg, Pa., will exchange Fancy Pigeons for Golden or Silver Sebright Bantams, or Golden Hamburg Hens. Nons but good birds wanted, and the same will be given in exchange.

PHELPS, the Druggist, Seranton, Pa., will exchange anything in the line of Poultry supplies, Granulated Bone Meal, Crushed Oyster Shell, Ground Coccaeni Meat, Imperial Egg Food, Best Insect Powder, and German Rump Pills, for first-class Dominique Leghorns. Send for price list.

ALBERT J. YEAGER, Allentown, Pa., will exchange one pair Black Carrier, one pair Black Mottled Inside Tumblers, and one Solid White-booted Jacobin Cock, for other variety of Fancy Pigeons—Solid Turbits preferred.

JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, Ill., will exchange 6 Drake's Horse Hay Forks (all new), for thoroughbred stock, Cattle, Sheep, or Swine preferred, or any article useful to a farmer. Make your offers.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., will exchange Eggs for hatching, at \$2.00 per dozen, for Cosh. No better stock can be found.

JOHN H. BEAN, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa., will exchange 1 pair of Red Swallows for a pair of Blue Swallows, and one White Frontier Cock for a Blue-winged Turbit Hen.

N. SCULL, Winslow, N. J., wishes to exchange B. Leghorn Fowls for P. Rock, P. Cockerin, or Silver Gray Borkings, or exchange Eggs for the same. Nothing but good birds wanted, for mine are such.

E. H. EVANS, Fairfield, Me., offers 1 plated Five-shot Revolver, Eagle No. 2, new, for Brown Leghorns. Speak quick.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., will exchange Eggs to hatch, from his best premium Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, at \$2.00 per dozen, for a good Watch, value from \$4 to \$20—Waltham preferred.

G. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, has a small Poultry Farm for a very little money, on the old Colony Railroad, in a pleasant town 25 miles south of Boston. A snug farm of 12 acres, 40 cords of wood standing, 1 cow, one pig, 38 pear, apple and peach trees, 200 raspberry and blackberry vines, grapes and currants; cozy cottage of 6 rooms; stable 20x16; shed, and three excellent barns. One thousand fowls can profitably be kept here. Price only \$700—\$550 cash, balance \$20 a year at 6 per cent. interest. Perfect title—healthy location—everything all right. This (number 894 on page 94), and over 1000 other country estates, including 27 poultry farms, fully described in Country Homes, a book of 120 pages, illustrated—mailed for three 3-cent stamps, (none mailed free), or obtained free at New England Farm Agency, 24 Tremont Row, Boston.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Stafford, Conn., will exchange 1 pair B. B. R. G. Bantam Fowls, 1 pair Silver-winged Red-barred Turbita, 1 pair Mottled Trumpeters, 1 Red Pied Pouter for Cock, imported Scotch, 1 pair Turtil or King Doves.

G. J. BAKER, Tomsfiger, Ont., Canada, will exchange a specimen of Amelgony about a foot square, with over 300 points to it; also a Stereoscopic View Box, with about 50 views, for fowls.

GEORGE A. COLONY, Fitchburg, Mass., has for exchange one pair of imported B. B. R. Games, three B. B. R. Game Pullets, very nice; one pair of B. B. R. Game Fowls, for Double-barrel Breech-loading Shot Gun, any Pigeons, or fowls.

E. L. KEMBALL, Rochester, N. H., will exchange 2 pairs White Fans, pair Blue Baldheads, with over 300 points to it; also a Stereoscopic View Box, with about 50 views, for fowls.

GEORGE A. COLONY, Fitchburg, Mass., has for exchange one pair of imported B. B. R. Games, three B. B. R. Game Pullets, very nice; one pair of B. B. R. Game Fowls, for Double-barrel Breech-loading Shot Gun, any Pigeons, or fowls.

E. L. KEMBALL, Rochester, N. H., will exchange 2 pairs White Fans, pair Blue Baldheads, with over 300 points to it; also a Stereoscopic View Box, with about 50 views, for fowls.

E. G. FLANDERS, Manchester, N. H., has to exchange 2 pairs White Fans, pair Blue Baldheads, pair Black Tumblers, odd birds, Black Baldhead Cock, Red Tumbler Cock, Yellow Tumbler Hen, for Pocket Rifle, good Revolver, Brown Leghorns, or fowls.

J. W. CHASE, Plymouth, Mass., will exchange Partridge Cochin Pullets, first-class birds, for Bronze Turkeys; also White China Geese, for Sebright Cochins, White-Crested White Pouter, or fowls.

E. S. WHEATLEY, Girard Manor, Schuylkill Co., Pa., will exchange Yellow-winged Turbit Hen, Young Black Carrier Cock, Blue Black Sallow Cock, Red-Pied Pouter Hen, and White Fans, for Yellow-winged Turbit Cock, Young Black Carrier Hen, Blue-Black Sallow Hen, Red Pied Pouter, or fowls.

G. E. BACON, Riverside Station, Conn., will exchange 12 Brown and White Hens and Pullets (good ones), for any Cock and 3 Plymouth Rock Pullets. Want good stock.

SAMUEL COURTS, 270 South Meriden St., Indianapolis, Ind., will exchange No. 1 Parrot Creeper, for Light Brahmas, Black Red Game Bantams, or offers; also a high stationed Black Red Game Stag, for a Hen or Pullet of same breed.

F. M. LOWE, Fitchburg, Mass., will exchange two very desirable breeding pens; 1st, L. Brahmas, 4 Pullets and a Cock (Eggs), \$25; 2d, P. Rocks, 3 Eggs, Hen, and a Cock (Eggs), \$20, both for a good Breach-loading Double-barrel Shot Gun, or either pen for a fine Muzzle-loader Double Shot Gun. Full particulars given.

C. L. MAST, Lakeport, Cal., will exchange Vol. 1, complete American Sportsman, published at West Meriden, Conn., Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, Vol. 2, Nos. 1 each Vols. 3 and 4, for Cooper's Work on Game Birds, or what offers.

W. H. & B. F. BOGART, Hackensack, N. J., will exchange for any breed of pure bred Poultry for exhibition, one Sharp's Breach Loading Rifle.

J. R. SCHUYLER, Bloomsburg, Pa., will exchange a fine White Cockerel for White Pile Games or White Leghorns. Must be good birds, as I offer the same.

JNO. H. WAITE, Baldwinville, Mass., has for exchange one new Gambell's Washing Machine, manufactured in Concord, N. H., cost \$120.00. Will exchange for Bronze Turkeys, or offers.

FRED J. DAVIS, 16 Cypress St., Rochester, N. Y., will exchange one Bracket Saw, nearly new (foot power), for a pair of Fancy Pigeons, worth \$6.

C. P. IVES, West Meriden, Conn., will exchange the Golden Sibriant Bantam Cock, that took first and specials at Bristol in '75, and 1st and specials at Meriden in '77—the highest award, percent for White Pile Games or White Leghorns. Must be good birds, as I offer for a pair of B. E. R. G. Bantams, or three Silver Ducking Game Bantam Pullets, or offers.

H. DURAND, Jacksonville, Randolph Co., Mo., will exchange on Poland China Female Pig, 3 months old, full blood, and extra fine for breeding, for Fancy Pigeons and Poultry. Must be good stock, as mine is, State offers, and save time.

F. G. PATTERSON, Portland, Me., will exchange Guinea Pigs, or a handsome male Couch Pup, 5 weeks old, for a Mooking Bird, a first-class Partridge Dog, or offers. No pigeons or poultry wanted.

DR. B. F. BEARDSLEY, Binghamton, N. Y., has a Microscopic, very bright stand, cost \$85.00, in a good black walnut case. Will exchange for offers; having another, has no use for this one.

CHAS. BECKER, 98 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., will exchange Short-faced Tumblers for Antweps.

JNO. H. WAITE, Baldwinville, Mass., will exchange one handsome St. Bernard Pup, 11 months old, belongs to short-haired breed, of a rich brown color, is an excellent dog. His mother was imported, and his father a pure-blooded St. Bernard Dog. Will exchange for young Jersey Bull or offers.

GEO. E. PETERSON, So. Abington, Mass., will exchange Eggs from first-class Plymouth Rocks, for Pekin Ducks' Eggs, Canary Birds, Flying Antweps, Bocks, or offers. Postal cards answered.

JOHN HOGAN, Newton, N. J., will exchange Eggs of Irish Gray Games, for Eggs of Hamburgs, Lt. or Dark Brahmas, Spanish, or Polands.

G. A. WIDNER, Rochester, N. Y., will exchange one pair Lop-eared Rabbits, one pair Prairie Dogs, for Muskal Box, new Watch, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Small Vise, or Carpenter's Tools.

HOIACE P. SINCLAIR, 250 Prospect St., Cleveland, O., has a No. 1 Blue Owl Hen for equally good Cock; 2 No. 1 Hens for 1 pair of solid colored Owls or Turbits. Speak quick, or otherwise exchange.

J. M. SKILES, JR., Allegheny City, Pa., has 1 pair Blue Crested, 1st premium at Pittsburg; 2 pairs of Black Mottle Tumblers, 1st and 2d at Pittsburg; 1 pair Archangels, 1st; 1 pair of Blue Magpies, 2d; 1 Black-Cap Gun Cock, 2 Black Quaker Cocks, 1 Blue Tumbler Cock, 1 Yellow Magpie Cock, 1 Blue Chockered Fan Cock, 1 pair Black Mottle Trumpeters, 1 Solid Dun Turbit Cock, 1 Black-wing Turbit Cock, 1 Yellow-wing Turbit Hen, for Solid Wing and Tail Turbits, and Owls of all colors.

G. C. LEONARD, Elmira, N. Y., has to exchange for offers, one of Chas. W. Backer's Ice Cream Freezers, with fly wheel, holds twenty-five quarts, cost thirty dollars, nearly new, value twenty dollars; also another without fly wheel, holds fifteen quarts, cost twenty dollars, value ten dollars, nearly new.

O. S. KEENE, Box 16 Auburn, Me., will exchange White Guinea Pigs (Brussett's stock), first-class, for a trio White Pyle Bantams, Ginger Red, or Brown Red, or Silver Duckwing Bantams, or offers of first-class Bantams, or Eggs. Make offers at once. Write for description.

F. B. CHAMBERLAIN, 42 Reynolds St., Rochester, N. Y., will exchange Jug Printing, one pair Pile Games, Partridge and Bull Cochin Pullets, Hair-bred Angora Rabbits, and a Musket, for Black Game or Black African Bantams, Pile Bantams, or offers.

HORACE P. SINCLAIR, 250 Prospect St., Cleveland, O., has a Fancy Squirrel House that cost \$5.50, for a good B. G. Game Bantam Cock, Trumpeter Hens, or Fan Cocks, or offers. Time is money. See other exchange.

M. H. PENDLETON, Cuckoo, Va., will exchange 1 large Sucky Topaz, 6 Moss Agate Pebbles, 1 Opera Glass, 1 Mooreham's Cigar-Holder (cost \$20), 1 Lihen marker, with C Alphabets Type, Gold Pen and Holder, for Printing Press and Types.

O. S. KEENE, Box 16, Auburn, Me., will exchange one pair English Rabbits, in kind; 3 doz. Stereoscope Views, worth \$9.00; one pair Angoras, 3 months old; the lot for two sitings of Eggs, or pair of Eggs, or other offers. Black Rock Comb Bantams and Pekin Duck Eggs, to exchange for Bantams or Eggs.

JOS. R. MASTEEH, Sewickley, Pa., will exchange about 2,500 Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Plants, for Live Stock of any kind, except dogs.

A. C. HARTE, Box 715, Omaha, Neb., will exchange loudans, White or Black Fantails, Yellow and Black Jacobins, White and Red Pointers, Black Tumblers, for Owls, Swallows, Nuns, Hail or Beard Tumblers, Magpies, Priests, or W. Leghorns. All birds must be first-class, as mine are.

O. S. KEENE, Box 16, Auburn, Me., will exchange one pair White Angora Rabbits, with a litter of young, for one pair Yellow Duckwing Bantams, or pair Ginger Red or Red Pyle Bantams, or Eggs. No. 1 stock only wanted.

DR. B. F. BEARDSLEY, Binghamton, N. Y., will exchange Copper Tens, each date from 1794 to 1857 (except 1799 and 1815), for offers.

E. B. HARTWELL, 305 Third Ave., Louisville, Ky., will exchange Scotch Terrier Pups, for Dark Brahma Cuck and Hens, or Yellow Duckwing Hens. Must be first-class, as the pups are out of extra fine stock.

WEATHERLEY, Druggist, cor. Huntington and Coral St., Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange 6 pairs of thoroughbred Antwerp Carriers. These birds are bred from the best Antweps I could procure, imported birds from Mr. E. J. Eyler, of Brussels. The cocks of 2 pair I imported had flown from the south of France to Brussels, a distance of 480 miles. I consider them equal to any in this country. The young are 4 months old, and are ready for breeding, and in pairs not related. Stock the same as I used in the balloon ascensions at the Centennial Grounds. I value them at \$6.00 a pair.

FRANK BAKER, Farnham, Canada, will exchange one Angora Buck and two Albino Doe Rabbits, for 1 trio A No. 1 B. R. or Silver Duckwing Game Bantams. State age and weight. Who speaks first.

C. F. VAN BUSHKIRK, Troy, Kansas, has 2 splendid White Cochin Cocks and 2 Hens, worth \$25.00, 1 set Double Buggy Harness, 1 Buffalo Robe, 1 pair Earl Derby Games, fine, for Black Cochin Hens or Fullals. Must be good large birds.

LOCK BOX 915, Keene, N. H., will exchange Silver Sibriant Cockerel for Dark Brahma Eggs from standard stock, or offers.

P. H. HORNE, Stoneham, Mass., will exchange first-class Brown Leghorns, white ear-lobes, and one pair, for B. E. R. Game Bantams, or offers. Make offers of anything you have to dispose of, for I must reduce my stock.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., will give the following fine birds, one pair Blue Antweps, one pair Archangels, one pair Red-capped Magpies, and one Yellow-winged Turbit Cock, for one mated pair of Solid Black Fans, of good style and well spread tails.

ROOM 11, Hurlbur Cork, Hartford, will exchange "A New Way to Win a Fortune," "A Double Fortune," "How to Win Was Won," "Ismael" or "In the Depths," "Self Raised, or Out of the Depths," "Hester Howard's Temptation,"—all new—for Otway's Master of Botany, Works upon Natural Science, Standard Poets, or offers.

ISRAEL FESSLER, Rebersburgh, Berks Co., Pa., will exchange two pairs of Black Carriers, one pair White Fans, one pair Short-faced Mottle Tumblers, for S. S. Hamburgs. Must be good stock, as mine are.

H. NESSITT, Kingston, Pa., has for exchange White Leghorn Fowls, and 2 S. S. Hamburg Pullets, for S. S. Fellics, S. G. Dorkings, or Creve Cours.

P. O. BOX 120, New Ipswich, N. H., offers a good Brown Leghorn Cockerel, from premium strain, in exchange for a Watch in good running order. Send description of Watch immediately, if you wish to exchange to advantage.

FRANK J. PROZELLER, 471 Clinton St., Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange one Silver Bird, one Black Priest Hen, finely marked, and one Black Carrier Cock, for a D. Brahma Cockerel, or trio Pekin Ducks, or offers.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Box 233, Tamsqua, Pa., will exchange 3 good Parrot Cages, 2 Fancy Pigeon Exhibition Coops, six apartments in each coop, 1 American Quilling Machine, 1 pair D. W. G. Bantams, 1 new Remington's shooter, 32 caliber, a large case containing 108 Homeopathic Medicines, for S. P. Hamburgs, Black Cochins, Black African Bantams, or offers.

AUSTIN VASS, Newton, N. J., will exchange a Pointer Dog and Hitch, 2 months old, for a Breach-loading Shot Gun, or Scotch Greyhound, or offers in Eggs of Hamburg, S. Polish, B. Games, W. Leghorns, Houdans, B. Cochins.

N. RENK, Sun Prairie, Wis., will exchange the following Hens for Cocks of same stock: Red and Yellow-capped Magpies, Red, Yellow, and Black Swallows, White Pointer, Short-faced Tumbler, Red Nun, Red Priests; also Red and Yellow-winged Turbit Cocks for hens of same color.

JAMES M. LAMRING, Parkers Landing, Pa., will exchange one pair of White and Black Hamburg Cockerels, for any of the old time Poultry Books, in good order. Send P. O. card, stating what you have, and price.

BOX 28, Mansfield Valley, Allegheny Co., Pa., will exchange Light Brahma Pullets, first-class breeding stock, for good Revolver, small size.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will exchange exhibition coops, 3 coops, 3 apartments in each, 2 double coops and 4 single coops, well built, can take apart and folded, put together with screws. Make offers.

D. C. ROBINS, Litz, Pa., will exchange a nice pair of Cocks, for either W. or B. Leghorns, or offers. Speak quick.

C. A. CHANDLER, Druggist, Keene, N. H., will exchange Plymouth Rock Eggs for sitting from choice fowls, Britton's strain, for a few pairs of Fancy Pigeons.

F. D. BAILEY, St. Clairsville, Ohio, will exchange 1 White Cochin Cock, and 5 Hens, Cock and 1 Hen '75 hatch, Todd strain, standard birds, have taken two first premiums, for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, bound. Must be in good condition.

N. S. CORNWELL, Northampton, Mass., would like to exchange Eggs from W. F. B. Spanish, for two 1st, 2d, and 3d premiums at Northampton, for Eggs of Houdans or S. S. Hamburgs that are equally as good.

JAMES M. LAMRING, Parkers Landing, Pa., will exchange his Circular for your address. Send it to him on a P. O. card.

C. R. HODGGE, City Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, will exchange 1 pair Blue Antweps (Van Oystel), 2 pair White Fans, 2 pair Swallows, and Red-winged Turbit Cock, for Black-wing Turbit Cock, Red Dun, or Blue Trumpeter Hen; also 1 pair A 1 Blue Owl, for Owls of other colors.

ISAAC S. SHADE, Tiplenhooken, Pa., will exchange 200 Nos. Farmers' Journal, Poultry World, and Bulletin, 40 Guinea Pigs, 5 Fan Pigeons, 3 large Pouter Cocks, 2 Teesees, 2 Bushel Bags, or whatever that will not eat. Make offers.

L. A. HAYS, Spring City, Chester Co., Pa., will exchange 1 B. & T. Dog 1 male Maltese cat, 3 1/4 pairs of White Fans, 1 extra fine Rouen Duck, and Light Brahma Eggs, for a good Silver or Gold Watch, hunting-case, in good running order, or offers.

GEO. A. STOCKWELL, Worcester, Mass., will exchange Eggs from A. W. & B. Leghorns, 2 Eggs, for Eggs from Cayuga Ducks, Toulouse, or W. China Geese, Bantams, Houdans, Polish, Hamburgs, Spanish, Dorkings, Game, or for Black Carrier Cock, Dun Carrier Cock, Dun Jacobin Cock, W. Fan Hen, or offers.

BOX 603, Sing Sing, N. Y., wishes to exchange White Bantams and Black Hamburgs, for first-class White Leghorns, or others.

L. L. ATON, South Deerfield, Mass., will exchange 4 first-class Buff Cochin Pullets for Pea-Comb Partridge Cochins Pullets, or Eggs, or Plymouth Rock Pullets, a No. 1 Brown Leghorn Cockerel, or others.

W. C. SHARPLEY, Box 52, Carlisle, Pa., has Eggs from premium stock to exchange for advertising in good reliable papers, or for Books, Light and Dark Hamburgs, S. S. Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns. For particulars, address as above.

ORLANDO SEELY, No 129, Ithaca, N. Y., will exchange P. Cochins, Hens, Williams, one or Silky Pullet, Flying Antwep, bred from imported stock, and S. S. Hamburgs, and B. B. Red Game Bantams Eggs, for pets of any kind, or offers.

SCOTT BROS., Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa. will exchange Red-Wing, Turbit, Mottled, Pouter, and Red Owl Cocks, 2 Calcutta, and 2 Smooth-head White Fan Hens, pair of Bucks (Red Cock, Black Hen), S. D. W. Game Bantams and Eggs, for White Owls, Fulton's Work on Pigeons, Solid Turbits.

W. H. V., 10 Fourth Ave., New York, has for exchange 1 copy of Gleason's Pictorial, 1851, one copy 1856, one bound volume of Child's Paper, 1853 to 1861; one Young Hen of Great Britain, 5 volumes bound in one books bound, and in good order, full of illustrations, and interesting, for Brown Leghorns.

E. L. THOMPSON, Northampton, Mass., would exchange Dominique or B. Leghorn Fowls or Eggs, for White Dorkings, or others.

ED. S. FORGE, Box 1003, Springfield, Ohio, will exchange Almond Tumbler Cock, Red Tumbler Cock, S. D. Antwerp Cock, Barh Hen, Black Carrier Hen, and pure White Maltese Thomas Cat, for Spaniel Dog, small Beagle Slut, D. Antweps, or pet stock.

H. DURAND, Jacksonville, Randolph Co., Mo., will exchange 1 E fat Cornet, German Silver Sideration Bell foot (new); 1 fine Quiler, cost \$18; 1 extra fine Violin, cost \$40, in tone; each instrument is extra, for Carriers, Harbs, Fantails, Jacobins, and Tostle Tumblers (solid colors); also White, Buff and Red Cochins, Golden and Silver Polish, Dark Brahmas and Brown Leghorns; Pigeons in pairs, mated; Fowls in trios. Will exchange lot, or single instrument. No inferior stock wanted. State offers and speak quick.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY, Harrisburg, Pa. will exchange a first-class set of Parlor Billiards, with Table, in splendid condition, for anything that does not eat; cost \$15 last spring.

S. B. SMITH, Roxbury, Conn., will exchange three pairs Peck Ducks, White Carrier Hen, and Eggs from first-class Houdans, White and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks, 1 pair White Calcutta Fans, for offers. See wants.

S. B. SMITH, Roxbury, Conn., wants White Carrier Cocks, Buren Ducks, Black Fings, Jacobins, and Pouter Pigeons, Black Cochins, Black Spanish, Creve Coeur, La Fleche, and White Dorking Eggs, and Bedding Plants, Bulbs, Fruit Trees and Seeds, or offers. See exchange.

CHAS. W. HOITZ, P. O. Box 425, Nashua, N. H., will exchange an Aquarium, cylindrical in shape, with Black Walnut base, not stocked, for Red, Blue, or Yellow Fans—solid colored birds.

W. H. BRACKETT, Boston, Mass., will exchange a new illustrated circular of Partridge Cochins, Pigeons, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs, just issued, for your address.

J. R. MCMASTER, Sewickley, Pa., will exchange Raspberry and Strawberry Plants, for Fancy Pigeons, or Eggs from first-class land or water Fowls; also two very nice Silver Spangled Hamburg Hens for two first-class White Smooth Fancied Cocks.

R. H. BROWN, Evansville, Ind., will exchange for high class Poultry or Fancy Pigeons, State and County rights to make and sell the best patent hand Corn Shelter ever invented. This is a good chance for the right man. Correspondence invited.

L. A. DOSCH, Brookville, Ohio, will exchange three pair of real good Houdans, five Brown Leghorn Pullets (good birds), and two Gray Squirrels, with good eggs and real, for Golden Pencil Hamburgs, Silver P. Hamburgs, Wrights (Hatched) Blue P. Poultry, or other Poultry Coeks, or something useful.

J. H. HARRY, 621 Race St., Harrisburg, Pa., will exchange 5 White Fans, 6 Fanblers, 2 Highwaters, 2 Jacobins, 2 Turbits, 2 Hensome, 2 Barbs—above, all mated, 2 Carriers, 1 Turbit, 1 Stubian, 1 Fan, for offers.

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass., will exchange Light Brahma Eggs, "Duke of York" strain, and Partridge Cochin Eggs from imported stock, for good small size Smith & Wesson Revolver.

D. C. SANFORD, New Haven, Conn., will exchange B. or W. Leghorn Eggs, Bounney and B. Smith strains, for Common Pigeons.

E. A. LYMAN, Keene, N. H., will exchange 1 W. C. White Polish Cock (first premium bird), 1 Partridge Cochin Pullet (nice), 1 pair G. L. Sebright Bantams, for Blue Cochin Cockerel, Brown Leghorn, or P. Rock Pullets. Postals answered.

E. S. ELLWANGER, Rochester, N. Y., will exchange 3 pairs of extra fine imported Antweps, Rumpless Cock, and 1 Violin, for Turkey Eggs. Make an offer.

DR. I. J. WELLS, Toms River, N. J., will exchange Medical Library, 144 vols., Instruments, &c., many new and valuable, for pure bred Poultry or Eggs. Give plain description in letter of what you have to offer, and receive list.

F. ELLSWORTH, Upper Tivoli, N. Y. Will exchange \$11.00 worth of best—no novelty—all good as new, for a 20, 32, or 38 cal. Pocket Revolver: must be in good order. Colt's, Smith & Wesson, or Remington preferred. Postals received.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

WANTED.

AMERICAN COPPER CENTS.

Ben. S. Gage, Auburn, N. Y., wants American Copper Cents, 1793, and 1804; also Half Cents, 1783. Please send impression of coins, and prices.

JOHN W. RIPPLE, 102 Fort Ave., Baltimore, Md., wants one Solid Gloss Black and three White Smooth-Head Fancied Hens; must be superior style, good size, and first premium birds; also Red or Blue Fan Hens, with white tail. Prices must be reasonable.

E. E. HARDIN & CO., Scotia, N. Y., want every variety in the United States to send for their Price List of Seeds and Live Stock.

N. GULBERT, Gwynedd, Pa., wants, for each, Lop-eared Rabbits, Ferrets and Swaz; also Houdan and Creve Coeur Fowls, and Deer, or fawn.

H. K. OSBORN, Cambridgeport, Miss., wants White Hamburgs. Give description, and state price. Postals not objectionable.

IRVING M. BARKER, Box 639, Middletown, Newport, R. I., wants an American Boy, 10 or 12 years old, to help raise and take care of Poultry. He must be mild temper, good habits, industrious, and active. None other wanted. For such a boy I will pay wages; and, as I have no children, give him a good home.

P. O. BOX 147, Washington, Warren Co., N. J., wants Yellow Swallows, Trampeters, Stella, Nun, Bards, Priests, Spots, Turbitines, and Pied Pouters. Will pay cash, or good exchange for same.

L. PERRINE, care of C. E. L. Hayward, Peterboro, N. H., wants a situation, taking care of Fancy Poultry; can also care for a garden. Is a single, young Yankee protestant, of experience. Can give good references.

CHAS. D. PARKER, 303 Gay St., Baltimore, Md.—Wanted—Fanciers to know that I have no prize list. Write for what you want. Let me know all the odd birds you want, as most of my mated pairs are gone. Odd birds cheap.

DR. B. F. BEARDSLEY, Binghantown, N. Y., wants a full set of Fractional Currency from first to last issue, uncirculated, and not soiled. See exchanges, or give lowest cash price.

D. E. NEWELL, foot West 18th St., New York City, wants one New Milch Cow, giving twenty quarts of milk daily. Will give in exchange Fancy Pigeons, or cash.

J. H. PERKINS, Flushing, L. I., wants a Light Blue or Cuckoo, or other Pigeon, or other. Must be a large finely-marked bird. No Fancy prices.

W. C. HARMOND, Rockville, Conn., wants two Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Pullets or Hens. Must be good marked, and small. Write quick.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Stafford, Conn., wants Yellow, Red, and Black Fans, Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Cock, and a variety of Ducks, at reasonable prices. Give weight, age, &c.

H. A. MOLATSCHKE, 309 Court St., Brooklyn, L. I., wants a pair of Belgian Hare Rabbits, of good stock and gray color, from 6 to 10 months old. Please state the lowest price, and send full particulars.

E. R. KRAUSE & BRO., P. O. Box 508, Zanesville, Ohio, want a male Deer, 8 or 9 months old. Must be of the small size Deer, and very sound and healthy. Any one knowing of one for sale, will please address as above.

CHAS. D. PARKER, 308 Gay St., Baltimore, Md.—Wanted—All who are indebted to me to please settle immediately, or I will have to place their claim in a lawyer's hands, for I am going out of the business, and will not have time to attend to it myself.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Philadelphia, Pa., wants pedigree Scotch (Colley) Sheepbred Pups and Dogs. State color, marks, weight, and length of hair.

WM. HARROLD, Key Box 47, Americus, Ga., wants to hear from any Georgia Fancier who has Light and Dark Brahmas, Black African Bantams, Leghorns, Black Polish, and Ducks.

G. O. BROWN, Brooklandville, Md., wants some No. 1 Brown Leghorns, Cock and 6 Pullets or Hens. Price must be reasonable, and sent on approval. Correspondence solicited.

FANCY'S JOURNAL OFFICE wants copies of Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. 4, Fanciers' Journal.

SALES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, offering and describing articles of a single kind for sale will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For extra lines, 10 cents will be charged. No advertisement of a business nature will be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON, Wadleys Falls, N. H., will sell Eggs from two premium Brown Leghorns, 1st and 2d premium Coeks, mated with extra Hens and Pullets, which have taken 1st and 2d premiums in New York, for \$1.00 per dozen.

A. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Windsor, Conn., will sell Eggs from his premium stock of American Dominiques, at \$2.00 per sitting.

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., has for sale Partridge Cochins Coeks, brothers of 1st premium Cock at Pittsburg, and bred from Modoc Chief (2803), 1st 1875; also Coekers from 1st premium Cock. Prices range from \$8 to 55 each—strictly cash.

C. P. BOLLES, Rockville, Conn., will sell Dark Brahma Eggs from choice stock, at \$2.00 per dozen.

PHELPS, the Druggist, of Saratoga, Pa., will sell Eggs for hatching, from Dominique Leghorns.

H. J. SMITH, Friendship, N. Y., has for sale trio of American Sebrights. Price \$5.00.

G. W. LEE, 494 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., will sell Eggs from a yard of splendid W. C. Black Poland, at \$3.00 per dozen. Send in your orders. Early birds are always best.

W. S. KRAKE, Ravenna, Ohio, breeder of Golden-Laced Sebright Bantams

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., has for sale Eggs from Dominique Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15 Eggs. My Leghorns are Low and Daisied stock. Won 2d at G. M. Ex.; 2d at South Gate City Show, 1876. Eggs carefully packed and delivered at express. If Eggs do not hatch, will duplicate sitting free of expense.

E. M. ALDEN, Sumner, Ripley Co., Ind., has for sale Chester White Swine, from Todd's best stock; 1 male Hog, 2 years old; 1 Sow, extra good, 2 years old; 1 young female Pig, 6 weeks old. The entire lot \$25.00, or will sell one each, if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. No better stock in the country.

FOR SALE—A handsome pure bred Angora Buck, full grown. Price 7/6.
MISS PARTIDGE, Duke St., Bedford, Eng.

AMOS G. DAY, Ithaca, N. Y., has for sale 50 pairs Fancy Pigeons, fine birds, 10 varieties, \$8 to \$10 a pair. Write for what you want, and I will suit you.

W. H. RATHBONE, Uxessville, Conn.—Dark Brahmas that won highest award in New London in '77. A limited number of Eggs at \$1.00 per 13, carefully packed and delivered to express.

PELLS, the Drogist, of Scranton, Pa., will sell **CHICKS** in the fall from 1st premium stock of Black Hamburg that score 96 points.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will spare one pair of Egyptian Geese, very rare, good breeders; price, \$18.00. Have been awarded 5 1st premiums on this pair the past winter.

E. B. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale one pair of S. S. Hamburgs; nicely marked birds, and good for breeding. Price, \$3.00. Write before you order.

W. H. RATHBONE, Uxessville, Conn.—My Black Hamburgs won 1st, 2d, and all specials at New London Show in February '77. Can spare a few sittings of Eggs at \$2.00 per 13.

E. B. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale half a dozen very nice Brown Leghorn Pullets, at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. First-class birds, without white in their wings or tails. For description, address above.

E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., has for sale 10 pairs extra fine White Faintal Pigeons at \$3.00 per pair.

C. B. CHACE, Plainville, Mass., has for sale six Plymouth Rock Pullets, mated with Cockerel (none left), for breeding.

O. C. BARROWS, Bristol, R. I.—A few nice White Leghorns, two years old, can be had cheap. Must close them out to make room for other varieties.

JOHN H. BISHOP, Box 368, North Attleboro, Mass., has one dozen Houdan Coops for young Chicks white with the face. Single Coop \$1.00, by the half dozen, or dozen 25 per cent. discount.

E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., has for sale Eggs from first-class Brown Leghorns, at \$2.00 per sitting. Write for particulars.

W. H. RATHBONE, Uxessville, Conn., will sell Eggs for hatching from his choice (Smith and Ilikin) White Leghorns, at \$1.00 per 13.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., can spare first class Brown Leghorns, at \$4.50 per pair, if taken soon. They are good enough to exhibit anywhere, and as good stock as can be found in the country.

W. L. PAYNE, Zar, Mass., makes a specialty of Lt. Brahmas, has bred them for 5 years, and keeps nothing else. Eggs \$2.00 per sitting. All enquiries cheerfully answered.

J. F. & S. J. FOSTER, Sharsburg, Pa., will sell S. S. Hamburg Eggs for hatching, \$5.00 per 13, from birds that won 1st premium at Pittsburgh in Jan., 1877; also a few good Fowls for sale.

E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., has for sale a very choice lot of Fantal Pigeons. Prices range from \$4.00 to \$15.00 per pair.

J. H. RINGOLD, cor. Scott and California Sts., San Francisco, wishes to purchase 5 pairs of first-class Fantals, Black, Blue, Red, Yellow, and Saddleback—the first four named to be of good solid color.

H. J. SMITH, Friendship, N. Y., has for sale 1 pair of Golden S. Polish, very fine birds, have won 4 premiums; price \$36.00. Write quick.

W. H. RATHBONE, Uxessville, Conn.—Peerless Water-Melon. Having tested this truly superior melon, and having a surplus of seeds, will, as long as the supply lasts, send a package of seeds by mail to any reader of this paper upon receipt of two 3 cent stamps. Try it!

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., can spare Eggs from Toulouse Geese, purchased of Todd at a cost of \$30.00 a pair; have won 7 1st premiums; cannot be beaten in New England. Price of Eggs 50 cents each.

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., has for sale Dark Brahma Cocks, fit to show anywhere, solid breast, slightly silvered in buff, clear tail, perfectly free from white, clear wings and wing bars, a spotted and stylish bird, weight about 10 lbs. Sire weighed 13 lbs. This Cock, if fitted for show, would weigh 12 or 13 lbs. Price, \$7.00, strictly cash.

E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., has for sale Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13, from choice birds, all right every way, and warranted to give good results.

DAVID B. ELLIS, Johnston, N. Y., has for sale three very fine Light Brahma Cockerels. Price, \$2.00 each.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., will sell a limited number of Eggs from his choice pen of Black Cochins, \$4.00 per 13. Read this: "Mr. Eaton, the Black Cochins are splendid birds, as good as I have." Chasler Williams.

D. T. CROSWAN, Rochester, N. Y., has two pairs of White Leghorns for sale, young fowls (L. D. Ely's best stock). Price, \$5.00 per pair. Write.

W. F. MUCHMORE, Basking Ridge, N. J., has for sale two pairs of Eggs from No. 1, 2, or 3, at only \$2.00 per 13. Write for description of yards.

J. B. & S. J. FOSTER, Sharsburg, Pa., has a few good S. S. Hamburg Fowls for sale.

E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., offers 12 good Brown Leghorn Pullets, at \$2.50 each.

W. F. MUCHMORE, Basking Ridge, N. J., has White Leghorn Eggs from carefully mated birds, quality advanced. Eggs reduced in price, \$1.50 per 13, or 5 dozen for \$5.00.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., offers for sale one 1st premium trio of Golden Spangled Hamburgs; price, \$7.00—a bargain. They are wanted at a much higher price. They were bred from Ongley's imported stock.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Cheanago Bridge, N. Y., will sell a few sittings of Eggs from his first-class White Leghorns, at \$1.50 per 13.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will spare a few Eggs from his Bronze Turkeys, at \$5.00 for 13. These Turkeys are from Van Derveer and Cliff stock, one pair weighing over 60 pounds, and has won six 1st premiums the past winter.

H. C. WICKES, 71 West Clifford St., Providence, R. I., has for sale one full blooded English Coach Dog, imported by Bales of N. Y., very handsome, and evenly marked, two years old, trained to speak, give trick, jump over three chairs, and through the arms, and various other tricks. Price \$30.00.

E. B. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., has for sale a few very fine modern Plymouth Rocks. Write for what you want.

J. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H., will sell Eggs from his first-class Plymouth Rocks, at \$1.25 per 13. Here is a chance to get good stock cheap.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakerstown, Pa. The subscriber has 1-ft with him for disposal, the following named stock: viz 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, 4 Hens. Houdan, imported by Bales of N. Y., very handsome, and evenly marked. The hens are large, with good crests and beards; price, \$2.50 each, or \$13.50 for the lot. Also 2 pairs Muscovy Ducks; price, \$5.00 per pair—2 pairs White Fantal Pigeons, \$1.75 per pair. Also, Silver Dun Antwerp (Wade's strain), \$5.00 per pair.

CHARLES SPILLNER, Vincennes, Ind., has for sale 5 first-class White Leghorn Cockerels, standard combs, white ear-lobes, yellow legs (Todd's stock), hatched August 16, at \$2 each, or will accept a trio of P. R. B. Ck. Cochins, or two Pekin Ducks.

H. C. WICKES, 71 West Clifford St., Providence, R. I., will sell Eggs from Partridge Cochins, the most profitable of all four kinds, layers, at \$3.00 per sitting of 13, or 25 Eggs for \$5.00.

DR. E. F. KINNEY, Sharsburg, Pa., will sell Eggs from the first class Lt. Brahmas, large and well marked birds, at \$2.00 per 13. Warranted to give good results.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., has for sale Light Brahmas, Williams and Plaiated strains—many of them prize-winners. Eggs from two selected yards at \$2.00 per 13.

W. E. GARIS, Nos. 522 and 524 Northampton St., Easton, Pa., has White Cochins, for sale, one Cockerel and one Hen (Hickox's), three Pullets and one Cockerel, late hatch; the six fit for ten dollars. The old pair, although in bad condition at time, took third premium at Easton Poultry Show. Sell only for want of room.

E. R. BILLINGS, Box 72, Somers, Ct.—Connecticut Tobacco Seed (Nicotiana glauca). One of the finest and largest varieties grown. Should be in all gardens and lawns; very showy. Grows to five feet, leaves 23 by 14, and sometimes larger. All Poultry men should raise the plant, as the dried leaves are invaluable in all cases of recent attacks of vermin. The surest and safest thing known. Small packet 10c.; large 25c.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., has four fine Partridge Cockerel solid black breeds, legs heavily feathered, plumage very fine, good combs, Williams and Bradley strain, for sale at \$3.00 each, if ordered at once. The birds are worth double the price.

E. R. BILLINGS, Box 72, Somers, Ct.—Broom Corn (Ehrenberg). Grammes! Excellent for Fowls, 5 to 8 feet in height, and produces from 80 to 80 bushels of seed to the acre. Can be fed in the kernel or ground with other grain. Small packet 10c.; large 25c. Three small packets at the above, one of each kind, 50c.; three large, 50c.

E. F. KINNEY, Bloomsburg, Pa., has Eggs for hatching from his choice White Leghorns of the best strains in the country, at 1.50 per 13.

T. C. STANTON, 35 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y., will sell White Cockerels, one Cockerel and four Pullets, including pair that won 1st premium at Batavia Poultry Show, 1877. Price, \$15.

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., offers very cheap the fine Partridge Cockerel, "Moose Chief" (2803), won 1st at Pittsburgh 1875; 3 years old this spring. First come, first served.

F. G. PATTERSON, Portland, Me., will sell the remainder of his Carrier Pigeons, Black, Blue, and White, for only Five Dollars per pair, each. Are either imported direct, or bred by myself from imported stock.

E. R. BILLINGS, Box 72, Somers, Ct.—Havana Tobacco Seed. Not so large, but very beautiful, fragrant, and highly ornamental. Can be grown in pots; bears pink flowers. A decoration of the leaves of either variety is excellent on house plants, for the destruction of insects and their eggs. Small packet 10c.; large 25c.

CHAS. H. STURIFF, Box 20, Johnston, N. Y.—White Leghorns, a few trios or pairs of very fine bred birds; pure white ear lobes and fine combs, and are desirable stock for any one in need of them; from Smith's stock. No disqualified birds shipped; \$5.00 per trio.

E. R. BILLINGS, Box 72, Somers, Ct.—Tobacco, its History, Varieties, Cultures, Manufacture, and Commerce, 50c. per copy, 120 engraving. The largest work on the plant ever advanced. Contains full accounts of its discovery, gradual advance, and adoption by public men. What Popes, Kings, Queens, Navigators, Clergymen, Poets, Actors, Artists, Wit, Doctors, Courtiers, &c., say of it, together with anecdotes, concerning them and its use. Brimful of funny stories, curious sayings, humorous poems, and odd illustrations. One of the singular works ever issued from the press. Sparkling, racy, and instructive. Tells how to raise all kinds of tobacco, cure, pack, and sweat it. Describes nearly 40 varieties. Tells how to color pipes and cigar-holders, and select cigars. Tells all about snuff, kinds, qualities, great snuff-takers, manufacturers, and collectors. Engravings of famous smokers, manufacturers, snufflers, pipes, cigar holders, snuff-boxes, spitting-basins, smoking scenes, plants, plinters, snuff machinery, &c., &c. Every one who raises, sells, or uses tobacco, should have a copy. Price, in cloth, \$3.00; library (sheep), \$5.50, sent prepaid, on receipt of price.

MORPHEY & WILSON, Forrest City Bird Store, 122 Seneca St., Cleveland, O., have for sale German Imported Canaries. Males, \$4.00; Females, \$1.25.

ROBT. H. FAXSON, East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., has for sale Eggs from first-class Brown Leghorns, packed in boxes, and delivered to express, at \$1.25 per dozen. Will make a few exchanges for first-class stock.

T. C. STANTON, 35 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y., has for sale Black Hamburgs, one Cock and three Hens, including pair that won 2d premium at Batavia Poultry Show, 1877. Price, \$12.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., has a few S. S. Polish, for sale. Premium stock.

M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del., offers Brown Leghorn Eggs, from his celebrated strain; price \$5.00 per sitting of 13. No Fowls for sale at any price.

A. J. PEMBER, Batavia, N. Y., has eight beautiful pairs of White Fantal Pigeons for sale. Prices very low. Will make a liberal offer to any one wishing to purchase the lot. The Pigeons are of Chas. A. Seavey's strain, and are first-class.

J. SMITH, Bolton Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., has for sale a pair of No. 1 Black Brahma-Lt. Williams and Sharpless stock, \$2.00 a piece; 3 for \$5.00. No male birds for sale.

CHAS. H. SUTLIFF, Box 20, Johnstown, N. Y., offers for sale a choice lot of Fowls of all the leading varieties, at very low prices. Stock strictly first-class. Write for what is wanted, and get prices. Eggs \$1.50 per dozen.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., has a variety of Fancy Pigeons for sale. Prices reasonable.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., offers five Buff Cochins Pullets (Todd & Warner strain), at a low price, or will exchange for Plymouth Rocks, or Drake or Upham strain.

FOR SALE.
A new \$360 Organ for \$125 cash, and one pair of 1st premium Yellow Barbs. Organ warranted for six years. Address P. O. BOX 147, Washington, N. J.

FRANCIS MORRIS, Philadelphia, Pa., offers for sale a very handsome, finely-bred Black and Tan Terrier Pup, 5 months old, weight 14 lbs., Dam 31 lbs., Sire 4 lbs., remarkably active and intelligent; price \$15.

HOUDANS! HOUDANS!
Two pairs for sale, of fine stock, good crests and beards, and well marked, at only \$4.00 per pair. Speak quick. Satisfaction given to all.
CHAS. H. SUTLIFF, Box 20, Johnstown N. Y.

DR. O. W. BROWNBACK, Pendleton, Ind., Breeder of Red Pig Game.

FOR SALE.
A new \$325 Organ for \$115 cash, and one pair of 1st premium Putters, color either Yellow, Red, Black, or Blue Pied, or Solid White. Organ warranted for six years. Address P. O. BOX 147, Washington, N. J.

CHAS. B. PECK, Batavia, N. Y., will sell eggs from my Pit Stock (Blues and others colored), \$2.00 per 13.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per 13, from a quartet of choice Light Brahmas—nice every way, low pea combs, compact build, and warranted to give good results.
J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

POUTERS FOR SALE.
I have about ten pairs, and odd birds, of high-class Pouters to dispose of, at a reasonable price. A rare chance to procure first-class breeding stock.
CHARLES BECKER,
98 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

A. C. HELTZELL, 2632 Stoddard St., St. Louis, Mo., will sell a self-licking pickering press, type, type cases, composing stick, leads, quads, spaces, tweezers, cuts, electrotypes, ink, cards, card cases, &c. Cost over \$50, almost new; will sell for \$30.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., has three pair L. B. Chicks, large, finely marked, from Williams' Cock and Plaited Hees, for sale at a low price considering the quality of the stock.

BROWN LEGHORNS.
A choice trio of this desirable breed from my premium stock, at \$6.00 for the trio. Satisfaction given. Who speaks first.
CHAS. H. SUTLIFF,
Box 20, Johnstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
A new \$310 Organ, for \$110 cash, and one pair of 1st premium Carriers, color either Black, Blue, Red, Yellow, Dun, or White. Organ warranted for six years. Address P. O. BOX 147, Washington, N. J.

PECK & HENSHAW, Box 702 Batavia N. Y., will sell Red Pyle Game Bantams hatched from eggs imported from Henry Beldon. Eggs from our best birds, \$4.00 per 13. Reference, E. S. Ongley, Esq., Worcester, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,
A specialty. (Pelch, Todd, Williams, and Merry strains.) Eggs \$2.00 per sitting, two sittings \$3.00. Send along your order to
G. T. HOLLINGWORTH, Utica, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.
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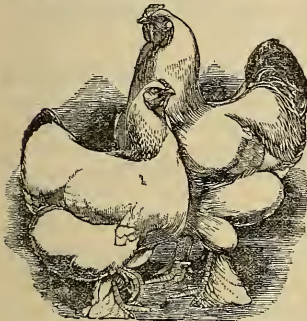
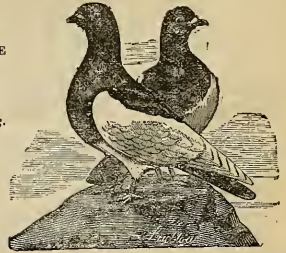
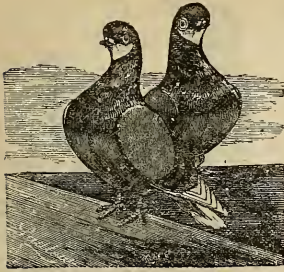
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- Fanciers' Journal Office, Hartford, Conn.
- C. R. Hodge, 128 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- G. W. Adams, Providence, R. I. Box 635.
- W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa.
- G. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y.
- H. W. Davis, Rochester, N. H.
- Edward Devoe, Westchester, Pa.
- Daniel Porter, Albany, N. Y.
- Graves & Dreed, Hattfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.
- E. G. Flanders, Manchester, N. H.
- W. E. Rolfe, Wilmarth, Elk Co., Pa.
- Frank I. Borden, North Attleboro, Mass.
- Otlevr D. Schock, Hamburg, Pa.
- Geo. F. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.
- Geo. L. Stillman, Westery, R. I.
- L. E. Sinsabaugh, Syracuse, Nebraska.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have prepared a book by Mr. James D. N. Southworth, entitled *The Fatal Script*, which is being printed from the author's manuscript. It was written expressly for this volume, and has never before been printed in any form. It was published on Saturday, the third of February, in uniform style and price with *her Ishmael* and *Self-Raised*, which have proved to be so immensely popular. Booksellers and all others will do well to send in their orders at once.

IMPORTATION.

By last steamer, 5 pairs of the best birds of Antwerp, having flown all voyages, \$20 per pair. Fully warranted to breed exceptional stock, or money refunded.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL, 4 Lewis St., N. Y. City.

AMERICAN POULTRY FANCIERS' AND BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

The undersigned proposes issuing a Poultry Fanciers' and Breeders' Directory on or about the first of May, 1877, and in order that the same shall be as correct and reliable as possible, it is desired that all Fanciers and breeders of Poultry, Pigeons, and Pet Stock throughout the United States and Canada will forward their names for insertion (for which no charge is made) at their earliest convenience. To those who do an extended business, and wish to send circulars or postal cards through the mails, the Directory will be of great benefit.

A few pages of the book will be reserved for advertisements, at prices within the reach of all, and as the Directory will be kept for reference, the advantage of having a card inserted will be seen at once.

Fanciers and Breeders subscribing for the Directory before it is printed will have their names inserted in enlarged type in the Directory, with the variety of stock they raise, for fifty cents (which entitles them to a book).

Price of book, 50 cents.
Send for circular.
Cash must accompany all orders. Send by Postal Order or Registered Letter.
Address

JOHN ARCHBOLD, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CANDIDATES FOR BLACK LIST.

All correspondence relative to the Black List will hereafter be placed in the columns of the Exchange and Mail.

"Put C. P. Hurlbut, of Macedon, N. Y., on Black List. He got five nice B. L. Fowls of me last February, or first of March, and for which he has sent nothing, and will not reply." I have warned him twice of Black List, and I presume he thinks a few dollars worth more to him than a good name. I have asked him to send to you, or editor of Poultry World for Ade., and depended on it, and it has been an injury to me, as

it has proved, for during the last two years I have made my Fowls meet their bills for food and adv., and had to meet other bills with other receipts; thus I have not had an appearance, and thereby no sales. I think he got a misdirected letter, containing \$2.00, that I sent to H. J. Stoddard, and has also kept that.

T. H. McDANIEL, Hollis Coater, Me."

"In your April number I see that Mr. Hart of Washington, D. C., has been avindled by Thomas B. Smith of Story Brook, connected with W. B. Sherry. This Sherry cheated me last Fall out of \$4.35 on a lot of Pigeons sent him. I think their trade ought to be stopped.

OBJ. L. SULLIVAN, Westery, R. I."

"By publishing the following, you will put breeders and dealers on their guard, and also oblige us:

In April, Mr. W. L. Gardiner of Norwalk, entered our store and ordered a Blue Owl Hen. We selected a fine Hen from Mr. Sinclair's loft, and shipped it the following Saturday; on Monday it was returned with the word that Mr. G. refused to take on account of our asking too much. The Hen was worth fully \$5.00; we asked but \$3.00. When he ordered the Owl no objection was said about the price. Further, he has paid no attention to our letter of inquiry. We have lately learned that we are not the only Cleveland parties whom Mr. Gardiner has deceived.

MORPHY & WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio."

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Advertising.—(1) A person wishing to effect an exchange or sale through our columns will send the advertisement, together with price. If the advertisement is not published, the advertiser will be published as he can have it done; but supposing he should wish to keep them secret, he will intimate this to us, and we will attach a number to his advertisement, in place of the name and address. When he ordered the Owl no objection was said about the price. Further, he has paid no attention to our letter of inquiry. We have lately learned that we are not the only Cleveland parties whom Mr. Gardiner has deceived.

MORPHY & WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio."

Answering.—When replying to advertisements to which numbers are attached, each answer must be contained in a blank envelope, which must be fastened, and have the distinguishing number of the advertisement clearly written upon the top right hand of them; thus:

702A.

These, together with a stamp for the postage of each must be enclosed in another envelope directed to the Fanciers' Journal Office, who will send the right names and addresses, and post the enclosures, and thus bring the several parties into communication. Any number of replies treated as above may be sent in the envelope which brings them to us. As many stamps as there are replies to be forwarded, must be sent, or, for one answer one stamp, two answers two stamps, and so on. Who no reply is received in answer to an application, it is understood that either the offer made is not acceptable, or that the article has been already disposed of.

Post Cards.—These may be used in all correspondence with us, and for answering advertisements when the address is published (but not otherwise), or by writing the name of the advertiser, and putting either in the advertisement—(thus:—"No cards"), or by writing. We cannot undertake to forward cards on any condition.

Carriage.—(1) The carriage of all goods, except such as are sent by post, is payable by the buyer, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary. (2) If an article sent on approval be returned, each party to the transaction must pay carriage one way, unless there is an arrangement to the contrary.

Precautions.—When strangers are dealing through the purchase money of the articles should

always be deposited at our office. We acknowledge the deposit to both parties, and hold the money until either the goods are returned to the original owner, or the purchase is concluded. If a sale is effected, we remit to the seller the amount deposited, less a charge of 15c. for all sums under \$25, and 20c. for all beyond, to cover the expense of postage, post office orders, &c. When a sale or exchange is not completed, we return the money deposited, after making the same reduction. By this means buyers and sellers are secure from the attacks of rogues. In the case of exchanges, it will avoid trouble and expense, and be safer to deposit with us money to the value of the articles rather than to send us the articles themselves. All articles sent on our deposit notes are sent on approval.

EXCHANGES.

- Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing and offering "For Exchange only" will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.
- "To Exchange for Cash," or "Greenbacks," "Wanted," "Purchaser," or "Wanted, an Offer," etc., cannot under any circumstances be admitted to the Exchange or Want column.
- "Enclose stamp for reply" will not be allowed. Each and every advertisement must be written on a separate slip of paper, and on one side only.
- No Exchange will be inserted unless accompanied with 25 cents.

DR. J. F. FATES, Setauket, L. I., will exchange Fowls or Eggs for Groceries, Dry Goods, hall or bed-room Furniture.

W. B. KEYTE, Williamsport, Pa., will exchange 25 Oil Churns, size 16 by 25 inches, valued at \$12.00, for a trio of Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, or Dark Brahmas.

DR. H. ENOS, Milwaukee, Wis., has to exchange 3 White Pouter Coqs, fine large birds; also 5 B. K. C. Cockerels, for White or Blue Pouter Hens, or Blue Antwerps.

F. J. IRWIN, Goshen, Ind., will exchange Eggs from pure-bred Oldfashions or Silver Spangled Hamburgers, for Eggs from pure-bred Golden-Spangled Polish, or for large G. S. Polish Hens with large crests.

W. WAY, Way's Block, Queen St. W., Toronto, Canada, will exchange a first prize Black African Bantam Cockerel, scoring 93½, imported cost \$5, for a pair of White African Owls, pair of Red Eye Bantams, or an extra fine Black B. Red Bantam Hen, or offers in Fancy Pigeons or Game Bantams; but must be good birds. Write.

J. E. DEHL, Beverly, N. J., will exchange Gold and Silver Sabritz Bantams, one trio Dominique Leghorns, and a Halted Incubator of 120 Eggs, for a Waltham Steam-winding Watch, Double Breech-loading Gun, No. 10, or offers.

B. A. WHITNEY, Meadville, Pa., will exchange a four-joint \$12 Fish Pole, an \$8 Opera Glass, \$3 Gun of 40 Lbs., \$2 set of Doves, Black Barb Cock, Solid Black White-tail Hen, Turbit, Solid White Black-tail Turbit Cock, for Turbits, Jacobites, or Owls. Only good, perfect-marked birds wanted.

N. D. HASKELL, Youngstown, N. Y., will exchange a B. Flat Cornet, value \$15.00; a 4-keyed Elite (German Silver keys and rings); a number of 2-sheds; 10 (two), or Dutch Rabbits, for Roman Ducks or Houdan Poultry. Good stock wanted. Correspondence solicited.

H. C. PARROTT, Kinston, North Carolina, will exchange English Mastiff, (with pedigree from N. Guilbert), price \$35, for Plymouth Rock Eggs, trawled Shepherd Dog, Coach Dog, Berkshire, Jersey Red, or Poland China Swine, Agra, Gans, or offers.

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Coater, Me., gets 50 Brown Leghorn Eggs per day, and don't want to exchange them for groceries (15 cts. per doz.) Can you help? 5 dozen, \$2.00. Will take anything saleable in exchange.

WM. COURTNEY, Mantus Station, Ohio, will exchange 1 Musical Box (out of repair), plays 8 tunes, cost \$65 when new, for Fancy Pigeons or offers.

JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, Ill., will exchange 6 Drake's Hone Hay Rocks (all new), for thoroughbred stock, Cattle, Sheep, or Swine preferred, or any article useful to a farmer. Make your offers.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., will exchange a Magic Lantern (8200), Graves' Incubator (8100), and choice Chicks, 24x30, (\$5.00 each), for Fowls or Eggs, or offers. Send for small photos of Chicks.

H. H. THUDY, Litch, Pa., will exchange D. Brahmas, Houdan, or B. Leghorn Eggs, for L. Brahmas, P. Rock, or American Dominique Eggs.

J. B. BENNETT, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., will exchange a thoroughbred English Beagle open Slut, 7 months old, for Plymouth Rock or Cochon Chickens, or sell for \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale or trade.

G. E. BACON, Riverside Station, Conn., will exchange 12 Brown Leghorn Hens and Pullets (good ones), for Cock and 8 Plymouth Rock Pullets. Want good stock.

W. E. GARIS, Nos. 622 and 624 Northampton St., Easton, Pa., has White Cochins, for sale, one Cock (Todd strain), one Hen (Bicknell), three Pullets and one Cockerel, late hatch; is the six for ten dollars. The cockerel, although in good condition at good credit, at premium at Easton Poultry Show. Sell only for want of room.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakers' Town, Pa. The subscriber has left with him for disposal, the following named stock, viz: 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, 4 Hens, Houdans. These are good birds (bred from Warner's). The 1st Hen is a Red-crested and has 2 large red beards; price, \$2.50 each, or \$13.50 for the lot. Also 2 pairs Muscovy Ducks; price, \$5.00 per pair, — 2 pair White Fantail Pigeons, \$1.75 per pair. Also, Silver Dun Antwerps (Wade's strain), \$5.00 per pair.

W. F. MUEHRE, Basking Ridge, N. J., has White Leghorn Eggs from carefully mated birds, just advanced. Eggs reduced in price, \$1.50 per 13, or 9 dozen for \$5.00.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., will sell a limited number of Eggs from his choice pair Black Cochins, \$4.00 per 13. Read this: "Mr. Eaton, the Black Cochins I send you are splendid birds, as good as I have. Philander Williams."

W. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del., offers Brown Leghorn Eggs, from his celebrated strain, price \$5.00 per sitting of 13. No Fowls for sale at any price.

MORPHEY & WILSON, Forrest City Bird Store, 122 Seneca St., Cleveland, O., have for sale German Imported Canaries. Males, \$4.00; Females, \$1.25.

FORT H. FAXON, East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y., has for sale Eggs from first-class Brown Leghorns, packed in boxes, and delivered to express, at \$1.25 per dozen. Will make a few exchanges for first-class stock.

CHAS. H. SULLIFF, Box 20, Johnstown, N. Y. — White Leghorns, a few broods or pairs of very fine bred birds; pure white ear lobes and fine combs, and other desirable stock for any one in need of them from Smith's stock. No disqualified birds shipped; \$5.00 per trio.

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., offers very cheap the fine Partridge Cochin Cock, "Modoc Chief" (2803), won 1st at Pittsburgh 1875; 3 years old this spring. First come, first served.

CHAS. BECKE, 98 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., will exchange Short-faced Tumblers for Antwerps.

G. A. WIDMER, Rochester, N. Y., will exchange one pair Log-eared Rabbits, one pair Prairie Dog, one Muskrat, for new items in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Small Vise, or Carpenter's Tools.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., will give one pair White Leghorns, one pair Blue Antwerps, one pair Archangels, one pair Red-capped Magpies, and one Yellow-winged Turtletail Cock, for one mated pair of Solid Black Fans, of good style and well spread tails.

L. L. EATON, South Deerfield, Mass., will exchange 4 first-class Buff Cochon Pullets for Fea-Comb Partridge Cochon Pullets, or Eggs, or Plymouth Rock Pullets, a No. 1 Brown Leghorn Cockerel, or offers.

F. D. BAILEY, St. Clairsville, Ohio, will exchange one Target Hife and Target in good condition, worth \$25, for one pair White Leghorn Poultry, brand, must be in good condition. Also 1 trio Drake Brahmas, for Hanging Lamp, oil burner, or boy's wagon.

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Center, Me., will give a few dozen of Brown Leghorn Eggs, that will give you 50 per cent. of exhibition chicks, in exchange for anything he can sell, reducing Eggs only \$1.00 per dozen. Write.

E. W. ROFFE, Wilmart, Pa., will exchange White Leghorn Eggs from the choicest strains, for Brown Leghorn Eggs or Fowls, Black Leghorn Cock, Silver Duck-Wing Game Bantams, or Light Brahmas, or a Dead Game Cock.

E. L. THOMPSON, Northampton, Mass., would exchange Dominique or B. Leghorn Fowls or Eggs, for White Dorkings, or offers.

BOX 258, Springfield, Ohio, will give one pair fine Muscovy Ducks and copy of Taxidermist's Manual, for 2 pairs Fancy Pigeons, either Blue Bald Tumblers, Yellow Carriers, White Carriers, Black Barbs, Field Pouters. Nothing wanted but good birds that are matched. Make offers on Postal Cards.

C. A. PERLEY, JR., Baldwinville, Mass., has for exchange on Sharps' Breech-loading Rifle, in good order; price, \$10.00. Will exchange for P. Rocks, or offers. Speak quick.

AUSTIN VASS, Newtown, N. J., will exchange a Pointer Dog, 2 years old, out of Old Phil, and Ohio Belle, and a Dog and Bitch 5 months old out of my Dog, for a Double-barreled Breech-loading Shot Gun, or offers.

C. R. HODGE, City Treasury, Cleveland, O., has to exchange one Springfield Army Rifle, in good condition; or one Sword, two Base Balls, nearly new, for Yellow Hen Jacobins, pearl eyes, and good chain, other Pigeons, or offers.

HENRY SAGE, New Haven, Conn., will exchange Postage Stamps, 4c, 6c, 8c, 24c, Hong Kong, G. Groschen, N. German Confederate, and 200 Hair Brazil (head, single, or the whole for U. S. Postage 6c, 30c, and 50c, 1251 issue, and 24c, and 90c, 1869 issue.

BOX 258, Springfield, Ohio, has a good new Shot Belt (double), and a Powder Flask, also new; will exchange them for Fancy Pigeons. Make offers on Postal Cards. Will bid high for Blue Bald Tumblers, Solid Yellow Carriers, and Black Barbs preferred. Don't want anything inferior.

AUSTIN VASS, Newtown, N. J., will exchange a Silver-hunting Case Watch, good timer, and Trout-rod, in fine jointed bamboo, and reel, and Double-barreled Muzzle-loading, 12 bore, weight 9 lbs., for Breech-loading Shot Gun, or offers.

MARCUS LONG, Mertzotown, Berke Co., Pa., will exchange, for offers, 1 pair Rouen Ducks, and one Pekin Drake. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TOWNSEND W. COX, Westchester, Pa., will exchange Bee Hives of his own make, good as any here, and 15 dozen honey boxes, 3 and 10 lbs., and six Carrier Hives, and a pair of Barbs, Cock red, Hen black good birds; and a pair of White Barbs, and White-faced B. Spanish, Cock, first-class, for a first-class Breech-loading Shot Gun, double-barrel, or prime Hemp Seed, or first-class Elgin Watch, or Musical Box, 15 tunes.

C. A. PERLEY, JR., Baldwinville, Mass., will exchange Eggs from first-class Brown Leghorns, for Houdan or Plymouth Rock Eggs, or for offers.

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berke Co., Pa., will exchange a Fitch Male Ferret, trained, and very tame, Fancy Pigeons in variety, for a small Fitch Female Ferret, well trained for rats. Be quick.

THE NONPARIEL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., will exchange, for your address, a specimen copy of the "NONPARIEL," a new monthly journal devoted to the interests of the farmer, and the farmer, and its advertising supplement, the "Specialist."

J. BEHN, Jr., Erie, Pa., will exchange Eggs from good stock P. Rocks and W. Leghorn, 1 Black Leg Doe, 1 Angora Buck, 1 Silvery Gray Buck, for Eggs from Games and G. me Bantams, S. G. Dorkings, Brown Leghorns, Crows, Cuckoo, Silver-bearded Pollar.

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berke Co., Pa., will exchange Eggs, with reliable breeders, from White-Faced B. Spanish, were awarded Medal at the Fair, and the Farm, and the Field, and its advertising supplement, the "Specialist."

AUSTIN VASS, Newtown, N. J., has 2 Houdan Hens and a Hife to exchange for Silver Polish Hens, also a Clark's Horse Clipper, for a trio of W. C. B. Polish. Make offers and long stories short.

GEO. A. STOCKWELL, Worcester, Mass., will exchange Eggs from P. Ducks (Palmer and Todd Stock), Female Sanmaries, pair B. Cochins, F. P. Ducks, 1 Drake, Newfoundland Pup, female, for Nursery Stock, Farming Implements, Seeds, Exhibition Coops, Fancy Pigeons, or offers. Postal cards.

AUSTIN VASS, Newton, N. J., will exchange Eggs from my premium stock of W. Leghorns, B. Leghorns, B. B. R. Games, and Game Bantams, Silver-faced Hamburgs, Buff Cochins, Houdan, and American Dominiques, for Seven-shot Revolvers. Speak up in quick time, and we will deal in a hurry. Make offers in anything useful.

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West-Bridgewater, Mass., will exchange Light Brahma, Partridge Cochin, and Plymouth Rock Eggs, for Single-barrel Shot Gun, Revolver, or offers. Eggs from none but high-class, selected birds.

EDW. DEWE, Box 116, Westchester, Pa., will exchange the following for anything that does not eat: 1 pair Black Magpies, 1 Black Magpie Cock, 1 Blue Magpie Hen, and 1 Black Trumpeter Hen.

R. R. WILKINS, Albion, N. Y., will exchange one Cock and six Hens, G. P. Hamburg, good stock, for Ferrets, Singing Birds, or offers in Carpenter's Tools, &c.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., will exchange one first premium S. Polish Cock, one first premium S. S. Polish Cockerel, headed. What offers?

LOCK BOX 22, Oxford, Mass., wants to exchange 1 Muzzle-loading Rifle, worth \$25; 1 Silver Tutch, worth \$5, for a Breech-loading Shot Gun, No. 12, belt and brass shells; also 1 pair Pókin Ducks, 1 pair Rouen Ducks, for 1 Revolver, or for cash offers.

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West-Bridgewater, Mass., will exchange Light Brahma, Partridge Cochin, or Plymouth Rock Eggs, for heavily plated Forks and Spoons, Toy Pigeons, or offers. Eggs from none but selected birds of high-class stock.

A. W. BESSEY, Box 543, St. Catharines, Ont., wants to exchange one Dark B. Cock and three Hens, one Malay Cockerel, one Japan Silk Cockerel, and one pair Red P. Bantams, and one thoroughbred Cocker Dog, one year old, for first-class Fancy Pigeons. Write for particulars.

R. M. BAKER, 56 Michigan Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich., will exchange male Ferret for Tumbler Pigeons. None other wanted.

HARRY WALDRON, P. O. Box 713 Providence, R. I., will exchange Eggs from pure White Tutch, for Plymouth Rock Eggs. Must be good, or strictly pure bred, or premium stock. Will give 9 for 13.

THOS. S. WEIDENHOMER, Box 308, Milton, Pa., will exchange 1 pair Bald-head Tumblers, 1 pair Duches, 1 pair Tumbler, 1 odd White Fantail, 1 odd White Pouter Cock, 1 odd Black Swallow Hen, a lot of Common Pigeons, 1 pair B. B. R. Games, for all kinds of Antwerps.

A. G. WEBBICK, Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, will exchange a good Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, been in use two years, for a Remington or Stephen's Breech-loading Single-barrel Shot Gun, or side action bell from F. Hat Cornet. Must be good, as machine is. Write quick, giving full particulars.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

WANTED—Offers for a bound copy of The Illustrated Book of Poultry, belonging to the late Wm. Atwood. Address
W. W. ATWOOD, Big Blats, N. Y.

JOHN W. RIPLEY, 102 Fort Ave., Baltimore, Md., wants one Solid Gloss Cock and three White Smooth-Head Fantail Hens; must be super style, good breed, and first premium birds; also Red or White Hen, with white tail. Prices must be reasonable.

E. E. HARDIN & CO., Scotin, N. Y., wants one person in the United States to send for their Price List of Seeds and Live Stock.

E. R. KRAUSE & BRO., P. O. Box 608, Zanesville, Ohio, want male deer, 3 or 9 months old. Must be of the small size Deer, and very tame and healthy. Any one knowing of one for sale, will please address as above.

DR. H. ENOS, Milwaukee, Wis., wants White Silkie Hens or Pullets; must have purple skin, blue legs and hank, and well feathered legs; also Blue and White Pouter Hens.

JAS. M. SKELES, JR., No. 3, Margaret Street, Allegheny, Pa., wants one solid Yellow Turbit Cuck, one solid Silver White-tail Black Barb, Turbit Cuck and Turbits and Owls of all colors. I also have a great many odd birds to exchange. Will pay cash, or give other birds for them.

L. H. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., wants Trunblers, Owls, White, Blue, Black, and Yellow Bullfinches, Nuns, Pigeons, Magpies, Quails, Yellow Brazilians, Trumpeters, Swallows, Bald-head Trunblers, &c. Will buy any of the above, but prices must be low and birds good.

J. B. KIRBY, JR., 14 Cottage St., Providence, R. I., wants a Lot of Pigeons—Ood Birds for Cash—Pairs of male and female preferred.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., wants Sultan Hens or Pullets. Must be perfect, and price reasonable.

HENRY HALES, Ridgewood, Bergen Co., N. J., wants a good Field Glass, Wright's, and Tegerner's Illustrated Works on Poultry, or a small Printing Press, for Eggs for hatching of first-class fowls, B. Leghorns, V. Leghorns, Silver Gray Dorkings, B. B. Red Game Bantams, Partridge Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks.

E. G. FLANDERS, 57 Orange St., Manchester, N. H., wants 10 good Nickel-plated Revolvers, all in perfect order, in exchange for Eggs for hatching; from first premium Brown Leghorns. Postals acceptable. Speak quick.

GEO. L. STILLMAN, Westery, R. I., wants a good Revolver. Will give S. S. Hamburg or Light Brahma Eggs, or S. I. Fowls. I want a variety of wild birds' Eggs. Write for list of kinds wanted.

SALES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, offering and describing articles of a single kind for sale will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged. No advertisement of a business nature will be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one lot of these pretty little Duckwing Game Bantams, at \$6.00.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass., will sell pair Yellow Barbs, breeders' kind, Lowell, 1876, 2d Boston, 1877, 4 1 birds, \$20.00.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., has a variety of Pigeons for sale. Prices reasonable.

G. M. WHITE, 33 Glen St., Worcester, Mass., has one trio of White-headed Game Bantams, for sale. Price \$8.00. [5, 6]

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., offers for sale one very fine pair of White-footed Bantams (I. S. Magrains' stock), price \$6.00. This pair has won several 1st premiums, and are little beauties.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass., will sell pair very fine young White Barbs, from imported stock, for \$10.00.

EDWARD W. FOX, Box 109, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale 1 Plymouth Rock Cockerel, Upham strain; is a nice colored bird, and good for breeding purposes. Price, \$2.00. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

FRANK A. HULL, Bergen, N. Y., will sell his entire lot of Partridge Cochins Pullets, from premium stock, at a bargain.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one pair of Black African Bantams for \$6.00. They are from the best stock in this country.

C. F. COON, Upper Tirol, N. Y., has for sale a Cartridge belt, with shoulder straps, holds 40 cartridges, price \$2.00; a Powder and Shot Measure combined, price 75 cts.; a Wad Cutter, No. 11, best steel, 30 cts. The first man gets them. Quick.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one pair of Blue Owls for \$5.00. Will warrant them to give satisfaction.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass., will sell pair of young Black-tail Turbits, perfect marked, from 2d premium pair at Boston, 1877, for \$5.00.

GEO. L. STILLMAN, Westery, R. I.—Said an English Fancier, while looking at my S. S. Hamburgs, this is the best flock of these birds I have seen this side of the water. A few nice ones for sale.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass., will sell four pair very fine White-crested Calcutta Fans, from \$5 to \$20 per pair.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one 1st premium pair of Red-Capped Magpies for \$6.00.

J. B. & S. J. FOSTER, Sharpsburg, Pa., will sell, from our birds that won 1st premium at Pittsburg in January, 1877; also will have Fowls and Chickens for sale after September 1st.

W. S. KRAKE, Ravenna, Ohio, breeder of Golden-Laced Sebright Bantams.

BEADLE PUPS

For sale. Several fine Beadle Pups. Stock guaranteed pure. Address B. 19 South Sec. St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

I will sell a few young broods of Dominique Leghorn Chickens, 2 or 3 weeks old, with mother Hen, for \$9 per dozen. Can express them safely on a 4 or 5 days journey in my Brood and Mother Cages.

PHILPS, THE DRUGGIST, Scranton, Pa.

ODD PIGEONS.

Odd birds of several varieties of Pigeons, for sale cheap, by WILLIAM G. WHITE, Box 10 G, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE.

My Black Hamburgs are 1st premium birds, and score 96 points. I will sell 1 or 2 broods of young Chickens from them, 3 or 4 weeks old, with mother Hen, for \$12 per dozen. Can express them safely on a 4 or 5 days journey in my Brood and Mother Cages.

PHILPS, THE DRUGGIST, Scranton, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Black African Bantams—Eggs or Birds. Have taken three premiums.

A. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Windsor, Ct.

T. R. VARICK, Manchester, N. H., has for sale one Light Brahma Cockerel.

E. H. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., has for sale extra Fantail Pigeons, at \$3.00 per pair. Write for particulars.

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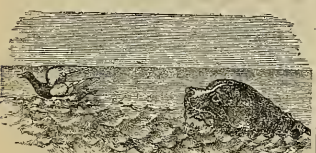
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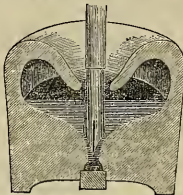
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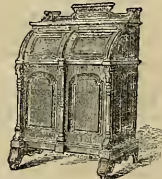
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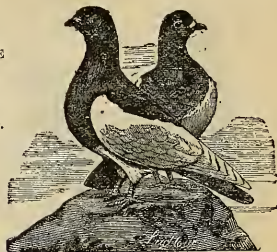
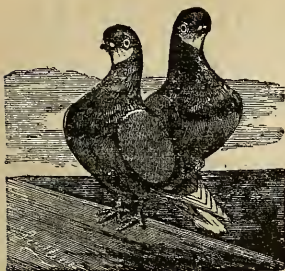
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SUPPLEMENT TO FANCIERS' JOURNAL No. 6.

REGISTER OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

No.	Name.	Variety.	Sex.	When hatched.	Ovooer.	Judge.	Score.
1	Liberator, 2d,	Lt. Brahma.	Cockerel.	1876	W. H. Hill.	I. K. Felch.	91
2	Richard,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	89 1/2
3	Jo. Johnson,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	90
4	Commodore,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	83 1/2
5	Grace Darling,	do.	Hen.	1876	do.	do.	92
6	Fanny,	do.	Pullet.	1876	do.	do.	91 1/2
7	Sybil,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	92
8	Fanny Ellser,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	92
9	Sylvia,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	89 1/2
10	Flavius Optimus,	do.	Cockerel.	1876	do.	do.	90 1/2
11	Trimmer,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	90
12	Brigadier, 2d,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	90
13	Worcester Boy,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	87
14	Hero,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	91 1/2
15	Atlas, 3d,	do.	do.	1876	Philander Williams,	H. S. Ball.	91
16	Capt. Turner,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	91 1/2
17	Dandy,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	84 1/2
18	Col. Crocker,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	90
19	Star,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	91
20	Honesty,	D'k. Brahma.	do.	1876	do.	do.	92 1/2
21	Peto,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	88 1/2
22	Stentor,	P. Cochin.	do.	1876	do.	do.	91
23	Max, Jr.,	do.	do.	1876	do.	do.	94
24	Uncle Tom,	B'k. Cochin.	Cock.	1875	do.	do.	94 1/2
25	Natick Lady,	D'k. Brahma.	Hen.	1875	C. A. Sweet,	do.	92 1/2
26	Olivia, No. 2,	do.	do.	1875	do.	do.	86 1/2
27	Agamemnon,	do.	Cockerel.	1876	do.	do.	94
28	Cassandra,	do.	Pullet.	1876	do.	do.	90

This list will be added to, as fast as breeders forward names of birds properly scored. It will be seen that birds in our register are required to be scored by a competent Judge, and we hope, by this means, to prevent unworthy ones from being admitted. Proper blanks, with full instructions, will be forwarded to any one enclosing green stamp for reply.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Secretary.

HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate according to instructions, any Antwerps entrusted to their care:

- D. E. Newall, foot of West 19th St., N. Y. City.
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- Fanciers' Journal Office, Hartford, Conn.
- C. R. Hoag, 128 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- E. W. Adams, Providence, R. I. Box 655.
- W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa.
- G. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y.
- W. H. Davis, Rochester, N. H.
- Edward Devoe, Westchester, Pa.
- Daniel Forter, 52 Miller St., Utica, N. Y.
- Graves & Breed, Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.
- E. G. Flauder, Manchester, N. H.
- E. W. Bofe, Wilmarth, Elk Co., Pa.
- Frank I. Borden, North Attleboro, Mass.
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- Geo. L. Stillman, Westery, N. I.
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- G. W. Crittenden, Northampton, Mass.
- F. P. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- Horace F. Stuchler, 230 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
- J. H. D. Smart, Alexandria, Va.
- A. C. Van Dore, Washington, N. J.
- Frank R. Howell, 157 E. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
- Alfred A. Berow, Box 702, Watertown, N. Y.
- Dr. Matthias Cook, Utica, N. Y.

WANTED.—Names of parties who will receive and take Antwerps at a proposed race between Troy and Utica, to come off Aug. 16th, 1877. Also names of parties, for like purpose, residing in Amsterdam, Fontana, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville, and Little Falls, New York State. Address, with references,

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AMERICAN POULTRY FANCIERS' AND BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

The undersigned proposes issuing a Poultry Fanciers' and Breeders' Directory on or about the first of May, 1877, and in order that the same shall be as correct and reliable as possible, it is desired that all Fanciers and breeders of Poultry, Pigeons, and Pet Stock throughout the United States and Canada will forward their names for insertion (for which no charge is made) at their earliest convenience. To those who do an extended business, and wish to send circulars or postal cards through the mails, the Directory will be of great benefit.

A few pages of the book will be reserved for advertisements; at prices within the reach of all, and as the Directory will be kept for reference the advantage of having a card inserted will be seen at once.

Fanciers and Breeders subscribing for the Directory before it is printed will have their names inserted in enlarged type in the Directory, with the variety of stock they raise, for fifty cents (which entitles them to a book).

Price of book, 50 cents.
Send for circular.
(Cash must accompany all orders. Send by Postal Order or Registered Letter.)
Address
JOHN ARCHIBALD, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WANTED.—No. 22, Vol. 3 of Fanciers' Journal Fifteen cents per copy will be paid.
Address LOCK BOX, 821, Rockville, Ct.

CANDIDATES FOR BLACK LIST.

All correspondence relative to the Black List will hereafter be placed in the columns of the Exchange and Mail.

"Put C. P. Hurlbut, of Macedon, N. Y., on Black List. He got five nice B. L. Fowls of me last February, or first of March, and for which he has sent nothing, and will not reply. I have warned him twice of Black List, and I presume he thinks a few dollars worth more to him than a good name. I have asked him to send to you, or to editor of Poultry World for Ads., and depended on it, and it has been an injury to me, as I have proved, for during the last two years I have made my Fowls meet their bills for food at my door, and had to meet other bills with other receipts; thus I have not put in an appearance, and thereby no sales. I think he got a misdirected letter, containing \$2.00, that I sent to H. H. Steddell, and has also kept it."

T. McDaniel, Holis, Me.
"In your April number I see that Mr. Hart of Washington, D. C., has been swindled by Thomas B. Smith of Stony Brook, connected with W. B. Sherry. This Sherry cheated me last Fall out of \$4.35 on a pair of Pigeons sent him. I think their trade ought to be stopped. OEO. L. STILLMAN, Westery, R. I."

"By publishing the following, you will put breeders and dealers on their guard, and also oblige us:
In April, Mr. W. L. Gardiner of Norwich, entered our store and ordered a Blue Owl Hen. We selected a fine Hen from Mr. Sinclair's loft, and shipped it the following Saturday; on Monday it was returned with the word that Mr. G. refused to take on account of our asking too much. The Hen was worth fully \$5.00; we asked but \$3.00. When he ordered the Owl nothing was said about the price. Further, he has paid no attention to our letter of inquiry. We have lately learned that we are not the only Cleveland parties whom Mr. Gardiner has innocented.

MORPHY & WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 4, 1877.

JOS. M. WADE:
"As I have been a subscriber and a worker for the Journal ever since the first number was published—so far I suppose you have published a letter of Roifa in regard to my wronging him in an exchange that was made between us. I believe in your Black List. I say it is right to expose; but I think that you ought, before doing so, to find out if correct or not. Any one can in this way write and tell you falsehoods about a certain person, or even of a name, that there is no one by such name, and you would publish it; you would not know any better, unless you would first find out from the person, or some one that knew of the person, that he was guilty of the complaint. Now in this case of Roifa, in the first part of his letter to you, he says he received over two hundred answers to an exchange—that every one of your readers and yourself knew. Well, you can judge for yourself. Next he states I offered him \$100 for a pair of letters to you, and he would not see, which he paid \$30 for, as he can show by receipt. He told me that too, but he never showed it; and even if he did pay \$30 for the saw, it is not always when you buy and pay a certain price for an article, that you get it, or it is worth it. I wrote to Barnes Bros., makers of the saw, for price list, and out of saws, but his saw never corresponded with their \$30 saw. The saw corresponded with the cut that his answers said, and I believe that he bought the saw from the manufacturers, as he even did not know the right name of the saw, as you will see, if you refer to his exchange offer in Journal. I will offer it for exchange for a "Bonus" Scroll Saw (new), cost \$30,—whereon I offered him 1 Cockerel, 3 Hens, and 3 Pullets, Black Leghorns for your saw; answer soon. This was the first I made him, but he cut them answers and accepted my offer, and said he would ship on Thursday; also that he had walnut. The walnut you can give me what you see fit for it; it cost me more than I can expect to get for it; you can see a White Cockerel for it. When it came it was 16 feet in all, in four or five pieces, heavy, rough, and split and warped. I told him it was no use to me; that I could not give him any White Cockerel, but that I would return it, when he sent a postal card, saying, you can set your own price on the walnut, and send what you think is fair; I will be satisfied. I did not send him anything for it; it is setting here just as I leave it. I sent you nothing, if I was in the habit of finding fault, I should not have received it and paid the freight for it. Now you see he says I offered him six Black Leghorns. That is

P. P. HAAS, Tonawanda, Pa., will exchange a trio of premium Buff Cochins, for a trio of Golden-Spangled Polands, or White-crested Black Pouter.

HARRY WALTON, P. O. Box 719 Providence, R. I., will exchange Eggs from pure White Turkeys, for Plymouth Rock Eggs. Must be from strictly pure bred, or premium stock. Will give 9 for 13.

A. G. WEIRICK, Hubbard, Frumblum Co., Ohio, will exchange a good Grover & Beck Sewing Machine, been in use two years, for a Remington or Sewing Machine Singer Sewing Machine, or site action belt drive Flat Top. Must be good, as machine is. Will write, giving full particulars.

H. H. THUDY, Idira, Pa., will exchange D. Brahma, Hououa, and B. Leghorn Eggs for L. I. Brahma, P. Rock, or American Dominoique Eggs.

G. A. WIDMER, Rochester N. Y., will exchange one pair Lop-crested Rabbits, one pair Prairie Dogs, for Musical Box, new Watch, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Small Vase, or Carpenter's Tools.

TOWNSEND W. COX, Westchester, Pa. will exchange five Hives of his own make, good as any live, and 15 dozen home boxes, 5 and 10 lbs., and six Carrier Hens, and a pair of Barbs, Cock red, Hen black, good birds; and a pair of White Barbs, and White-Head B. Spanish Cock, first-class, for a first-class Breach-loading Shot Gun, double-barrel, or prime Imp. long, or first-class Eight Gun, or Musical Box, 15 tubes.

HENRY SARGE, New Haven, Conn., will exchange Postage Stamps, 4c., 6c., 8c., 24c., Hong Kong 5 Groschen N. German Confederate, and 200 Hrs Brazil (head), singly, or the whole for U. S. Postage 5c., 10c., and 15c., 1851 issue, and 24c. and 90c., 1859 issue.

BOX 258, Springfield, Ohio, will give one pair fine Muscovy Ducks and copy of Taxidermist's Manual, for 2 pairs Fancy Pigeons, either Blue Bald Tumblers, Yellow Carriers, White Carriers, Black Barbs, Pied-Parrots. Nothing wanted but good birds that are matched. Make offers on Postal Cards.

E. W. ROLFE, Wilmarth, Pa., will exchange White Leghorn Eggs from the choicest strains, for Brown Leghorn Eggs or Fowls, Black Leghorn Cock, Silver Duck-Wing Game Bantams, or Light Brahmas, or a Dead Game Cock.

H. W. FRENCH, Holbrook, Mass., has a Silver Poland Cock and Hen that he will exchange for Pigeons, either Nuns, Swallows, or White Barbs.

G. E. PHELPS, Barre, Mass., will exchange Cockerel and three Pullets, Hououas, (Aldrich); trio White Leghorns (first premium); Eggs from L. I. Brahma (Feldt), or Plymouth Rocks (first premium), for P. Rock, L. I. Brahma, and Bantam Fowls, or Clucks, or offers.

EMMA B. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn., will exchange, for offers, Eggs for hatching, from two separate pens of my own breeding stock of Light Brahmas. Each Bird has been carefully selected for its extreme beauty of perfection.

OLIVER S. RACKLIFE, Dering, Me., will exchange old or young Yellow-winged Swallows, for Yellow Fans. Only good birds shipped or received. Exchange must be made on approval.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., would like to exchange 1 pair Yellow-cap Magpies, for one pair Yellow Plain heads, as good.

W. V. SMILEY, Westchester, Pa., will exchange a Rose comb Dominoique Cock, for S. S. Hamburg, G. P. Hamburg, or W. E. B. Spanish Cock. Nothing but good birds wanted.

JOS. E. McMASTER, Sewickley, Pa., will exchange a pair of very nice White Fans (value \$5), for a first-class B. R. Game Bantam Hen.

DR. MARTIN, Mercersburg, Pa., offers Eggs from eight varieties of premium Fowls and Ducks, and a fine pair of Crested Canaries, Fancy Pigeons and White Hens, for a good Blacksmith's Anvil, or tools; Hardware of any kind, Hinges, Horse Shoes and Nails, Trunks, Screens, Boots, Oil, Putty, Glass Oil, Paints, in 1 and 2 lb. cans, or any thing.

P. O. BOX 2292, Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange a new (never used) Sewing Machine, cost \$66; for Leghorns, Cochins, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or offers.

L. TAYLOR, Bridgetown, Caroline Co., Md., will exchange one of Mr. B. Westcott's Iron Force Pumps, with twenty feet pipe, good as new, just the thing for stables or barn-yards, for a pair of Poland China Pigs, Bird Gun, or offers.

W. G. TRACY, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Towanda, Pa., will exchange Egg from premium birds of the following varieties, viz.: Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Brown and White Leghorns, for a pair of French, well broken as ratters. Value of Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

C. F. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will exchange one pair Blue Cockerel and one White Carrier, and one pair Ovens, Cock Blue, Hen Yellow, for one pair good Yellow Tied Pouters.

M. KLEASER, 37 Rhine St., Rochester, N. Y., will exchange first class Black, Red, and Yellow Jacobins, Turbits, and Pouters, for Fantail and Cockerels, different colors. Only first-class birds desired.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Trenton Falls, N. Y., will exchange Cockerel Prutting Press, Pointer Dog, Watch, and Carbine Rifle, for Partridge, Buff, and Black Cochins, Light Brahms, Schright Bantams, Ke., Shot Gun, Revolver, or anything for sake of trading.

W. J. EVDEND, Box 493, Williamsport, Pa., will exchange a thoroughbred Irish Setter Dog, broken; 1 Russian Setter Stud, 1 Ballard Rifle, a Violin and Bow, valued at \$25.00; 4 Silver Duckwing Bantam Cocks, 1 Hen, 2 B. R. Bantam Hens, for a good Double-barrel Shot Gun, good Watch, Cigars, cash, or offers in anything but live-stock.

BOX 455, Burlington, N. J., will exchange advertising in good rural papers, and an order on an English Fancier to amount of \$49, for Germantown Carriage, Sulky, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, Ke. Speak to private and publicly.

SIMON C. SMITH, Lock Box 264, Warren, Warren Co., Pa., wants to exchange a good sound Pointer, broken, for a Breach-loading Rifle, any good make—Remington, Sharps, or Ballard preferred.

W. E. GARRIS, No. 522 Northampton St., Easton, Pa., will exchange White Leghorn Chicks, hatched February and March, for offers.

L. R. SPONG, will exchange Scotch Terrier Dog, 1st runner, and well trained, White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, also Fancy Pigeons, for offers.

JESSE G. DARLINGTON, Hesterville, will exchange a B. R. Bantam Cock, or Golden-crested B. Bantam Cockerel or good Partridge Cockerel Hens, for a good Microscope, Black and Tan Jock Pup, or offers.

W. D. HUMPHREY, Box 12, Danbury, Conn., would like to exchange a Harmonica, with mouth tube, and 13 pieces of music by note, all complete, wholesale price \$2.00; 1 Nickel-plated Revolver, seven-shooter, No. 22, new; 1 Double-barrel Shot Gun, not new, but good; 1 pair of Silver-plated Hand Nut Crackers, worth \$1.50, for a Core Cracker, an Accordion, 20 keys, or a pair of 14 inch heels, or offers.

W. E. THRELKLEY, Druggist, corner Coral and Huntington, Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange or sell a handsome solid Yellow Turbit Hen, one solid Yellow Owl Cock, one Yellow Dun Owl Cock, bred from Red Cock and Yellow Hen, very fine bird; also one pair of young Antwerps, bred from my best imported stock, parents from the birds that won 200 mile race from Crystal Palace three years in succession, owned by John Albury of Reading, England; 1 Pope's Air Rifle, cost \$6.00; also one black leather Valve, cost \$12.00, made for holding 16 Antwerps used by me in training birds. Write. All will be answered.

THOS. D. ADAMS, Franklin, Pa., will exchange Eggs from his G. S. Hamburgs, and Black R. I. for a male White Squab, Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper, or offers.

CHAS. W. GRANT, Attleboro Falls, Mass., has first-class Brown Leghorn Pullets, 7 to hatch, to exchange for Fantail Pigeons of any solid color, No. 1 birds Good ones wanted, and same sent in return. Write quick, as I have some fine birds.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., will exchange one first premium S. Polish Cock, one first premium S. S. Polish Cockerel, bearded. What offers?

L. L. EATON, South Deerfield, Mass., will exchange one trio of Golden Hamburg and one of Brown Leghorn Fowls, for P. Rocka, Fancy Pigeons, or offers.

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G. M. TATCHELL, Fairfield, Me., offers extra fine Partridge Cockerel, Plymouth Rock, and White Hens, for W. E. B. Spanish Cocks, for good D. Brahma Hens, P. C. Cock, White banded, or Black Rose-comb Bantams, or offers. Postals answered.

H. ROESCH, Kane, Ills., will exchange—Maltese Cat for Roan Rabbit Buck, or Habilit Hare; also one each S. S. Hamburg, P. Rock, and G. Pheasant Cockerel, for one C. S. Hamburg Cock and Hens, and Pointer Dog, for offers.

FORACE P. SINCLAIR, 280 Prospect St., Cleveland, O., has a S. D. Antwerp Hen (short face), 1 Black Jacobin Hen, 1 pair B. R. Game Bantams; 1 pair Red Mottled Ruffs (young from No. 1 performers); 1 Squirrel House, for offers. Am not in need of two Owl Cocks (solid), 1 Turbit Cock, (solid). Other stock for exchange.

DR. J. P. BAFFES, Setauket, N. Y., will exchange Fancy Fowls for Hall or Bed-room Furniture, 1ry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, or almost anything that does not suit.

CHAS. W. HOIT, P. O. Box 425, Nashua, N. H., will exchange his breeding yard of Red He Game Bantams, consisting of one Cockerel and three Hens, good birds, for solid Red, Blue, Yellow, or Dun Fans. Good stock wanted. Bantams Crosby's stock.

H. ROESCH, Kane, Ills., will exchange a pair each W. Muscovy and Bl. Cayuga Ducks, for W. C. R. or Bl. Pheasants, or P. Rock Pullets; also S. S. Poland for G. S. Hamburgs, and a Pet Fox, for offers.

JOHN S. HURDIS, 93 State St., Albany, N. Y., will exchange one Black and one Yellow Tumbler Hen, imported stock, excellent birds, for one pair mated White Fans, or Black Swallow Pigeons; also one set Double Oat Harass, new, for Yuna or Ruffs.

DR. M. COOK, Utica, N. Y., will exchange White Mottled and Black Fans, Priests, Tumblers, and Black Barbs, Carriers and Pouters; for cash, or Short-face Tumblers, Ravens, Owls, Common Pigeons, for good works on Pigeons.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., wants 1 pair of Red, Yellow, and White Mice-caps, and Yellow Shields. Will exchange or pay cash.

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Center, Maine, wants a Parrot, Yellow-headed, to engage in the manufacture of a Sole not yet patented, but exceeding in merit any heretofore invented. A personal interview, with references, required.

WANTED.—Offers for a bound copy of The Illustrated Book of Poultry, belonging to the late Wm. Atwood. Address.

W. W. ATWOOD, Big Flats, N. Y.

H. ROESCH, Kane, Ills., wants a Parrot, with Cuffs, for S. S. Polish, W. Leghorn, D. Brahma, L. Brahmas, W. Muscovy, or Black Cayuga Ducks. Parrot must talk, and be in good plumage.

E. SMITH, Bolton Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., wants high-billed Roller Tumblers, described by J. W. Ludlow in Nos. 6 and 7. Vol. IV. of the Poultry Bulletin, in which he described that breed.

E. B. KIRBY, JR., 14 Cottage St., Providence, R. I., wants a Lot of Fancy Pigeons—Good Birds for Cash—Pairs of male and female preferred.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., wants Sultan Hens or Pullets. Must be perfect, and price reasonable.

SALES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, offering and describing articles of a single kind for sale will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged. No advertisement of a business nature will be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., has a variety of Fancy Pigeons for sale. Prices reasonable.

C. H. WHITE, 33 Glen St., Worcester, Mass., has one trio of White-footed Game Bantams, for sale. Price \$8.00. [5, 6]

M. VON CULIN, Delmarva City, Del., offers Brown Leghorn Eggs, from his celebrated strain; price \$5.00 per sitting of 13. No Fowls for sale at any price.

H. ROES' H, Kane, Ills, will sell three pair of fine S. S. Hamburgs, 76 hatch, rose-comb, from best strains in Illinois, for \$4.00 a pair.

FOR SALE.

Maux Cats. Price-bred.

IL. FULLER, Barrwood, Stamford, Eng.

J. T. GOTT, 75 Tarbox St., Lawrence, Mass., has for sale a pair of Blue English Owls—have good frills and color; bred from imported stock, price \$8.00.

C. M. WHITE, 33 Glen St., Worcester, Mass., has for sale one trio of Brown Red Game Bantams, premium birds; price, \$15.00.

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Center, Me., will sell his Brown Leghorn Cock "Dandy Jim," aged 14 months, and fit to exhibit and win at any show on earth—a splendid hulk. Price only \$5. A few hens, as good, only \$1.50 each. Their offspring, 3 weeks old, only \$1.50 for 75.

J. T. GOTT, 75 Tarbox St., Lawrence, Mass., has for sale a fine pair of Silver Dun Antwerps, very heavy frilled, and good flyers; bred from English stock, imported in 1875; price \$5.00. Would exchange for A 1 Blue Magpie.

G. H. CHAPIN, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, has a small Poultry Farm for a very little money, on the Old Colony Railroad, in a pleasant town 25 miles south of Boston. A snug farm of 12 acres, 40 cords of wood standing; keeps one cow; 95 pear, apple and peach trees, 200 raspberry and blackberry vines, grapes and currants; cove cottage of 5 rooms; stable 26x16; shed, and three excellent iveries. One thousand fowls can probably be kept here. Price only \$700—\$350 cash, balance \$50 a year at 6 per cent. interest. Perfect hilly—healthy location—everything all right. This, (number 247 on page 34,) and over 1600 other country estates, including 27 poultry farms, fully described in Country Homes, a book of 120 pages, illustrated—mailed for three 3-cent stamps, (none mailed free), or obtained free at New England Farm Agency, 24 Tremont Row, Boston.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$2.00 per 13, from a quartet of choice Light Brahmas—nice every way, low pea combs, compact build, and warranted to give good results.

J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

POUTERS FOR SALE.

I have about ten pairs, and odd birds, of high-class Pouters to dispose of, at a reasonable price. A rare chance to procure first-class breeding stock.

CHARLES BECKER,

95 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

C. M. WHITE, 33 Glen St., Worcester, Mass., has for sale six Golden Ducking Game Bantams, five Hens and one Cock, taken premiums at Boston, Providence, and Fitchburg; price \$16.00.

SPANISH—Andalusians. May Arnold has a few nice Blue Cockerels, with 2 and 3 year old Hens, from which a few fine Chickens may be reared, at 22s. 6d. per pair; Cockerels only 12s. 6d.—River Coppice, Warringcamp, Arundel, Eng.

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For sale. Several fine Beadle Pups. Stock guaranteed pure.

Address

R., 19 South Soc. St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS.

Smith, Pitkin, and Bicknell strains, early hatch; will lay in July and August; hatched February and March. Price, two dollars per pair. Twenty for sale.

W. E. GARRIS,

No. 522 Northampton St., Easton, Pa.

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English Ferns, nicely dried and pressed.

Address

II. TOOMER,

Twyford, Berks, Eng.

FOR SALE.

English High flying Tip Tumblers, bred from imported stock; a few pair of old birds (breeders), and some young birds, already trained. Price \$2.00 to \$5.00 per pair. Address E. C. SMITH,

Holton Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

SQUIRREL HOUSE.

Horace P. Sinclair, 250 Prospect St., Cleveland, O., has a large Squirrel House, with wheel attached, just repainted, and in every respect as good as new; sleeping apartment in rear. Price \$25.00.

EZRA B. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn., for want of accommodation, will sell either one of his two valuable pairs of this season's Light Brahma breeding stock, all 1876 hatch; each pen consists of Cockerel and 6 Pullets; each and every bird are fine in size, symmetry and feather. Price per pen, \$45 and \$65. I have now about 1.0 early hatched Light Brahma chicks from the above, which had fair to excel in perfection any of previous years, I can therefore furnish an unlimited number of early birds for the fall and winter exhibitions at reasonable prices.

E. T. R., Newton Lower Falls, Mass., offers for sale six double Exhibition Coops, but little used and newly painted.

SPANIELS—Very handsome Blenheim Spaniel Dog, richly marked, Mr. Freeman's strain, 5 1/2 lb., 2 months, 25 lb. Also one about same age, strain, and the not so well marked, \$2, or useful exchange.—G. Coram, Refoim Club, Cambridge, Eng.

FOR SALE.

A fine Black Setter Dog, about one year old, good blood, partly trained. I have no use for him. Price \$15.00, and transportation charges. Will take him back if not satisfactory.

C. F. COON, Upper Tivoli, N. Y.

SWANS—For sale, four cygnets Further particulars.—Apply to Mr. C. Hott, Wokefeld Park, Reading, Eng.

FOR SALE.

One six-partition Bantam Coop, and two four-partition can be used for Pigeons. Intending exhibitors, and dealers in Pet Stock make a note of this.

Address E. T. R., Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

L. L. EATON, South Deerfield, Mass., will sell at a reasonable price, one Cocker and six Hens, Brown Leghorns; fair stock and good layers. Write for particulars.

POLANDS—Golden Poland Cockerel, a grand bird, Silver-striker's strain, good crest and feathers, well barred. Price 12s. 6d.; worth double. Room wanted. Mr. Deussen, Duarum Villa, Lind-road, St. John's, New-Orleans, S. E., Eug.

FOR SALE.

A Double B. L. Shot Gun, 12 cal. 30 inch, diamonitic stock barrels, snap action, with trigger in front of guard. Warranted in good order, and a good shooter. Price \$35.00. Can be returned if not satisfactory.

C. F. COON, Upper Tivoli, N. Y.

A. W. MCKINSTRY, Chicopee, Mass., will sell the Black Spanish Cockerel which won 1st at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 24, '77, for \$10.00; also a few fine Hens, at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. All high-topped specimens.

L. L. EATON, South Deerfield, Mass., will sell one trio Golden Spangled Hamburgs. Price reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Write.

H. A. MOLATZSCH, 309 Court St., Brooklyn, L. I., offers for sale thirty-five Common Rabbits, from two months to two years old, at a very reasonable price.

FOR SALE.

Thirteen Eggs, fresh, and carefully packed, from 1st premium Pj mouth locks, for one dollar.

G. E. PHILLES, Barre, Mass.

SEE HERE.

I will sell my entire stock of Dutch and Angora Rabbits, cheap, one dollar each, or exchange for anything useful.

N. D. HASKELL, Youngstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

One Gray Henry Stag, "true blue," one year old May 20th, '77, 6 1/2 lbs., 8 1/2.

A. E. ABBOTT, Easthampton, Mass.

PECK & HENSHAW, Batavia, N. Y., offer Eggs for sale from first-class Key Light Game Bantams, hatched from Eggs imported from Henry Beddon; price, \$4 per 12. Reference, E. S. Ongley, Esq., Worcester, Mass.

C. B. PECK, Batavia, N. Y., will sell a splendid quartette of first premium White Georgian Game, at a very low price.

A. N. HENSHAW, Batavia, N. Y., will sell two Pile Game Cocks, at \$2 each, or will exchange for any two volumes of Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," or Napier's "Peninsular War."

H. A. MOLATZSCH, 309 Court St., Brooklyn, L. I., has for sale a very nice Black Lop-eared Buck, imported one year old, price \$10.00, or will exchange him for another Buck or Doe. Must be as good as mico is.

MY new Price List of Fowls, Pigeons, Birds, Dogs, and Pats, with hints on care of same, is now ready. One of the newest ever issued. Price 10c. all.

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Price-bred Black and Tan Puppies, 4 months old. Address D. BALLY, Bank St., Maclesfield, Cheeshire, Eng.

H. A. MOLATZSCH, 309 Court St., Brooklyn, L. I., wants to sell a very fine Coon collection of over five hundred different kinds. Contains very rare and old pieces. Price \$30.00.

"Touch me Gently, Father Time."

In the title of a new and beautiful song and chorus by CHARLES BARKER, author of the famous "He Hears the FORT OF HEAVEN." Dealers are ordering it by the thousand. The whole world will soon be singing "TOUCH ME GENTLY, FATHER TIME." Any music-dealer will mail you this beautiful song for 40 cents.

Published by F. W. HEMICK, 50 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

L. A. HAYS,

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LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs for hatching, from the most celebrated strains in the country. Any person sending me \$3.00 will receive 1 sitting of 18 Eggs, and the "Fanciers' Journal" for 1 year. Warranted true to name.

PURE GAME FOWLS.

I have for sale a fine stock of 2 year old Cocks; also 125 Stags of '76 hatch. Every fowl warranted as represented. E. F. LITTLEFIELD,

Manchester, N. H.

JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me., has for sale 6 choice White Cochins, Hens, one and two years old, or will exchange them for Yellow or Blue Fantails. Don't be afraid to make enquiries.

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EXCLUSIVELY.

BEST BREED KNOWN.

Eggs and Fowls in season.

M. L. KIDDER, Northampton, Mass.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Under this head of a general notice will be allowed at 25 cents per line, or \$3.00 per lurch, *cash before insertion.*

F. A. COBWSWELL, Watertown, N. Y.—Now is the best chance to buy Pekin Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, \$5 per pair, Eggs \$2 per doz., Light Brahmas, P. Rocks, Hamburgs, French Fowls, Leghorns, \$5 per trio, Eggs \$3 per doz., from the best strains, by express, on receipt of price before July.

BLUE ANTWERPS, of my own importation, \$2.00 per pair; Blue English Owls, \$6.00 per pair; Barbs, Carriers, and Pouters, from \$5 to \$25 per pair, according to quality.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakerstown, Pa. The subscriber has left with him for disposal, the following named stock, viz: 1 Cockerel, 1 Pullet, 4 Hens, 1000s. There are good birds (bred from Warner's stock). The hens are large, with good crests and beards; price, \$2.50 each, or \$3.50 for the lot. Also 2 pairs Muscovy Ducks; price, \$5.00 per pair.—2 pairs White Fantail Pigeons, \$1.75 per pair. Also, Silver Dun Antwerps (Wade's strain), \$5.00 per pair.

C. D. SPOHN, Reading, Pa., will quit Pigeon business and close out his entire large stock of Pouters, Owls, Barbs, Moor-caps, Magpies, Carriers, Quakers, Turbits, Bantams, &c., &c., at half price. Write quick for what you want. Bargains.

W. S. KRAKE, Ravenna, Ohio, breeder of Golden-Laced Sebright Bantams

TO CALIFORNIANS.

Any one sending me a dozen pair of live California Valley Quail, I will send in return a pair of Game Pheas (Pit strain), such as money can seldom buy.
A. J. COLBURN,
31 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

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It is put up in half-pound packages. Price, by mail, 50 cents per pound. Orders for 5 or 10 pounds by express, (at buyer's expense), 35 cents per pound.

Terms to trade on application. Agents wanted. Address
DR. A. M. DICKIE,
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Breeder of PLYMOUTH ROCKS and BROWN LEGHORNS.
Eggs for hatching, in season, from choice stock, \$2 per doz.

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The "Table of Rules" is worth the cost of the work.—BISHOP BOWMAN.

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JOHN R. ANDERSON,
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LARGE lot of South American Parrots, \$10 each; Gray Amazon, \$16.00 each; 3 tame Monkeys, \$15.00 each; German Canaries, \$3.00 each; young Mocking Birds, \$6.00 each.
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BEST PRACTICAL RULES AND METHODS FOR HUNTING AND SHOOTING THESE BIRDS, WITH DOG AND GUN;

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SCOTIA, N. Y., May 23, 1877.

MR. JOS. M. WADE:
As we are desirous of extending the circulation of the Fanciers' Journal, we make the following offer for one month, from the date of your next issue. To any person sending us the full price of a year's subscription to the Journal, we will send by express one sitting of Brown Leghorn Eggs and the Journal 1 year. We have a flock of nearly one hundred of this breed, and can spare an unlimited number of Eggs from them, fresh and true to name. We hope that a great number of persons who are not already subscribers, will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure it, and get a dozen of Eggs free of cost. Wishing you success with your publication, we remain, sir,
Your ob't. servants,
E. E. HARDIN & CO.

DOG FANCIERS, ATTENTION! I have 10 of M. YON CULIN'S patent Spike Collars, with full instructions for teaching dogs to do anything. All dog breeders are using them. Sent, post-paid, for \$3.00 each.
CLAYTON VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del.

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AGENTS WANTED.—Write for terms to **JOSEPH M. WADE,** Publisher, Hartford, Conn.,

ENGLISH SKYLARKS, hand raised, \$6.00 to \$10.00 each; 5 pairs White Hens, \$5.00 per pair; Italian Greyhounds, Eye Terriers, and Cocker Spaniels, \$10.00 each.
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BERLIN TUMBLERS,

(COLELL STOCK.)

I offer for sale five of these rare birds, at following prices, viz: 1 pair Reds, \$12.00; 1 pair Reds, \$10.00; 1 Yellow Hen, \$5.00, or \$25.00 for the lot. For particulars address

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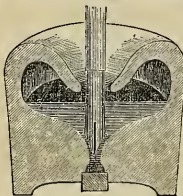
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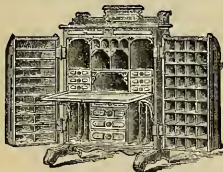
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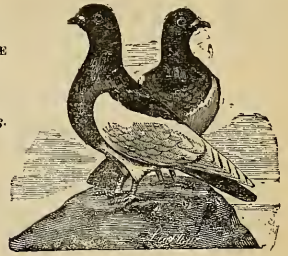
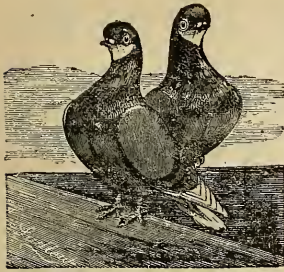
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HENRY K. WELSH, York, Pa., will exchange a lot of Fancy Pigeons, a yard of Black Red Game Fowls, consisting of 1 Cock, 5 Hens, and 4 Pullets, and a set of Black B. R. Game Box-toms, for one No. 1 Gold Hunting-Case Watch and Gold Chain, or offers. Speak quick.

H. B. WILDER, Centerville, Q. A. Co., Md., will exchange his imported Irish Eitch "Bull," for Horse Blanks and halter, or offers; and English Beagle Dog Pup, six months old, for Brahmas.

D. EVANS, JR., Seymour, Conn., will exchange two handsome Black-Breasted Red Game Coqs, four months old, of Howard's celebrated strain, or Foreign and American Postage Stamps, for Poultry, Pet Stock, or offers.

T. E. DILLON, Bloom-burg, Pa., will exchange a pair of good Blue Checkered Owls for a pair of Preuters; also a pair of White Fans for a pair of White, Black, or Yellow Owls. Will trade B. B. R. G. Chickens, 8 months old, for Pigeons.

D. L. LEEDS, Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., has a Shepherd Pup, 4 months old, both parents in-purebred and well-founded Pup, nearly two months old, good stock, both female, to exchange for White Leghorns, with one or two Roosters, or Plymouth Rocks. If you have not these, what else?

HENRY SAGE, New Haven, Conn., will exchange Postage Stamps, 4c, 6c, 8c, 24c, Hong Kong, 5 Crochans, N. German Confederates, and 200 Reis Brazil (head) singly, or the whole for U. S. Postage 5c, 20c., and 40c., 1851 issue, and 24c. and 50c., 1869 issue.

W. J. EVENDEN, Box 403, Williamsport, Pa., will exchange a thoroughbred Irish Setter Dog, 5 months old, 1 Russian Setter, 1 Bull Terrier, a Weimarer and Box, valued at \$25.00; 4 Silver Ducking Bantam Cocks, 1 Hen, 2 B. B. Bantam Hens, for a good Double-barreled Shot Gun, good Watch, Cigars, cash, or offers in anything but live-st. ck.

CHAS. W. GRANT, Attleboro Falls, Mass., has first class Brown Leghorn Poults, 70 hatch, to exchange for Fantail Pigeons of any color, No. 1 birds. Good ones wanted, and same sent in return. Write quick, as I have some fine birds.

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JAMES DENISON, Findlay, Ohio, will give 2 pairs young White Angora Rabbits for one pair of either black, fawn, or solid color.

I. N. BODGE, 110 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich., will exchange a brace of Laverick Setter Pups, two months old, or a good Hresch-brook Kite, for a good Watch (American preferred). Send full description, pedigree, &c.

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F. GALE, Pultskville, Morrow Co., O., would like to exchange Red Cardinals for Fancy Pigeons. Only good birds wanted.

L. R. SPONG will exchange 1 Archangel Cock, 1 Yellow Owl Cock, 1 Yellow Jacobin Cock, 1 White Trumpeter Hen, 1 pair Trumpeters, 1 pair Dutchess, 1 pair Brown Silver Gimp, 1 pair Pouter, 1 pair Jacoifas, 2 pairs Tumblers, 1 pair Young White Fans, 1 pair Young Colored Fans, for cash, or offers.

THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sherburne, N. Y., will exchange or sell a few tricos of P-ku Ducks, premium stock, crosses, both importations, value \$10.00 per trio, for Planet, Jr., Double-wheel Hoer, or Good Rover.

H. HUGERER, JR., Warren, Pa., will exchange Maltese Cats and Kittens, for Lop eared Rabbits, Greerises, Dry Goods, Printing Press, Magic Lantern, or any other merchandise. My stock is A. No. 1.

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Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

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C. R. HODGE, City Treasury, Cleveland, O., wants a Blue Carrier Hen, fit to show anywhere. No foul feathers, and a breeder.

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C. G. TRIXLER, Allentown, Pa., wants the following Pigeons: White, Black, and Yellow Jacobins; White Trumpeters, Yellow Magpies, and Blue Fans, for which I will pay a reasonable price for good birds.

CHAS. E. NIDNER, 43 Mill St., Germantown, Phila., wants a Quee Bee and a few Drones, at once.

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OLIVER KENDALL, Providence, R. I., wants Silver Hens or Pullets. Must be perfect, and price reasonable.

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No advertisement of a business nature will be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

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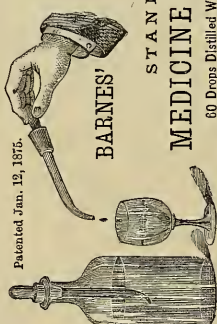
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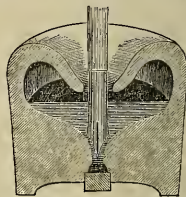
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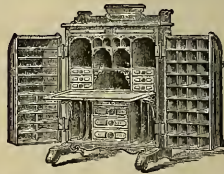
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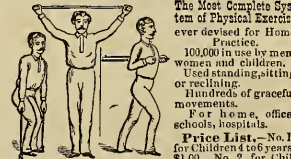
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HOMING ANTWERP CORRESPONDENCE.

[This communication was received too late for the JOURNAL.]

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

Dear Sir.—Will you be kind enough to add the following names to your list of parties willing to liberate Antwerps? Frank I. Peeters, Congress St., Troy, N. Y.; Ernst Knaer, 176 State St., Schenectady; Gustave Wilhelm, Railroad St., Amsterdam, N. Y., and myself, Thomas H. Richardson, Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y. The above gentlemen authorized me to send in their names to the JOURNAL. We are going to start an Antwerp club in Troy, shortly, and as our route will be towards Buffalo we wish fanciers living in Rochester and other cities in the west of the State to know that the birds can be let loose here with little or no trouble.

Mr. Wm. McFeetus has been sick for this year back and I have taken the paper (FANCIERS' JOURNAL) off his hands, last year I paid him the money, but I told him to write to you and have it sent in my name, and I will pay the money to you. Mr. F. I. Peeters, Cigar Manufacturer, Congress St., Troy, wishes you to send him the JOURNAL also, and I have no doubt, that before long there will be quite a number more subscribers from about here. The above gentlemen are all responsible parties and can give first-class references.

THOS. H. RICHARDSON.

YOUR DOGS.

Don't tie up your dogs with a five foot chain, but set two posts, one by the kennel, and the other one fifty or sixty feet from it in any direction, then stretch a common fence wire from one post to the other, six feet from the ground. Put a ring on the wire, and fasten your dog's chain in it, and he will have then a nice run-way to exercise. Put a lot of sand or sawdust at the end farthest from the kennel, and the dog will always use it, and the rest of the way will be clean. Pet him, and when you have a bone or anything that he is very fond of, give it to him, and talk to him, and coax him to shake hands, and speak for his victuals, and he will soon learn that when he is hungry he can get his food by barking. Treat him well. Don't kick and abuse him. Let the dog know you are his master and friend, and not his enemy.

Keep a good dog, a blooded one. They cost more at the start, but they will more than repay you for your trouble. The best dogs for companions or pets are the English or Gordon Setters, Irish Water Spaniels, Mastiffs, St. Bernards and Scotch Terriers, or Skyes. They are all good watch dogs, and very intelligent. English Greyhounds are good, but apt to be cross. Good dogs are not plenty, but poor dogs are a very common affair.

WING SHOT.

THE DOGS OF MOUNT SAINT BERNARD saved the lives of forty persons during the past winter. At the distance of an hour's march they can discover through their wonderful sense of smell, whether travelers are on the mountain, and begin to howl as soon as they do.

Exchange and Market

SUPPLEMENT TO FANCIERS' JOURNAL NO. 8.



HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate according to instructions, any Antweps entrusted to their care:

D. F. Newell, field of West 19th St., N. Y. City.
J. Van Opstal, 14 Madison St., N. Y. City.
Fanciers' Journal Office, Hartford, Conn.
C. R. Hodge, 125 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
G. W. Adams, Providence, R. I. Box 635.
W. G. Fray, Towanda, Pa.
G. W. Chivsey, Elmira, N. Y.
W. H. Davis, Rochester, N. H.
Edward Brown, Westchester, Pa.
Daniel Porter, 52 Miller St., Utica, N. Y.
Graves & Breed, Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.
E. F. Flauders, Manchester, N. H.
E. W. Koller, Wilmard, Elk Co., Pa.
Frank I. Berden, North Attleboro, Mass.
Oliver D. Schock, Hamburg, Pa.
Geo. F. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.
Geo. L. Stillman, Waverly, R. I.
L. E. Sinsabough, Syracuse, Nebraska.
G. W. Crittenden, Northampton, Mass.
Geo. F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Herve P. Sinclair, 250 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
H. D. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.
C. A. Van Doren, Washington, N. J.
Frank H. Howell, 137 E. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
A. A. Bovee, Box 702, Watertown, N. Y.
Dr. Josiah Cook, Utica, N. Y.
Thos. H. Richardson, Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.
Frank I. Peeters, Congress St., Troy, N. Y.
Ernest Kamm, 175 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.
Guarav Wilhelm, Railroad St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
A. W. Bessey, Box 548, St. Catharines, Ont.
Lon Hardiman, St. Joseph, Mo.
L. R. Spang, West Fairview, Pa.
John S. Harsh, 32 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Jeruan Keesch, Kana, Green Co., Ill.
Nelson V. Ketchum, Box 166, New Orleans, La.
J. K. Martin, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y.
G. A. Warden, Springfield, O.
Ed. S. Frye, Springfield, O.

ELECTROTYPES

OF ANY CUTS APPEARING

IN THIS JOURNAL

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Address

FANCIERS' JOURNAL,

Hartford, Conn.

WHY NOT EXCHANGE?

There is hardly a person but what has some article of value, useless to them, that might, if exchanged with some one similarly situated, be made available. This can be done for 25 cents, through the Exchange and Mart, published by JOS. M. WARD, Hartford, Conn. This new and cheap medium for exchange is not only profitable, but interesting to those who have a keen relish for a trade.

WRITE IT FREE.

WANT FEED.—No 32, Vol. 3, of Fanciers' Journal For copy sent free on mail.
Address LOCK BOX, 821, Rockville, Ct.

J. MYERS MARTIN.—We have received communications from gentlemen having daily dealings with Dr. J. Myers Martin, of Mercersburg, Pa., vouching for his integrity, and his present satisfactory fulfillment of a position of great trust. We are pleased to have this to record. Our dealings with Dr. Martin have been uniformly satisfactory.

CANDIDATES FOR BLACK LIST.

Messrs. E. A. & W. M. Wendell, of Albany, I think should be placed on the Black List. April 18th I sent them \$5.00 draft for a pair of Owls. They acknowledged the receipt, but said they were all upside down morning, would send them in a few days. After waiting for three weeks, I wrote him to send me either money or pigeons, or I would publish him. He replied he would ship the birds at once, but failed to do so. Dr. Porter informs me that he is not responsible. I drew a draft on him two weeks ago, but it was returned saying E. A. Wendell had left town. I think him a scoundrel.

Wm. KESSEL, JR., Cleveland, O.

FREND WARD:

Your valued number of the JOURNAL came daily in my absence, which accounts for my delay in replying to the Wilmarsport gentleman, whose ready flow of "liar" brands him just what he is. I take supreme pleasure in answering a few of his wild utterings. In starting out he mildly censures you for not asking his advice in regard to the candidates for the Black List. No doubt had you written the man he would still be honored as a man in his own views of the case.

In regard to the two hundred answers to my exchange notice, I can prove by parties to whom I showed them. In regard to the number of Leghorns, I will not say positively, as upon seeing at first glance what they were I did not care to examine them, and did not even take them out of the box, but I may have taken them to my garden to put away, and at once began negotiations for a re-exchange. Upon his telling me one had died, and said there were six, as he will testify to, which number was I suppose included the dead chick. I was so earnest of truthfulness, I wish to make a few fair offers, which will give this gentleman a chance to act himself right before the public. I will put up \$50 in each of the following cases, he to put up a like amount, the money in any case to be put in the hands of the Editor of the JOURNAL, to be used by him in giving special premiums at any of the Poultry Exhibitions he sees fit, or in any way furthering the interests of the fraternity.

First. Fifty dollars that he cannot prove that I did not buy the saw of Barnes Bros., of Rockford, Illinois, at \$30.

Second. Fifty dollars that I can prove I did pay that amount to that firm for the saw.

Third. That the word *Bonus* was a typographical error, as the Editor will perceive by referring to the copy of my advertisement, which probably happened to me by carelessly writing the word *Baros*. As I never heard of a "*Bonus*" scroll saw, and they have no reputation, I cannot see why I should purposely call it another name.

(Mr. Koller is right. The word stands Barnes in copy.)

Fourth. Fifty dollars that the word "*Andred*" has more than one meaning, but which the magnitude of the brain of Smith would not comprehend. I will explain for his benefit. I used it as a slang for *culled*, and had no reference to the poor Leghorns he has up in the celled position of perfect birds.

Fifth. Fifty dollars that his sickly excuse for his non-layer but having lopped combs, was another of his imaginary wanderings.

As he so very reticent in regard to his own stock, I will state for his benefit that two of the straight-combed pullets layed the day after their arrival, and the hens with lopped combs did not lay. This I can prove, as we would not see the eggs from the straight-combed ones, thinking they were not good stock. The pullets have layed off and on ever since, and yet show no signs of ever having lopped combs. Smith's excuse would not hold if he had a very good layer, as he would have them lay lopped combs before laying, and they will be gray before they lay.

Sixth. That the \$15 was a typographical error in so far as the dollar mark was taken for a one. As I thought five dollars was a fair price for a two that died. I had no idea of offering fifteen, as they were not worth as many cents, all being diseased and unfit even for the pot.

Seventh. I will ship the remaining Leghorns to any first-class fancier at my own expense, to be judged by him and two disinterested parties, as per the rules of the Standard of Excellence, and if pronounced good stock and fit for show, I will forward Smith the price of the saw, and in case they are adjudged culled, he to send me the price of the saw.

To leave the matter secure, and allow no chance for truth to crawl out, I will place the amount in the Editor's hands, to be applied as stated in the first.

E. W. ROLFE.

WILMARTH, Pa.

The following will explain itself:

MAY 28, 1877.

Mr. E. W. Rolfe:—

Through the last number of the JOURNAL, we find what "misery likes"—company—in our communication concerning S. D. R. Smith, of Wilmarsport, Pa., and thought probably it would be a source of consolation to you to learn that you were not alone.

In answer to an exchange advertisement, we received among others an offer from Smith, and finally arranged to send him a D. B. cock, for which he was to send in return "a fine Silver D. W. G. Bank cock." We shipped out that would make a good breeder, and in time received an overgrown Bantam that bore not the least resemblance to a Silver Duckwing. We penned him a description of the bird received, asking if it was the one he shipped, and if so we should send him and his postal cards to Wads.

In reply, he tried to plead innocence respecting the merits of the Bantam, which might have appeased our wrath, for we had already concluded that he was either a blackhead or a beat, but he spoiled the whole thing by concluding with a threat that a number of his neighbor fanciers and supporters of the JOURNAL would write to Wads—which was conclusive evidence to us that he was a beat of the "first water."

We made complaint to Wads and he mentioned it (slightly) in next issue.

Hearing of the "*wholesale*" treatment you had received at his hands, further confirms our opinion of him.

BURR BROS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Advertising.—(1) A person wishing to effect an exchange or sale through our columns will send the advertisement together with price. If the advertiser wish his own name and address to be published he can have it done; but supposing he should wish to keep them secret, he will intimate this to us, and we will attach a number to his advertisement, in place of them; and all letters answering his advertisement will therefore be addressed, under cover, to that number at our office. (2) When two or more advertisements are sent at the same time, each must be written on a separate piece of paper. (3) Advertisements are inserted as far as possible in the order in which they are received, and these received too late for one issue are published in the next. (4) Any number of insertions may be ordered at the time of giving the first, and only one copy of the advertisement will then be required, but if it is wished to repeat an advertisement that has already been published, a copy of it must be sent the same as if it were a fresh advertisement. We cannot undertake the labor of searching out and copying advertisements. The price for repeating advertisements is in all cases the same as for the first insertion.

Answering.—When replying to advertisements to which numbers are attached, each answer must be contained in its blank envelope, which may be sent in the envelope which brings the notice to us. As many stamps as there are replies to be forwarded must be sent, *e. g.*, for one answer one stamp, two answers two stamps, and so on. When no reply is received in answer to an application,

256.

These, together with a stamp for the postage of each must be enclosed in another envelope directed to the Fanciers' Journal Office, who will add the right names and addresses, and post the enclosures, and thus bring the several parties into communication. Any number of replies treated as above may be sent in the envelope which brings them to us. As many stamps as there are replies to be forwarded must be sent, *e. g.*, for one answer one stamp, two answers two stamps, and so on. When no reply is received in answer to an application,

it is understood that either the offer made is not acceptable, or that the article has been already disposed of.

Post Cards.—These may be used in all correspondence with us, for answering advertisements when the address is published (but not otherwise), in any after correspondence, unless they are prohibited either in the advertisement—(thus—“No cards”), or by replies. We cannot undertake to forward cards on any condition.

Carriage.—(1) The carriage of all goods, except such as are sent by post, is payable by the buyer, unless there is stipulation to the contrary. (2) If an article sent on approval be not completed, the action must pay carriage one way, unless there is an arrangement to the contrary.

Precautions.—When strangers are dealing together the purchase money of the articles should always be deposited at our office. We acknowledge the deposit to both parties, and hold the money until either the goods are returned to the original owner, or the purchase is completed. If a sale be effected, we remit to the seller the amount deposited, less a charge of 15c. for all sums under \$25, and 20c. for all beyond, to cover the expense of postage, post office orders, &c.

When sale or exchange is not completed, we return the money deposited, after making the same reduction. By this means buyers and sellers are secure from the attacks of rogues. In the case of exchanges, it will be profitable to receive and take water, to deposit with us money to the value of the article rather than to send us the article themselves. All articles sent on our deposit notes are sent on approval.

EXCHANGES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, depending on offering “for Exchange only,” will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

“For Exchange,” “For Sale,” “For Rent,” “Wanted, a Purchaser,” or “Wanted, an Offer,” etc., etc., cannot under any circumstances be admitted to the Exchange or Want column.

“Enclose stamp for reply” will not be allowed. Each and every advertisement must be written on a separate slip of paper, and on one side only.

No Exchange will be inserted unless accompanied with 25 cents.

EMMA E. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn., will buy or sell those real advertisements, that will have two pens (1 Cock and 6 Hens each) of very extra fine Light Brahmas, 1876 hatch; also 100 fine promising chicks from the above, which to exchange for any number, for new clean Geese feathers, or respectable offers. No live stock or Agricultural implements wanted.

W. H. B., 233 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio, has one female Maltess Cat, small white spot on throat; also Brown Leghorn Chickens, and H. B. K. Game Bantams, to exchange. What offers?

MRS. GEO. W. BARROWS, Athol Center, Mass., will exchange for more pairs of Albino Rats, perfectly tame, splendid pets for Canary Birds, or others.

C. M. BOYNTON, Box 610, Concord, N. H., will exchange Buff Cochins, White Cochins, and White Leghorns, for “Ladies Riding Saddle.” My stock is first-class.

F. J. BELVIN, Goshen, Ind., will exchange Hens, Cockers, or Pullets, S. S. Hamburg Cockerels, or G. S. Polish Cockerels—all of this spring's hatch for G. S. Polish Pullets.

C. C. CORBETT & CO., New London, Conn., will exchange one Yellow Duckwing Game Cock, 1st at Providence and Bristol; 2 Duckwing Game Hens, pair each 1 Improved Rabbit, Gun Carriers and Pouters, and 2 pairs Honing Antwepers, for Owls, or Turbids. What offers?

D. M. HOWELL, 260 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., will exchange a composition Gold Watch, stem winding, Nickel-plated works, crystal cases, and plain case; also a 100-rod Babcock and Sevsn-stick Revolver, for good B. L. Chickens and Cocks.

J. K. NEWMAN, Cuckoo P. O., Louisa Co., Va., will exchange a Nickel-plated Revolver, Sevsn-shot, uses No. 32 long or short cartridge, Rosewood handle, 3-inch barrel, weighing 8 ounces, made by Harrington & Richardson, in perfect order, and entirely new, cost \$11, for a Watch, or anything useful.

J. M. HUNTER, Herrow Ave., 18th Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., will exchange an Orange and White Setter Bitch Pup, 6 months old, very intelligent, bred from thoroughly-broken stock, for either Yellow Jacob Black Curries, Yellow Fans, or Black Birds. None but 1st and mated birds wanted.

G. R. HAY, West Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., will exchange a new Double-barreled Shot Gun, muzzle-loader, cost \$37.50, for a new Burgly Gun.

JNO. F. Houser, Tanqua, Pa., will exchange 1 Cook, 4 Hens, premium Black-cocker, 1 Vienna, value \$20; 1 Remington Four-shooter, self-eacker, new; 1 Rifle; 1 Bird Game (Fowling), cost \$20; 1 pair, value \$15; 3 pair White, Cuckoo, and Blue Fans, 1 pair mottled; 1 American Quilling Machine; pair Almond Tumblers; Case of Homoeopathic Medicine, containing 108 1 oz and 1/2 oz. vials, medicine all fresh and new. Brewer's Hagon, value \$125, in good condition, will carry two tons pole and shafts attached; 2 Parrot Chick, value \$9; 1 Vienna Buck (doobie), for two Viennas, value \$6, for No. 12 Nickel and Shell, pure Poland China Pigs, Farming Implements, &c.

CHARLES LIPOLD, Lancaster, Pa., will exchange thoroughbred Gordon Setter Dog, 20 months old, has a good pedigree, for Lop eared Rabbits, or a Gold Watch Chain.

L. W. HARRMAN, Green Bank Farm, West Chester, Pa., will exchange a large lot of mostly young birds, out of fine and healthy old Fancy Pigeons, some pairs and good odd birds, ready to breed, for Red and Black Swallows, White Barb Cock, White Jacobin Cock, &c., &c. Write.

WM. AUSTIN, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will exchange B. R. and D. S. Game, and B. R. Game Bantams, and Cocks. Some of this stock may be of other bred from them. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Ferrets ready in August. Will exchange for owls.

W. H. KIEW, JR., 38 Chestnut St., Cleveland, Ohio, will exchange 1 pair Archangels, (Cock and Hen), 1 pair Blue Quakers, 1 pair Magpies, each blue, and 1 pair Black Tumblers, 1 pair Blue T. Tumblers, 1 pair Yellow Mottled Trumpeters, 1 pair solid Silver Turbids, 1 pair Blue-wing Turbids, 1 pair Starling Quakers, 1 pair Yellow Carriers, for Dotted Swallows, all colors.

ROBT. LEWIS, Castleton, N. Y., will exchange a two-wheeled hand cultivator and seed sower combined. Good as new, and in perfect order, for 1 Rock, or Creve Coeur, or B. Cochin Chick, Turbids, Owls, or offers.

P. C. CAUGHEY, Box 99, Sawickley, Pa., will exchange two Rifle Air Pistols, different patterns, for Poultry or Pigeons.

THE NONPAREIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., will exchange a specimen copy of the NONPAREIL, a Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of the Family, Farm, and Garden, for your address and a GREEN STAMP. Great inducements for clubs. No Postal Cards.

GEORGE APPLETON, Worcester, Mass., will exchange Great Britain Geese and Gealing, Belkin Ducklings, White Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Chick, B. Cochins, Berkshire Bear Pigs, Canaries, Judgo Bird, for Grain, Lumber, Farming, Carpenters' and Ice Tools, Angling Rod andackle, Harness, Rifle or Shot Gun, Cocker, one Don Turner Hen, one Iris Game, Watch, Tent or Canvas, Kenna, Chain, Tobacco, Cigars, Hammock, Nursery Stock, Pigeons, Poultry and Pigeon Books, Bees, or offers.

W. S. REED, Bonner, Ia., will exchange one Piano, \$600.00; one Organ, \$350.00; one Sewing Machine, \$60.00; one Veiloscope, \$50.00; one Sewall Saw, and one new except Velocipede, for a small Farm, Improved Stock, Improved Fire-arms, or Farming Implements. Write and state your terms.

M. E. T., care Nonpareil Pub. Co., Rochester, N. Y., has two male and one female Pouter Pups, exchange for Birds, Bird Organ, Fowls, or offers. Dogs best stock in the country.

ZAC. C. WILSON, Nokomis, Ill., wants to exchange one pair of “Balley” Brown Red (warranted Dead Game), for one pair of Black-breasted Red Game Hens.

T. S. WEIDENFELDE, Milton, Pa., will exchange 2 White Fantails, 2 Mottled Fantails, one pair Shell Tumblers, one pair Brown Tumblers, one odd Yellow Turkey Hen, two odd Shell Tumbler Hens, one Red-Jacobin Hen, one White Antwerp Cocker, one Don Turner Hen, one Iris Game, for Printing Press, Revolver, Watch, or offers.

BOX 33, Turbotville, Pa., will exchange a Stevens Black Powder Shot Gun, single barrel, 28 bore, for Muzzle-loading Gun, perfect; White Crested Double Pouter and Dark Bantams, for a first-class Boule Breach loading Shot Gun, 14 bore, or offers.

HORACE P. SINGLARI, Cleveland, Ohio, has one pair each, Spots, Blue Owls, Kingdoves, Antwepers (short-face S. D.), Rollers, B. B. R. G. Bantams, Cooper's Blue, White, and Blue Pigeons, and a young Red Fox, for offers. Need most, solid Owls, Turbids, Fans, and Black Ro-comb Bantams.

DR. J. J. WELLS, Tomis River, N. J., will exchange Medical Library, Instruments, &c., some new; Light Single Harness, Saddle, Patent for Improved Door Stop, for pure bred Browns and Chicks, Pigs, and Shepherd or Bull Dog.

C. C. GARCELON, Box 104, Lewiston, Me., will exchange a Postage Stamp Album containing places for 2,000 stamps, with a collection of 67 Foreign and 27 United States stamps, for Rabbits, or Guinea Pigs, or offers.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., will exchange trio G. S. Hamburgs, for Habbits, 1 pair Bantams, and a few choice Brown and White Leghorns, Creve-coeurs, and B. Cochins, for Bees, Scotch Terrier Dog, or offers.

D. S. HARRMAN, East Randolph, Vt., will exchange ten Light Brahma Chicks, three months old, Pouters and Cockerels, two Plymouth Rock Cockerels, two B. Leghorn Cockerels, one good Plymouth Rock Cock, one year old, and a female Shepherd Pup, for two pairs of good young Carriers.

F. KEPPY, Bridgeport, Conn., has a few new copies of Youman's Dictionary of Every Day Wants—a book of twenty thousand receipts in every department of human effort—will exchange for choice Fowls. State what you have, and price.

JOSEPH REBMEISTER, Batavia, N. Y., will exchange one pair of Black Birds, one pair of young Owls, and one odd of the young Black Carrier, for fifty pairs common Pigeons.

S. S. REYNOLDS, Carlsville, Ill., has pure Italian Quack Bees to exchange for month Bees, or W. C. B. Polish, Black Fans, or Field Head Tumblers, or Pouter Pigeons.

O. S. KEENE, Box 16, Auburn, Me., will exchange one pair Lops from Imported Stock, (extra), one pair Himalayas, two Buck Angors, for Red Pyle, White Pyle, Silver and Yellow Duckwing Bantams, Red or Yellow Fans. Number one Birds only wanted.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., will exchange one trio B. Red Game Bantams, extra good, four T. of color, one pair mackerel good size, for one pair H. Hamburgs, White Rose Comb Bantams, or Pyle Game Bantams, or offers in Pigeons.

CHAS. W. HOUTT, Nashua, N. H., will exchange Red Spashed Fans, and one pair solid White Pigeons, for White or Colored Fans. Good Birds. What offers?

N. C. LUCIER, P. O. Box 1414, Nashua, N. H., will exchange German Canaries, singers or mated pairs, or Duckwing Game Chicks, Tuck's imported stock, for White Fans. What offers?

F. J. KELLER, Paulding, Ohio, will exchange Hardware, Plute, Microscope, Violinello, or Steam Engine, cylinder 1 1/2 inches; for Light Breams, Buff Cochins, Brown Leghorns, W. C. B. Poland, Gaiter or Sebrigt Bantams, Fancy Pigeons and Rabbits. Speak quick.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will exchange one pair White Fantails, one pair Dutchess, one pair Blue Rocks, one pair Jacobins, one pair Brown Pouters, large birds, for No. 1 White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahma Chicks of 777 hatch, or offers.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Stafford, Conn., will exchange three male singing Canaries, one pair Red Pied Fans, one pair Jacobins, black cock, yellow hen, for Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, or Ducks.

C. H. HODGE, City Treasury, Cleveland, Ohio, New is your time. All correspondence answered. Black Fans, Black Carriers, Starling Quakers, S. F. S. Dun Antwepers, odd Cocks, Red Mott Trumpeter, Yellow Barb, Black Owl, Blushing Turbit Hen. See wants.

WESTERN FANCLERS' AGENCY, Kane, Ills., will exchange Pet Fox, Squirrels, Maltess Outers, for Bantams.

J. B. BARKEE, Bloomsburg, Pa., will exchange one pair of Red-winged Turbids, 1 par Gray Game, for Pouters, Carriers, or other Fancy Pigeons. Write.

J. K. MARTIN, P. O. Box 1334, Binghamton, N. Y., will exchange Pouters, Jacobins, Carriers, Bars, and Antwepers, or Game Fowls, for White Fans, Frenches, or offers. Tell me what you have got.

WM. KENNEL, JR., 38 Chestnut St., Cleveland, Ohio, will exchange one pair each of Black, White, and Red Ruffs, three pair for one old mated pair of Owls, any color; also one mumped pair of Red, and two Black Swallow Cocks, for Turbids, yellow preferred. Answer quick.

A. W. BESSEY, Box 548, St. Catharines, Ont., wants to exchange Trumpeters, Carriers, Turners, Pouters, and Owls, for a thoroughbred Italian Grayhound. Must be small and well bred. Make offers.

F. L. HOOPER, 95 Inanover St., Baltimore, Md., has for exchange Tegetimer's Pigeon Book, new cost \$5.00; a young Canary Bird, and fine Cage, great singer, worth \$8.00; also large lot of Drew's famous flower essences, and French polish, for Fancy Pigeons, Maltese Cats, or other offers.

C. A. DEER, McEwensville, Pa., will exchange two pairs of French Leghorns (Black hatch), two pairs of Black Mottled Trumpeters, two pairs of White Fans, and two pair of Tumblers, for White Mice, Canaries, or other Fancy Pigeons. Good birds wanted.—Same will be given.

A. E. CAMPBELL, P. O. Box 638, Newwich, Conn., will exchange one pair of Pen Fowls for La Fleche Hens or Pullets, or a first class Brown Leghorn Cock. None but first-class birds wanted or accepted.

S. B. BEATON, Moore, N. Y., will exchange 16 Tumbler Pigeons, all colors, mated and odd; Tartar Games, old and young; Hondans; 2 Wharton Pullets, and 1 pair Fox Muscovy Ducks, for B. B. Bantam Cockerel, Fighting Buckle, Violin, Revolver, or Breach-loading Rifle.

A. W. BESSEY, Box 548, St. Catharines, Ont., wants to exchange Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Owls, Jacobins, Barbs, Trumpeters, Guinea Pigs, or Andalus Rabbits, for a pair of Blue Auterpsers, A. B. Yers. None other wanted. Make offers and I will give a big trade.

E. KAUF & EHO, Zanesville, Ohio, have one female Pea Fowl, and one pair Hinianyan Rabbits, to exchange for Angora Doe. 100 Stereoscopic Views with Stereoscope for one set of Fawn Deer (small size) for one 2-year-old Male Deer. Must be same.

E. F. WHITE, Ashley Falls, Mass., will exchange a face Pointer Pup (female), 6 months old, for either Exhibition Coops, Shotgun, Rifle, Harness, or early-batch Duckwing, Brown Red, or Red Pile Games.

NEIL THOMPSON, Lowell, Mass., will give one pair of Scotch Bantams bred from imported stock, for one pair of Duckwing Bantams three months old.

S. C. SMITH, Lock Box 264, Warren, Pa., has no time to use his 2-year-old Pointer Dog. Will exchange him for good first-class Revolver or Books. Will send price.

A. L. GOLD, McEwensville, Pa., will exchange Hoop Nets, Scares or Pig Net, for a Double-Barrel Shotgun, or Steel Traps, or offers.

A. C. HARTE, Omaha, Neb., Box 718, will exchange his entire stock of Fancy Pigeons as follows: White and Red Pouters, Black and White Fans, Yellow and Black Jacobins, Blue Owls, from imported stock, Archangels, Blue Bull-headed Tumblers, and Brown Wing Tumblers of Brown's strain, of New York, for a good Shogun or Violin. Will guarantee satisfaction. My birds are of good stock.

WM. ACKERSON, Woodlawn, N. Y., has one trio of Dark Brahmans, and one trio Buff Cochins, of good quality and about 13 months old. Will exchange for Single Harness, or offers.

W. D. AVERILL, Chestnut Hill, Phila., has Novelty Printing Press, Type-Cast, Type, Bar Rule, Chases, Borders, Cuts, Rollers, Inks, &c., worth \$75, in exchange for standard Brown Leghorn Hens over one year. None but first-class parties need apply.

H. UNGERER, JR., Warren, Pa., will exchange Chickens, Cats and Geese, for Lop-eared Rabbits, Groceries, Dry Goods, Shoes, Printing Press, Magic Lantern, or any other merchandise. My stock is A. No. 1.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, descriptive what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., wants differing varieties of Fancy Pigeons. Any one having good birds at reasonable prices, will do well to write, giving prices.

JAMES CANNON, Elmira, N. Y., wants 1 Red Suck-Cook Hen, 1 Blue Swallow Hen, 1 Red Suck-Cook. Terms, cash. Prices must be reasonable, and birds good.

T. C., Post Office Box 423, Bridgeport, Conn., wants trio Brown Leghorn, Chicks, premium stock, hatched on or before May 1st, '77. Send along your prices for cash. Birds must be first-class.

D. C. TORIAS, Litiz, Pa., wants a good B. B. R. Game Cock, cheap.

C. H. HODGE, Room 9, City-Hall, Cleveland, O., wants Blue Trumpeter Hen, with black bars, good boots and tops; also Dun Trumpeter Hen; also Red Trumpeter Cock. Will pay a fair price, cash, or give a good exchange.

T. S. WEEDENHAFER, wants one odd Dun Carrier Cock, pair Yellow Fans, Printing Press, Revolver or Watch. See Exchange column.

GEO. E. STELLMAN, Western, R. 1., wants a pair or trio of S. S. Hamburg, Chicks, early hatch. Must be good, as I will take no other. Would like to give in exchange Light Brahma Chicks, nice ones. Want a good Revolver.

D. C. TORIAS, Litiz, Pa., wants a trio of Missy Games, at a reasonable price.

W. G. TRACY, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Torrington, Pa., wants description and price list of Exhibition Coops.

ABERT CARLSLE, 721 Market St., San Francisco, would like to obtain Designs for a Pigeon House.

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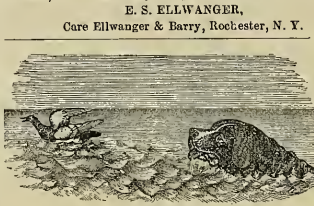
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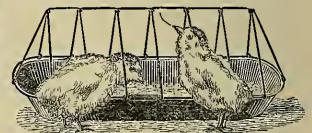
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HAS. P. THOMPSON, Wadley's Falls, N. H., will exchange two extra trios Brown Leghorn Chicks, large, early, nice, for one trio Plymouth Rocks. Must be first-class breeding stock, (one year old preferred), as mine is, and I give two for one.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON, Wadley's Falls, N. H., will exchange two trios Brown Leghorn Chicks, large, early, nice, for one trio Plymouth Rocks. Must be first-class breeding stock, (one year old preferred), as mine is, and I give two for one.

H. A. KIRBY, 14 Cottage St., Providence, R. I., will exchange a two wheel Velocipede, cost \$30, in good order, for pair Black, or Black wing Turbits, and pair Black Fans, or offers. Must be first-class birds.

JAS. K. NEWMAN, Cuckoo, Va., has for sale, or will exchange for anything useful, a Gold Seal China, 35 Karat, fancy Etruscan ink, weight 22 pwts., cost \$40. This china is not broken or impaired in any way.

JOSHUA SHUTE, West Meriden, Conn., will exchange two pair Light Brahma Chicks, or four pair of Games, pit stock, for first-class Black B. Red game fowls, or Yellow Duckwing Game Hens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars.

P. H. ROBBE, Stoneham, Mass., will exchange good Blue Leghorns, white star-jacks, &c., for offers; also one Red H. Setter Bitch, 10 months old, yard broken, for small-sized English Beagle, Shot Gun, Rifle, or offers.

T. W. COX, Westchester, Pa., will exchange Polly Ann Cage, for a first class Waltham Hunting Game Watch, or any good time piece, must be solid silver, and good Blue Leghorns, good birds, 1 pair of Yellow Pouters, first-class Broom, 1 pair Blue Turbits, 1 pair of White Barbs—these are all good birds—for a Double-barrel Breech-loading Shot Gun, 12 bore, or a first-class good game can come and see for themselves, or I will send them to Fanciers' Journal office, and they can get them there.

JOHN F. HOUSER, Tamaqua, Pa., will exchange first premium Aylesbury Ducks, Black Fans, Almond Tumblers, Cartridge Belt, Violin, Acorcedo, Violin Box, two Parrot Cages, one Rifle, one Revolver, seven shooter, for Provisionists, or offers.

G. E. BACON, Riverside Station, Fairfield Co., Conn., will exchange two Pekin Drakes and two Ducks (imported stock), for one Plymouth Rock Cuck and ten Pullets.

JAMES C. CURRY, Bensun, Ill., will exchange Horse Hay Forks for Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, Buggy, Wagon, Harness, Carpenter Tools, Musical Instruments, Shepherd Dogs, Fowls, &c. Make your offers.

BOX 37, Turbottville, Pa., will exchange a Stevens Breech-loading Shot Gun, single barrel, new; a double Muzzle-loading Gun, perfect; White Crested Black Polish and Dark Brahmans, for a first-class double Breech-loading Shot Gun, 14 bore, or offers.

C. M. BOYNTON, Box 610, Concord, N. H., will exchange Buff Cochins, White Cochins, and White Mocked Fox, for "Ladies Riding Saddle." My stock is first-class.

MANSON HOUSE, Tamaqua, Pa., will exchange a full bred (fannie) English Beagle, 18 months old, imported direct from England, and is a first class rabbit or fox hunter, for Wheat, Corn, Oats, or offers. Speak quick, the hunting season is near at hand.

LON. HARDMAN, St. Joseph, Mo., will exchange one pair Short-faced Tumblers, 1 Black Fantal Cuckoo, four White Pouters, 1 pair and young of each, Want Black Fantal Hen and Blue Fantal Hen. Satisfaction given and expected.

C. J. ANDRUSS, Canandaigua, N. Y., will exchange one Cockerel and three Pullets, Malay, (black red), fine large birds, Diehl stock, May hatch, or Partridge Cochins, for pure Black Games, Black Cochins, or White Cockerel Polish. Will not send or accept any but good birds.

GEO. H. JOHNSON, 3819 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, will exchange a Wether Goat, with harness, for a pair of ferrets.

OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa., will exchange White Fantal Cuckoo, Yellow Green Leghorns, Red and Mottled Jacobins, choice Blue Jacobin Hens, Red and Brown Leghorn Chicks, 1 Drake and 3 Ducks—Muscovy's, for something that don't eat.

T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Center, Me., has one pair Light Brahma Chicks, good; one pair Red Pie Game Chicks, and one each of Black Red (pit) and Brown Leghorn Chicks. I will give either pair for one fine B. H. Game Pullet (two legs).

E. KRAUSE & BHO, Zanesville, Ohio, will exchange one hundred Stereoscopic Views, with Stereoscope, for one pair of Lop-eared Rabbits, 20 inches erage preferred; also one White Turkey, one Pea Hen, Young Angoras, one Wild Rabbit, one pair of Gray Squirrels, for offers.

R. R. WILKINS, Albion, N. Y., has for exchange one pair B. B. Red Game Chicks, fine birds; from premium stock, may hatch, for offers of anything valuable; or will sell if cannot exchange.

GEO. E. BRYANTON, Baldwinville, Mass., wants to exchange Plymouth Rocks, also one pair Java Games, for offers.

W. S. CURTIS, West Meriden, Conn., will exchange Brown Leghorns for a good Revolver, a trio of Rouen Ducks, Rose-combed, White, or Golden Sebright Bantams, or American Dominiques. None but first-class birds given or received.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Stafford, Conn., will exchange three or four Single Wing Cuckoo's; also one pair Archangels, 12 Fantal Pigeons, Red, Silver, Black, Mottled, Pied, White, and Dark Blue, 1 pair Rose-comb Bantams, for Poultry or offers.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., wants Yellow Duckwing Game Bantams Hens or Pullets. Will give in exchange superb White Fans, Y. D. G. Bantam Cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Make offers.

H. F. CHURCH, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., will exchange S. D. Bantam Pullets and 2 Cocks, Spalding stock, for D. Brahma Hens or Pullets, or offers in Asiatics.

A. J. MARKS, M. D., Fenton, Ghio, will exchange Druggist's Circular, Journal of Chemistry, Harpers, Atlantic, Works on Medicine, Perfumery, Candy Making, and other books and periodicals, also a few Chromes, for Bees, Poultry, Pigs, Puns, or offers.

JOS. REBEUSEIKER, Box 163, Batavia, N. Y., will exchange 2 extra White Mail Carriers, 1 pair of Black Carriers, and 1 odd one, 1 pair of extra Black Fans, 1 female extra Black Fan, 1 pair of extra Black Barbs, 1 pair of extra Yellow Tumblers, 1 fine Black Hied Fouter Cuckoo, for a Breech-loading Shot Gun, or offers.

GEO. E. PETERSON, South Abington, Mass., will exchange 7 fine Plymouth Rock Fowls or Chickens, for Pekin Drake, Fancy Pigeons, or offers.

A. A. HOBBINS, Smithville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., will exchange Dark Brahma Fowls, and one D. B. R. Game Cuck (5 1/2 lbs.), for a Stevens Breech loading Shot Gun, single barrel, or a good double Harness.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

EDWARD LUTZ, Ensworth, P. F. W. & C. R. H., wants two Brown Leghorn Hen of '76 chick. None will suit that have not taken first or special premium, or will be guaranteed they will score enough of points to take first or special. Write, with price.

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., wants the address of parties desiring fine stock—Partridge Cochins, Pea-comb Partridge Cochins (own strain), Dark Brahmans, and Black H-burgs.

C. E. BUSH, Hastings, Oswego Co., N. Y., wants the address of anyone strictly first-class P. Rocks and B. Leghorn Pullets. Send full description, with lowest prices for cash. No inferior stock wanted at any price.

M. H. PENDLETON, Cuckoo, Va., wants, cheap for cash, a Printing Press, in good repair, with Type Cases, Type, Brass Rule, Chases, Borders, &c. The press to print a form not less than 8 1/2 inches.

W. A. FULLER, Glen, Montgomery Co., N. Y., wants pair of pure bred Plymouth Rocks, Londona, and Brown Leghorns, to send for his Illustrated Circular.

JAMES GRIST, 2017 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, offers 2 pair Homing Antwipers for Illustrated Book of Poultry, by Wright, Homing Antwipers always for sale or exchange. For the performance of my birds, see Journal Sept. 16th, page 185.

JAMES S. TIRBATS, Fairfield, Me., wants A No. 1 Brown Leghorn Cockerel, one that will score 90 points in any show. Speak quick, with full description, and price.

SALES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, offering and describing articles of a single kind for sale, will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

No advertisement of a business nature will be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

E. WESCOTT, Orange, Mass., has very fine W. F. B. Spanish Chicks, for exhibition or breeding, for sale cheap.

J. KELLY, Coventry, N. Y., has two trios of No. 1 Houdan Chicks, April hatch. Warner & Derby strains. Price, \$5.00 per trio.

BENJ. H. LEE, New London, Conn., has for sale Pekin Ducks, hatched from eggs direct from Fulmer, last spring. Price \$5.00 per pair; \$5.00 per trio.

H. J. LEWIS, West Meriden, Conn., breeder of Brown Leghorn size 1838, has for sale 100 Cockerels, five white ear lobes and yellow legs. Send for what you want.

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass., has one trio Black B. R. Game Bantams, \$6.00 per trio. One pair Chicks, winners of 24 premium at the Brockton Fair, \$5.00 per pair.

BENJ. H. LEE, New London, Conn., has for sale Light Brahmas—a fine lot of choice young birds, from high-class stock.

J. M. RUTHER, Lawrence, Mass., has about 10 pairs of White Smooth head Fancials for sale; worth from \$4 to \$10 per pair. Bred from imported stock. Extra good birds a matter of special circumstance.

ALEX. ARISONAN, Elkhart, Ind., will sell a fine lot of Rauen Ducks, Todd's stock, at \$5.00 per pair.

H. J. LEWIS, West Meriden, Conn., breeder of White Leghorns since 1864, has 50 Cockerels for sale. The best lot I ever raised. Send for what you want.

LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass., has two pairs Black African Bantams, which won special at Brockton this month, \$4.00 per pair.

H. J. LEWIS, West Meriden, Conn., has for sale 20 trios very fine and large Pekin Ducks, at \$10.00 per trio. Splendid chance to get first-class Ducks—rated not a kid.

BOX 11, Castleton, Rea, Co., N. Y., will sell But Cochins, one Cockerel and four Pullets, 5 months old, and two L. Rahm Cockerels, three months old. Will sell cheap, on account of going away.

W. M. HARRIS, Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis., has for sale a fine lot of English Beagle Hound Pups, \$15 per pair, or \$8 single.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., has Partridge Cochins, nice ones, to be sold within 30 days, \$3 a pair, \$4 a trio. Cockerels well marked, weight from 7 to 9 pounds, Pullets nicely penciled, weight from 4 1/2 to 6 pounds.

H. J. LEWIS, West Meriden, Conn., can spare two or three trios of fine Ayeshury Ducks. Price \$10 per trio. As fine a lot of Ducks as the country can produce. Write quick.

JAMES C. CURRY, Beason, Logan Co., Ill., will sell a few choice thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs. Both parents recorded in American Berkshire Record. Complete pedigree furnished if desired. Prices reasonable.

D. C. TOBIAS, Lidia, Pa., has for sale pairs and trios of B. B. R. Games. Prices according to quality.

A. P. GROVES, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., has a very choice lot of Yellow Tumbler Pigeons to dispose of at \$2.00 per pair.

ROBT. LEWIS, Proprietor Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton, N. Y., offers a few fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale, from Eggs direct from Bonney, Ches.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Cuckoo, Va., will sell one pair Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Todd's strain, for \$7.00.

ROBT. LEWIS, Proprietor Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton, N. Y., will sell a few pairs of G. S. Schright Bantam Chicks; extra fine.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale one pair fine Snow Red Game Pullet, hatched in June; price \$8.50.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., makes the best offer of the season. He will sell Black Rosecomb Bantams, bred from Fowls which won first premium at C. M. Exhibition, Dec 1876, at \$2.50 per pair, \$3.75 per trio. Satisfaction given. No disqualified birds sent out.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., will sell exhibition Brown Leghorns, breeding Fowls and Chicks, at low rates; a few Cockerels, cheap—standard birds. My stock has always won 1st wherever shown.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON, Wadley's Falls, N. H., will sell 1 Cock, 5 Hens, Light Brahmas, all one year old, and good stock, from C. C. Plaisted. The six for \$10 each, or will sell Cock and two Hens for \$5.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., will sell one trio Dominique Lehorn Chicks for \$5, single birds \$2—bred from prize-winning stock. The trio offered above was 1st at Kennebec County Show, Sept. 1877.

ROBT. LEWIS, Proprietor Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton, N. Y., will sell Light Brahma Cockerels, very choice, at a fair price.

GEO. L. STILLMAN, Westery, R. I., has one very nice Plymouth Rock Cockerel for sale, Drake's strain. He is worth to any breeder \$35, but for cash, will sell lower.

CHAS. F. THOMPSON, Wadley's Falls, N. H., will sell two trios Brown Leghorn Chicks, large, early, nice, hard to heat, at \$6 per trio. If ordered at once; also a few choice Brown Leghorn Cockerels, at \$2 each.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale six nice Brown Leghorn Hens and three Chicks, 15 months old. Will sell cheap for cash.

ROBT. LEWIS, Proprietor Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton, N. Y., will dispose of choice White Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets, if applied for at once.

T. H. CONNOR, Blackinton, Mass., has some very fine Pekin Ducks that must be sold at once, to make room for young stock—two old Drakes and four Ducks, all very reasonable prices. Stock first-class. Satisfaction guaranteed in all sales.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., has for sale one trio B. R. Game Bantams, Fowls, good birds, \$3.50; a few pairs Chicks, \$2.50 a pair. Cheap and good.

J. R. MOORE, Johnston, N. Y., has for sale Plymouth Keels, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, &c, at very low prices. See exchanges.

DR. DAVIDSON, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., has three Plymouth Rock Pullets and one Cockerel for sale, Hayward's, May hatch, very fine birds. Price \$8.00.

BENJ. F. BURGART, P. O. Box 49, Hackensack, N. J., has for sale Black Red, Silver and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams, and Silver-laced Sibrights.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., has choice S. S. Hamburgs, Adams stock, very choice pairs at reasonable prices. Several beautiful Cockerels for sale at low figures.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., has for sale a few Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets; four Hens and 1 Cock, 15 months old; price for Cock, \$3.

ROBT. LEWIS, Proprietor Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton, N. Y., will sell two Black Leghorn Hens, hatch '76; very fine.

DR. DAVIDSON, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., has a trio of P. Rock Fowls, one year old, for sale, weight 27 pounds. They are finely marked. Price \$5.00.

J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa., has for sale some very choice Light Brahma Cockerels and Pullets, and a few last year's Hens, \$3 each, \$8 per trio. Have bred above eight years from best strains. Will do to show in any company.

N. D. HASKELL, Youngstown, N. Y., has a tame Monkey, very intelligent, and as playful as a kitten. I will sell him for \$15.00, cash only.

ALEX. ARISONAN, Elkhart, Ind., will sell Brown Geese, Todd's stock, good birds, at \$3.00 each.

J. E. & S. J. FOSTER, Sharpsboro, Pa., has choice Light Brahma Fowls and Chicks, of Todd and Feich strain, to sell cheap, for the kind of stock they are. Will warrant them to give satisfaction. Prices free.

W. H. HARTB, Box 718, Omaha, Neb., will sell a cheap complete Stencil and Key Chuck outfit, for it will not agree with my business at present. Warranted good as new. S. M. Spencer's make.

C. J. WILSON, Stamford, Vt., has for sale cheap, a trio of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Shepherd ad Adams strains.

G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me., offers extra P. R. Fowls and Chicks, for P. R. Cock, to weigh 10 lbs. or more, or offers.

B. F. FOX, S. W. corner 7th and Sanson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., wants Wild Pigeons, young birds, never having flown, and taken from the nest. Write for further information.

ORLANDO SEELY, Box 129, Ithaca, N. Y., has for sale five hens and one Cock, S. S. Hamburgs, bred from imported stock. Good exhibition birds.

W. C. EATON, 709 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on account of ill health must change his business, and will dispose of his stock of A No. 1, 1st premium at N. J. State Fair, Black Cochins, at a great sacrifice. If you wish to secure fine birds at less than half value, write at once.

GEO. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me., has for sale P. Rock Fowls and Chicks, Drake strain, for sale at low prices.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Cuckoo, Louisa Co., Va., wishing to make a change in his business, will sell 1 1/2 entire stock of Game Chickens cheap. They are good stock, and are extra large size. Write and get full information.

E. A. CLEBY, Fairfield, Me., has for sale some very fine Light Brahmas Fowl and Chicks, at reasonable prices, from stock that won seven 1st and five special premiums in 1876. Send for price list.

A. A. ROBBINS, Smithville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., has for sale Black B. R. Game Chicks, from imported stock, at \$5.00 each.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., has for sale the Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Cock that was second at the Indiana State Poultry Show (as Cockerel) in 1876, purchased from A. McLaren. Price \$4.00. This is cheap for the bird.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., has for sale first-class Double Yellow-head Mexican Parrot, talks, laughs, whistles, cries, barks, and anything else a Parrot is capable of. Price \$25, with new cage.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has a fine lot of Young English Carriers, very high class, at \$25.00 per pair.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will sell 3 pair Yellow Nuts, \$6 per pair, or \$15 for lot—first-class birds.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., offers his new catalogue, containing bills on care of Dogs, Fowls, Pigeons, and Birds, at low price of 10 cents. Send for copy. It is worth the money.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will sell one pair Yellow Bars, from premium birds, \$5.00.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has a fine lot of Young Bars, at \$6.00 to \$10.00 per pair.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., has for sale four Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam Cockerels, bred from the Goldenhead that won second at the Indiana State Show in 1876. Price \$2.00 apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. E. HOAG, Devereaux, Jackson Co., Mich., has to spare one pair of fine Hitch Ferrits, about eight months old. Bred from good huters, and warranted true to name.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has a lot of fine Autwipers, at \$5.00 per pair, direct from imported birds.

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will sell one pair Blue Owls, first class, and good breeders, \$7.00.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one fine pair Brown Real Game Bantams for \$5.00. These are good exhibition birds, and very cheap.

E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell 1 pair of Hooted White Calcutta Fans, bred from a pair imported from Calcutta, at a cost of \$50.00. Price \$15 00

A. C. VAN DOREN, Washington, N. J., will sell one Parrot Cage, and four Exhibition Coops, 3x3x3 feet; can be used as single or double coops. For sale or exchange for offers.

GEO. S. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N. H., has Maltese Angora Kittens for sale, with long soft fur of a slaty blue color; very attractive as pets, and nice hunters. Price \$5.00 each. No exchanges wished.

SCOTT BROS., Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa., will sell Blue Owls, of stock imported by J. M. Wade, light blue, fine head, irill, gullet, &c. Cheap for the kind.

THOS. P. MONTGOMERY, 9 South Third St., Harrisburg, Pa., has for sale performing Tumblers for 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1.00 per pair. Speak quick if they are selling fast.

25 elegant mixed cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. Business cards cheap. Agent's outfit 10 cents. **CIROMO CARD CO.**, Youngstown, N. Y.

W. L. COURTNEY, Mantua Station, O., has for sale sheep, for cash. Lop-eared, Himalayan, Angora, and Dutch Rabbits; also Fancy Pigeons in variety.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one pair Crested Blue Fans, for \$7.00.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H., will sell one 1st premium trio Golden Schright Bantams, for \$9.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Under this head of a general nature will be allowed at 25 cents per line, or \$3.00 per inch, *cash before insertion.*

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., has for sale choice Partridge Cochins, Pea-comb Partridge Cochins (own strain), Dark Brahmas, and Black Hamburgs. Won 1st at Pittsburg for three years. Special prices.

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Desiring to close out my stock of this variety, I will sell them at low prices. Persons wishing choice birds for breeding or exhibition, will find it to their advantage to address
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[Abstract of Letter from Prof. Agassiz.]

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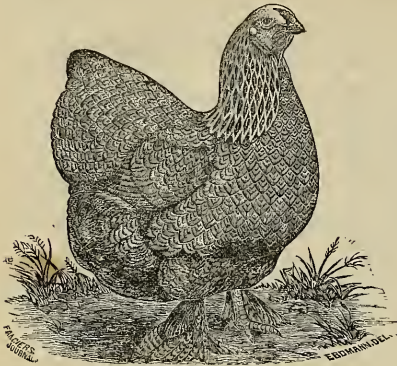
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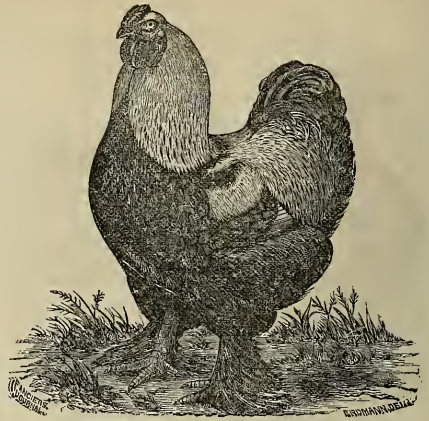
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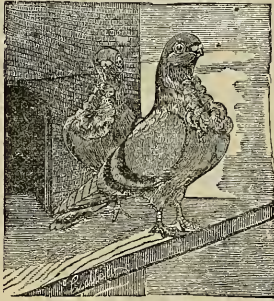
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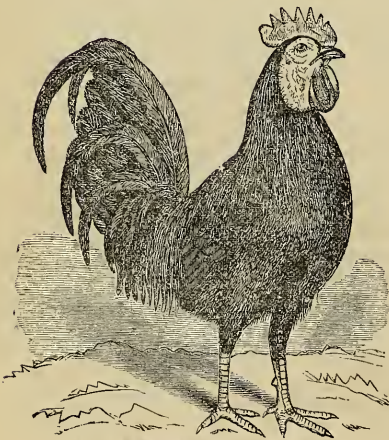
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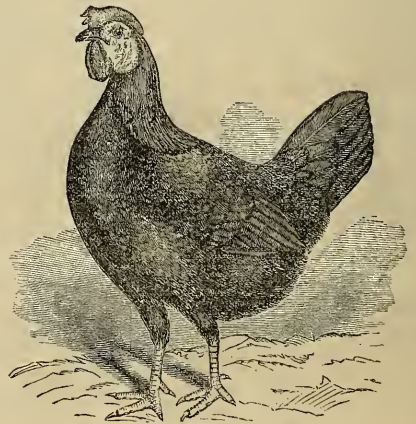
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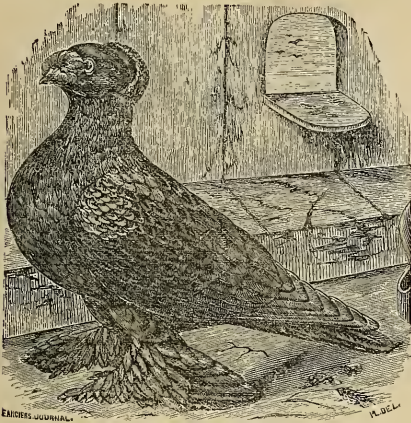
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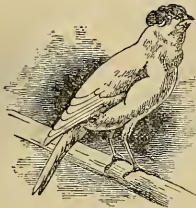
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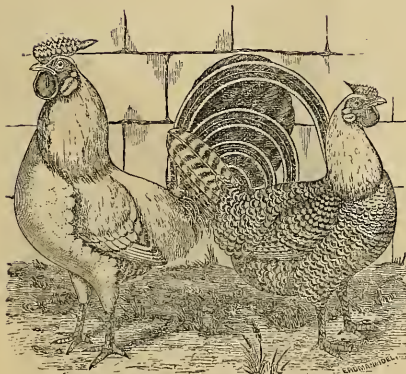
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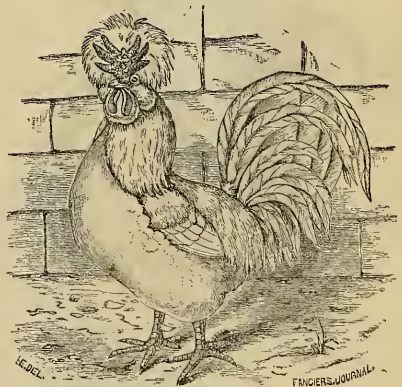
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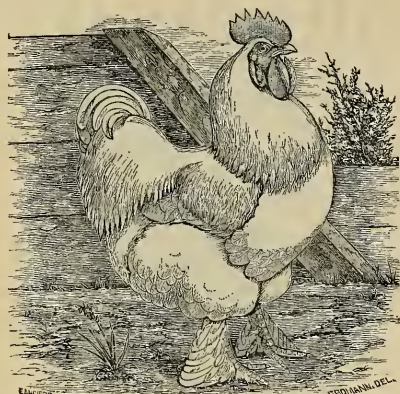
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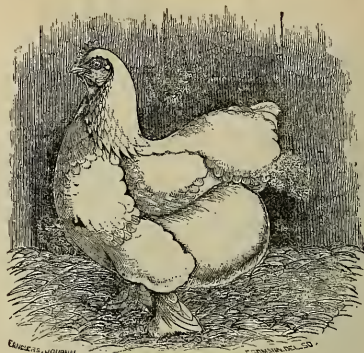
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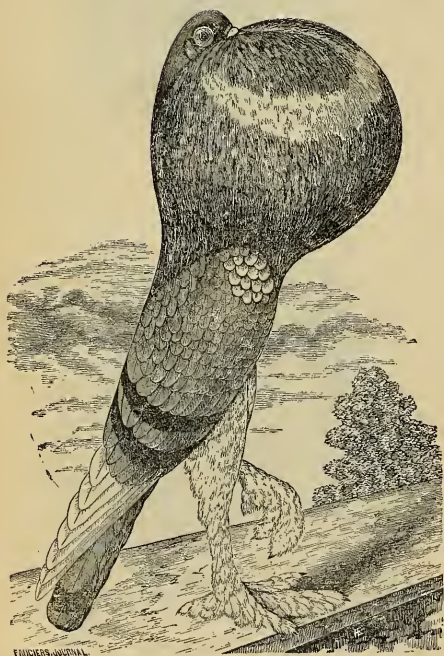
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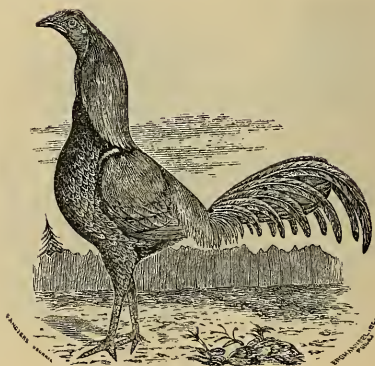
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Exchange and Art.

SUPPLEMENT TO FANCIERS' JOURNAL NO. 11.

TOO LATE FOR THE JOURNAL.

BUCKS COUNTY (PA.) COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The first meeting was held at the rooms of the Society on Court St., Doylestown, Pa., Nov. 8th, 1877. The purpose of the meeting was the organization of a County Columbian Society, the object of which was the encouragement of the systematic breeding, improvement, and training of Pigeons, the promotion of free intercourse among fanciers, the interchange of views, the results of their experience, and for the holding of exhibitions. It was decided that the society should be called the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Columbian Society. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The following officers were elected to hold office for one year: President, W. T. Rogers; Vice-President, Isaac Duhrtig; Secretary, Harrison Yerkes; Treasurer, John Hart, Esq.; Board of Directors, W. T. Eisenhart, Wm. Frankenfeld, Edward Taylor, Francis P. Maurer, Richard Bonnal, Howard Hopeland.

The Chesago and Madison Union Poultry Association have changed the time of holding the exhibition, because it interfered with the Cortland County Poultry Association's exhibition. Please change it in your columns if not too late.

The premium list of the Chesago and Madison Union Poultry Association, with rules and regulations, will be ready December 10, and furnished on application to

JOHN O'BRIAN, Secretary.

A NEW Poultry Association has just been formed under the name of "The Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association," the principal officers of which are: President, James Davis, of Fall River; Recording Secretary, Edmund Rodman, of New Bedford; Corresponding Secretary, George L. Fish, of New Bedford. Among the Vice-Presidents are Philander Williams, of Taunton, and Lucius Dunbar, of West Bridgewater. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Fall River yesterday, it was decided to hold its first Annual Exhibition (open to the competition of the world) at Concert Hall, Fall River, commencing Monday, Feb. 11th. Open to the public on Tuesday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m., and continuing through the entire week. The Society already has a goodly membership, which is rapidly increasing.

EDMUND RODMAN, Secretary.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Nov. 10, 1877.

THE Southern Massachusetts P. and C. Association will hold a show at Fall River, Mass., commencing Feb. 11th to 16th, 1878.

GEO. L. FISH, Cor. Secretary.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

CHAS. R. BAKER, East Cambridge, Mass., has lately purchased the entire stock of Silver Spangled Ham Ducks owned by Mr. Geo. F. Seavey, consisting of two Cocks and nine imported Hens, one Cock to arrive, and fifty-five Chickens.

Premium List and Entry Blank of Berkshire County Poultry Association, Pittsfield, Mass., is received.

W. K. RICE, Secretary.

The first annual exhibition of the Tompkins Co. Poultry Association will be held at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1878.

ORLANDO SEELY, Cor. Secretary.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.

In a certain Poultry paper it was announced long ago that the Russian Sunflower would grow "wonderfully large" by the side of walls and fences in out-of-the-way places, *with cultivation*. That is sheer nonsense. I planted last spring a large quantity, as corn is planted, and gathered a large crop; transplanted a few seeds, perhaps 100, by the walls and fences, in as good soil as there is in this State. The stalks of the latter were about two feet high, and in most cases there was not seed enough to pay for gathering.

A man in this neighborhood was solicited by the proprietor of the *Poultry World* to subscribe and advertise. The man replied that as he was not in the chromo business, he saw no reason for doing so. It is not strange that a person should make such a mistake, since in one number of the *Poultry World* fifteen columns were devoted to "our chronos." A.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Canary Book received. No. 5 expected this week.

No. 1 Fern book at hand.



HOMING ANTWERP STATIONS.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate according to instructions, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:

- D. E. Nevell, foot of West 19th St., N. Y. City.
- J. Van Opstal, 14 Madison St., N. Y. City.
- Fanciers' Journal Office, Hartford, Conn.
- C. H. Hodge, 128 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- W. V. Adams, Providence, I. I. Box 635.
- G. W. C. Fracy, Towanda, Pa.
- G. W. Chubbey, Elmira, N. Y.
- W. H. Davis, Rochester, N. H.
- Edward Devoe, Westchester, Pa.
- Daniel Porter, 52 Miller St., Utica, N. Y.
- Graves & Breed, Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass.
- E. G. Flanders, Manchester, N. H.
- E. W. Rolfe, Wilmarth, Elk Co., Pa.
- Frank I. Borden, North Attleboro, Mass.
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- G. W. Crittenden, Northampton, Mass.
- Geo. F. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.
- Horace P. Sinclair, 280 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
- J. H. D. Smoot, Alexandria, Va.
- A. C. Van Doren, Washington, N. J.
- Frank R. Howell, 137 E. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
- Alfred A. Berow, Box 702, Watertown, N. Y.
- Dr. Matthias Cook, Utica, N. Y.
- Thos. H. Richardson, Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.
- Frank J. Peters, Congress St., Troy, N. Y.
- Ernst Krauer, 176 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Gustav Wilhelm, Railroad St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
- A. C. Van Doren, Washington, N. J.
- Lon Hardman, St. Joseph, Mo.
- L. R. Spang, West Fairview, Pa.
- John S. Hurd, 32 State St., Albany, N. Y.
- Herman Koebel, Kane, Green Co., Ill.
- Nelson V. Ketchum, Box 166, New Orleans, La.
- J. K. Martin, Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y.
- O. A. Wender, Springfield, O.
- Ed. S. Fryer, Springfield, O.
- Chas. A. Wood, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Benj. Mann, Haddonfield, N. J.
- P. J. Mengel, Reading, Pa.
- G. O. Brown, Brooklandville, Md.
- Dr. J. Cleve, 89 So. High St., Baltimore, Md.
- Wm. T. Ackerson, Woodlawn, N. Y.
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- B. F. White, Ashley Falls, Mass.
- A. W. McKinstry, Chippewa, Mass.
- Isaac Kirby, 14 College St., Providence, R. I.
- Elijah Loy, West Meriden, Conn.
- W. G. Tracy, Towanda, Pa.
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- Robt. Lewis, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
- Otto R. Miller, Brighton, N. Y.
- C. E. Hunt, 77 Maple St., Lynn, Mass.
- Geo. F. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.
- Howard B. Smith, Roxbury, Conn.
- Chas. S. Bardwell, Penn Yan, N. Y.

CLUB RATES.

Fanciers' Journal for 1878, with American Farm Journal and premium,	- \$1.75
American Farm Journal, without premium,	- 1.65
Nursery,	- 2.10
Bulletin,	- 2.00
Nation,	- 1.60

I have just received, per steamer "Nederland," six pair of Belgian Voyageurs, or Homing Pigeons. They all bear the Club Mark of the Abeona Society of the City of Brussels, and are a superior lot of birds, having been particularly engaged in all the great National 500 mile races. JAMES GRIST.

S. S. REYNOLDS, Carlisle, Ill., wants the names of persons having W. Cochins and P. Cochins, W. C. B. Poland, and P. Ducks, to sell or exchange. None but good ones wanted.

EXCHANGES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing and offering "for Exchange only" will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.
 "To Exchange for Cash," or "Greenbacks,"
 "Wanted, a Purchaser," or "Wanted, an Offer," etc., etc., cannot under any circumstance be admitted to the Exchange or Want column.
 "Enclose stamp for reply" will not be allowed. Each and every advertisement must be written on a separate slip of paper, and on one side only.
 "No Exchange will be inserted unless accompanied with 25 cents."

GEO. APPLETON, Worcester, Mass., will exchange Barbs, Orle, Fouters, Purbis, Fans, Trumperies, Carriers and Cages, and W. Leghorn Cockerels, for Sleigh, Harness, Kobes, Fire Arms, Lumber, Hooks, Farming Implements, P. Rock, and other Pullets. No woodbills wanted. Send Post Keeds.

THE WOODBERRY NEWS, published at Woodbury, Md., exchange advertising for any kind of good stock. Address News, Woodbury, Md.

W. JONES, Norwalk, Ohio, will exchange Black Cockerles, Light Brashms, Game Bantams, for a Double-barrelled Shot Gun, or offers.

CHARLES S. HARDWELL, Penn Yan, N. Y., will exchange one Rabbit Hutch for six kinds of Rabbits, for Silver Watch, or offers.

JOHN J. ANDREWS, 4 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md., will exchange advertising for any kind of good stock. Address News, Woodbury, Md.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Tanquaqua, Pa., will exchange 1 Remington & Son four-shooter, self-cocker, 32 cal. and 1 Remington Terry, seven shooter, 32 caliber, both new; a lot of Fed Caps, and first premium Aylesbury Duck, for pure bred Berkshire Pigs, or others.

LEE F. DAWSON, Ononts, N. Y., will exchange B. B. Rois, good stock, May hatch, for White Georgians, good stock. Will give five for three. Postals answered.

G. O. BROWN, Brookhollow, Ind., will exchange choice Fan Pigeons, mostly all kinds, and Artistic Stereoscopic Views, Narragansett Turkeys, Aylesbury Ducks, or offers. All communications answered.

J. H. McCANN, Bridgeport, V. Vs., will exchange a choice collection of Pouter and other hardy Plains and Shrubs, embracing some exceedingly beautiful rare, for anything that will exit. No letters, only postal received.

H. B. SMITH, Roxbury, Conn., has for sale or exchange 1 Cock, 3 Hens, 2 Cuckeels, and 1 Pullet B. B. R. Game Bantams. Address all inquiries to the above.

GEO. F. LAWRENCE, Worcester, Mass., will exchange 1 Century Table, solid rosewood legs, Russia, on walnut top, cost \$40.00 for new top with 600 pieces of wood, cost \$25.00; 1 Masonic Table, 1,500 pieces foreign and native wood, cost \$125; 1 Ensign set of Mrs. Fowls' tail feathers, for anything but live stock. Write on a good large card.

S. G. B. VARD, Galesburg, Ill., will exchange Light Brahmas (Woodward's stock), White Cochins (M. J. Ellis's stock), for thoroughbred Pouters or Fantail Pigeons, Perrets, or Black and Tan Terriers. Make offers, with full description of same.

JOHN M. SPANN, Indianapolis, Ind., will exchange 1 White Rock Cochins (from premium stock), Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book. The book must be in good condition.

H. A. MOLATZSCH, 809 Court St., Brooklyn, L. I., will exchange a fine pair of Lop eared Rabbits, a black Doe, imported, and a black and white Buck of Mr. Brockwell's stock, worth \$15.00, for White Leghorns, or Belgian Hare Rabbits. Only good stock wanted.

DUNCAN KAY, Gait, Ontario, Canada, will exchange Black Spanish, Golden Penciled, and Black Hamburgs, for Black Fans, Black Barbs, or other breeds. Stock must be good, as mine are from imported and prize-winning stock.

W. J. STANTON, 15 New Church St., New York, will exchange Cockerel, 3 Pullets, 3 Hens, Dark Brahma, for Newfoundland or Scotch Shepherd Dog, six to nine months old. If preferred, will give two Dollars and ten cents Black Hamburgs—all fine Wood sell Brahma for \$30.

DR. GEO. RACKIE, Atholboro, Mass., has to exchange a Pekin Duck for a Pen Hen; also Antwerp Carrier Cocks, Smooth-head White Fantail Pigeons, for White Turbit Hen, Red Tumbler Hen, Splashed Tumbler Hen, or other Fancy Pigeons.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Tanquaqua, Pa., will exchange 1 Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organ, 1 Violin, 1 Accordion, 1 Florence Sewing Machine, 1 Chinese Metal Gong, 1 Lawn Mower, 1 Egan & Watson Fire and Burglar-proof Safe, for good fresh Alderney Cow, pure Chester White, Poland China, or Berkshire Pigs, or offers.

F. A. WARNER, Ithaca, N. Y., will exchange one pair S. S. Hamburg Chickens, bred from a Cock imported from Henry Belden, 1875, or one pair White Fans, for one Male Ferret.

E. J. CHANDLER, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Penn., will exchange 1 trio White Polish, 1 trio American Dominiques, 1 pair W. C. Black Polish, 1 pair S. S. Hamburgs. These are all good birds, and will exchange for good Buff or White Cochins.

JOHN E. SCHAMU, 150 South Water Street, Lancaster, Pa., will exchange a Cartridge Belt, Penny Colander, Spike and Choke Collar for training Dogs, Revolver, Fancy Pigeons, trio of Sebright Bantams, and a Red Bull Terrier.

W. B. SHERIFF, of Express Poultry Yards, Stony Brook, L. I., will exchange 7 Pullets and 2 Cockerels, B. B. R. Game, for Brown Leghorn Pullets. Games warranted, same wanted. Offer an offer.

HARRY K. WELSH, York, Pa., will exchange 60 pairs Pigeons, B. B. R. Games, Game Bantams, 2 Blue Whites, 3 Pouter, 3 P. Cochins, Hens, and others, for Double Breech-loading Shot Gun, or offers. Speak quick.

BOX 328, Milton, Pa., will exchange a large stock of Carriers, Pouters, Barbs, High-flyers, Turbits, 2 Blue Whites, 3 Pouter, 3 P. Cochins, Hens, and others, for American Copper Coons, Rides of any kind, a good set of Draughting Instruments, or a Double-barrel Shot Gun.

H. LAMASON, Milton, Pa., will exchange one Blue-pied Pouter Cock, from imported stock, one two gallon Stone Drinking Fountain, for a good single Heli, bore between 10 and 120 weight, not over 12 pounds. Must be a first-class Gun. Write.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Tanquaqua, Pa., will exchange first premium Aylesbury Ducks, pure White Calcutta and pure Black Fans, Almond Tumblers, Fed Cups, 1 Seven-shooter, 32 caliber, 1 Remington & Son four-shooter, 32 caliber, self-cocker, and we also have Homoeopathic Medicine, containing 108 1 ounce and 3/4 ounce vials, fresh and pure, 2 Parrot Cages, 1 Single Bugby Harness, good as new, 1 Army Rifle, one Army Ensigning Rifle Carbine, Shot Gun, or offers.

JOHN E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J., wants the address of purchasers of Malays or Asiatic Games, Gold and Silver-laced Sebright Bantams, and Dominique Leghorns, or will exchange some of the same for offers.

H. B. SMITH, Roxbury, Conn., will exchange Black African and B. B. R. Game Bantams, for Fancy Pigeons, or offers.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange Fan Pigeons, 1 weaver common or poorly marked Fancy Chickens or Cocks.

C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa., will exchange Cigars, and two Cuts Light Brahms Hens, and pair of Pouters, for Pigeons. None but strictly exhibition birds wanted.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., will exchange 1 Yellow Ducking Game Bantam Cockerel that won second at the Indiana State Poultry show in 1876, and a Y. D. G. Bantam Cockerel, for a Y. D. G. Bantam Hen or Pullet.

E. C. SMITH, Bolton Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., will exchange White Leghorn Cockerels, the eggs from J. B. Smith's pair of English High-flyers, (Black, Blue, Red, Yellow), for a well-bred Setter or Pointer Dog, not under 5 months.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., will exchange one pair of B. B. Game Bantam Chicks, nice birds, high station, and very small, for a Yellow Ducking Game Bantam Hen or Pullet. Speak quick.

DR. DAVIDSON, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., has a Hound, a pair of English High-flyers, (Black, Bicknell's strain), to exchange for Cockerels of any large breed, for market. One given for four delivered here.

CHAS. W. HOITE, Nashua, N. H., will exchange solid Black or Blue Fans, good birds, for first-class black or White Rose comb Bantams. Good birds given for good stock. What offers?

T. S. VEEDENHAMER, Milton, Pa., will exchange 3 pairs White Fans, 2 pairs Mottled Fan, 2 pairs Brown Tumblers, 1 pair each Duchess Quakers, Yellow Tumblers, Black Tumblers, Carriers, and Magpies, 1 Tumbler Hen, 1 Antwerp Cock, for offers; or will sell the lot for \$15.00.

W. J. MCANDEL, Hollis Center, Me., has a 3rd Patent Press and Roller; Linen Marker and Type; Pit Game Pullets, warranted thoroughbred, which he will exchange for Watch, Gun, Rifle, Polish Chickens, or Berkeley's Book on American Finance, or Wolcott's Solution of the Money Question.

F. A. CROOK, Bay Shore, L. I., will exchange Brown Leghorn Eggs for Plymouth Rock Pullets. None but standard birds wanted.

ORLANDO SEELY, Ithaca, N. Y., will exchange one Black Hamburg Cockerel, good exhibition bird, Wood's strain, S. S. Hamburgs and B. B. R. Game Bantams, for Lawn Mower, or offers.

THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sherburne, N. Y., will exchange one pair Pekin Ducks from premium stock, cross, both importations, which will exchange for new Rag Carpet, or anything useful.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Stafford, Conn., will exchange one or two Newfoundland Male Pups, 3 pairs Rose-comb Black Bantams, for land or water Pows.

THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sherburne, N. Y., has got as fine Pekin Ducks as any man, and will exchange for Corn Shelter. Prices set to suit the times.

FRANK L. BOPPE, Newark, N. J., will exchange Wright's Illustrated Book of Pigeons, Nos. 5 to 25, or Egyptian Geese, or other Poultry, 1 we first-class stock. Send full description of stock.

F. B. NORTON, Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., will exchange Plymouth Rocks, (Hayward and Drake strains), Houdans, etc., for first class Golden Seibrighs, Light Brahmas, Fantails, or pedigree Berkshire.

L. GOLD, McWensville, Pa., will exchange W. U. B. Polish, B. H. Horn Nuts, and 1 1/2 feet Sawn, for a Double-barrel Shot Gun, Steel Traps, Scroll Saw, Club Stakes, or W. & B. H. P. R., or offers.

THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sherburne, N. Y., has got some of the finest Pekin Ducks that I have seen, which he will exchange for Smith & Wesson Revolver, or anything useful.

J. GRAVENES, Plainville, Mass., has first-class High-flyers, Black, Red, and Mottled, to exchange for a good Rabbit Hound. Send description and value of the dog, and I will make you a good offer in Tumblers.

SCOTT BROS., Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa., will exchange White Jacobins and White Fan Cocks, Archangel and Yellow Old English, Blue Oria, Red and Yellow Wing Turbits, Black Barb Hens, Black and Red Mapple Cocks, for Harris on the Fig, Essex Pigs, or Singing Canaries, or offers.

JAMES GRIST, 207 Bidge Avenue, Philadelphia, offers 4 pairs of his famous Homing Antwipers for a first-class Waltham Hunting One solid silver Watch. Antwipers for sale or exchange. For the performance of my birds, see Journal September 15th, page 185.

THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sherburne, N. Y., has got Pekin Ducks that will be hard to beat anywhere, which will exchange for anything useful.

L. B. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will exchange White Leghorn Cockerels; and Nails for Light Brahma and Partridge and Buff Cochins and offers.

T. TAUBMAN, Northumberland, Pa., has one splendid eight-tune Music Box, value \$80; one E Flat Cornet, Allen's make; one D Flat Tenor Horn; one Cecilian; a Wood Plate, for exchange for Fancy Pigeons, or offers.

EDWARD VAN DYCK, Castleton, N. Y., will exchange, for W. Leghorn Pullets, 1 set second-hand Single Harness, in good order; also 1 L. B. Brahma and 1 Black Cochon Cockerel, the latter has yellow legs, and is first-class, but wishing to introduce new blood, will sell, or exchange for one No. 1 Black Cochon Cockerel.

E. E. McFADDEN, Fairfield, Me., will exchange B. B. R. G. Bantams and Partridge Cochins for Dark Brahmas, White Cochins, or offers in musical instruments.

ROBERT FOWLER, West Meriden, Conn., will exchange a white and lemon Setter Pup, 5 months old, bred from English stock, for a first-class Rabbit Dog. Write if you have a good one.

H. A. MOLATZSCH, 309 Court St., Brooklyn, L. I., has a pair of fine Lop-eared Rabbits, a Black Doe, imported, and a black and white Buck, of Mr. Brockwell's stock, worth \$15.00, wishes to exchange them for Antwerp Carriers, or Belgian Hare Rabbits. Only good stock wanted.

E. D. ANDREWS, North New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., will exchange a trio of Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Chicks, Pouters, Presles, Tumblers, Rants, and Fans, for Golden Polish Cockerel, Lion Turkeys, or Pullets of any breed.

CHAS. QUIBBY, Worcester, O., will exchange 1 pair Blue Fans, 2 male Fans (White), 3 pair Tumblers, 1 black Trumpeter, a few Maltese Kittens, and a Horned Owl, for offers. Postals answered.

G. R. HAY, West Lawrence, N. Y., will exchange Brown Leghorns and P. Cochins, a \$60.00 Violin or short bow, for a 3rd Patent Cutter, Sewing, Robes, Blankets, Books, or, what have you got?

ELIJAH L. MERIDEN, Conn., will exchange one improved Graves' Inventor, holds 200 Eggs, for first-class Pigeons, all kinds, and Lop-eared Rabbits, or a Breech-loading Shot Gun; also 12 numbers of the Art Journal, and 12 numbers of the English Sporting and Rifle Game, one new Revolver, for a good talking Parrot.

E. HARRISON, Springfield, Ohio, has a splendid lot of Fancy Pigeons, consisting of White, Black, Red, and Yellow Barbs, Black Carriers, Blue Bald Tumblers, Blue Homing Antwipers, Red Mottled Rollers, Trumpeters, Red, Gray, and Mottled. Will exchange thoroughbred Jersey Calves, or young male ferret. Send description and price.

E. T. BAILY, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., will exchange first-class Games for a good Double-barreled Breech-loading Shot Gun.

B. N. HULSHOUSER, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., will exchange some extra fine B. Leghorn Pullets and one Hen, for a Double-barreled Muzzle loading Shot Gun, or offers; or will sell them cheap for cash. Speak quick.

J. K. SCHULTZ, Colerbrookdale, Williamsport, Pa., has some Dark Brahma Chickens, Williams & Sharp's strain, for R. Rock Pullets, or Alderney Hoffer Cal.

H. C. MILLER, Fairplay, Md., will exchange 1 pair Brown Leghorns, for Pekin, Rouen, or Aylesbury Ducks.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Hartford, Conn., wants a copy of each Nuttall and Wilson's Ornithology. Address with price and condition.

BUCKS OF CO. FOWL.—The address of any one breeding them, or having good birds for sale, may be sent to **Fanciers' Journal**, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. J. MILLER, Germantown, Pa., wants a Blue-wing Turbit Hen, fit to show anywhere. No foul feathers, and a breeder.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Tamaqua, Pa., wants to know who will sell cheapest, for cash, Berkshire, Poland, China, or Chester White Pigs, to be pure blood, and to weigh from 50 to 60 lbs. each, and will deliver on or about Dec. 1, 1877. Send along your proposals.

H. M. FESSENDEN, American Poultry Co., Jersey City, N. J., wants 10,000 fresh Eggs weekly. Parties having 10 to 100 dozen weekly can have a regular market, sure commission, and get highest market prices. Eggs must be fresh, fertility not desired.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Trenton Falls, N. Y., wants the address of any one wishing to buy Brown Leghorns, White Cochins, Game Bantams, Red Pile, and other Games, Plymouth Rocks. See "Sales."

C. G. TRESKLER, Altoona, Pa., wants two Pure-bred Cochins Cockneys. They must be large, and strictly exhibition birds.

G. W. FREDERICK, Lock Box 22, Philadelphia, Pa., wants any one, having for sale strictly first-class Black Cochins and White Crested Black Pouter, to send full description, with lowest price. Nothing but good stock wanted.

CHAS. L. SHARPLESS, Philadelphia, Pa., wants a pair of Blue Poland Ducks.

E. H. EVANS, Fairfield, Me., wants one Brown Leghorn Cockerel, to score over 90 points in competition. Write, giving full description and price.

B. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., wants a male Canary and Gage, good singer—lemon color preferred. Will give in exchange any of the stock mentioned as for sale in **Fanciers' Journal** this month.

D. S. HARRIMAN, East Randolph, Vt., wants a Stephens' new model Pocket Rifle, new, or nearly so, \$2 caliber. Will give in exchange Fancy Poultry and Homing Antwipers. Any one that wishes to trade, write at once.

E. T. BAILY, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., wants a first-class Chinese Silver Pheasant.

HENJ. H. LEE, New London, Conn., wants parties desiring Pekin Ducks, Light Brahms, or Homing Antwiper Pigeons (imported birds only), to send for his price.

H. C. MILLER, Fairplay, Md., wants Turbit, French and China fowls, (give actual weight per pair now.) Light and D. Brahma Hens and Pullets, P. Cochins, Houdans, Hamburgs, fifty P. Rocks, Bantams in variety; also different varieties *Bantams* and *Pheasants*. Will pay cash, but must be "hard times" prices. Write, giving price.

J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Pa., wants Alderney Heifer Calf. Will give Dark Brahma Chickens in exchange, or cash.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL, for January, February, and October, 1877—at **Fanciers' Journal** office.

M. H. PENDLETON, Cuckoo, Va., wants cheap for cash, a Printing Press, in good repair, with Type Cases, Type, Brass Rules, Chases, Borders, &c. The press to print a form not less than 8 1/2 inches.

SALES.

During 1878 advertisements under this head will be 50 cents, instead of 25 cents, as at present.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, offering and describing articles of a single kind for sale, will be allowed at 25 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

No advertisement of a business nature will be allowed under any circumstances under this heading.

W. JONES, Norwalk, Ohio, has Ferrats for sale at \$5.00 each.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., has some fine Magpie Pigeons at very reasonable prices.

J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa., has for sale one Cockerel and four Pullets, Golden-ledge Sebright Bantams, good ones, \$2 each, \$9 per trio.

E. J. CHANDLER, Konest-Square, Chester Co., Pa., has for sale a fine stock of pure bred poultry at less than their value.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y., has two Pointer Pups, six months old, one of his been broke some on Partridge; price \$5.00, \$12. Write for more from good stock.

JOHN E. SCHAUB, 150 South Water St., Lancaster, Pa., will sell cheap for cash, a fine lot of Fancy Pigeons. All first-class birds.

OTTO R. MILLER, Brighton, Monroe Co., New York, will sell B. R. Game Bantams, fit to show in good company,—\$5.00 per pair.

J. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H., has some very choice P. Rock Cockerels for sale, Upham's strain. Here is a chance to get a good Cockerel cheap. Price from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

WM. E. ALLEN, Proprietor Hill Top Poultry Yard, Winooski, Vt., has for sale Game Stags (Bicknell & Belden's strain). Write for further information.

C. J. ANDRUS, Canandaigua, N. Y., will sell one Cockerel, and three Pullets, Diel's stock, Malays; also five Cockerels and one Pullet Malay Game,—\$2.00 each, \$5.50 per pair.

GEORGE E. MOSEB, Hubbardston, Mass., has some nice Red Pie Game Chickens, early hatch, E. T. Bailey's strain. Wanted to stand steel. Price \$4.00 a pair. All inquiries promptly answered.

OTTO R. MILLER, Brighton, N. Y., will sell a pair of White Cochins Fowls for \$5.00. No room for this breed, the reason for selling.

H. A. MOLATZSCH, 308 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will sell a very fine pair of imported Lop-areded Bantams, black back and yellow feet, 16 months old, orange 19 inches, weight 9 pounds each, at the low price of \$12.00 each.

OTTO R. MILLER, Brighton, N. Y., will sell S. Duckwing Game Bantam Cockerels at \$3.00 each. Any one in need of new blood will do well to apply, as the stock is very fine.

A. WILLIAMS, Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., has for sale two pair choice White Barb, one two and two years old, bred from imported stock—\$5.00 and \$7.00 a pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., will sell a pair of B. R. Game Bantams. Price \$3.00 for pair.

GEO. L. STEUBAN, Westery, R. I., offers a limited number of S. S. Hamburg Cockerels from his prize strain, for breeding or exhibition. Cockerels sent out by me won 1st premium at different shows last winter.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., has exhibition Brown Leghorns, from my stock that has won 1st wherever shown for the last three seasons. I can spare a few pairs, trios, or single birds, that are first-class, at low prices—Chicks or Fowls.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y., has a few first-class White Leghorns for sale cheap, considering the stock,—Pekin and Adams' strain.

A. WILLIAMS, Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., has for sale some Fowls, and one Cockerel, early Red Pie Game Bantams. Price only \$7.00 for the lot; or will take one strictly first-class Yellow-wing.

C. G. TRESKLER, Altoona, Pa., will furnish crushed Oyster Shells at 25 cts. per 25 lb. bag, or 100 lbs. at \$1.25, if ordered soon.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., has several pairs S. S. Hamburg Chicks, Adams strain, at reasonable rates. Having a surplus of Cockerels, I offer some fine ones cheap.

W. C. HAMMOND, Rockville, Conn., will sell two pairs of his Smooth-head Fautails. They are very stylish birds, fine carriage, well-spread tails. Price \$3.00 a pair.

S. F. ALLIS, Coventry, N. Y., has pure bred Poland China Pigs, of the finest pedigree, saven to ten weeks, per pair, in cabin, at \$25 per pair; well boxed and delivered to express.

J. H. HELICKE, Ansonia, Conn., has for sale a fine lot of Red-wing Turbits, from \$2 to \$4 per pair.

JAS. H. PHILLIPS, Coventry, N. Y., can spare two or three pairs of Plymouth Rocks that are choice. My stock is from Drake, Coddington, Upham, and other of the best quality of each. Cockerels, May and June hatch, weighing 63 to 81 lbs.; well marked; no foul feathers.

S. N. WARRELL, Strasburg, Pa., has for sale choice Light Brahms, bred from extraordinary prize stock, received from Philander Williams, warranted the "best on his place." Pullets and Cockerels, \$8.00 per trio; or will exchange for standard Dorkings and American Dominiques.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., will sell 6 Brown Leghorn Hens and 2 Cocks, and a few Cockerels. They are good ones. For price and description, write to the above address.

E. R. EMERY, New Ipswich, N. H., will sell 3 Plymouth Rock Hens and one Cock. Price \$5.00 for the four; also a few young Cockerels. Price \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Write for description to the above address.

BREV. J. G. GOODING, Castleton, Rens. Co., N. Y., has superior Black Cochins for sale, from premium stock.

E. VAN DYCK, Castleton, Rens. Co., N. Y., has on hand a few choice Chicks, White L. II. and Part. Cochins; Cockerels about four months old, which I will sell for \$1.50 each.

DR. DAVIDSON, Castleton on the Hudson, N. Y., has a trio of Brown Leghorn Chicks for sale. Price, \$5.00; and Cockerels at \$2.50 each, bred from a trio of Bicknell's, which have taken two first premiums. Large and finely marked.

ROBT. LEWIS, Proprietor Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton, N. Y., will sell 1 trio Light Brasha Chicks, 6 months old, very fine. Price \$5.00.

ROBT. LEWIS, has 1 trio Dark Brahma Chicks, No. 1, from birds that took first prize at Col. County Show last winter. Price, \$5.00; one Cockerel, 5 months, and Pullets 3 months old.

DR. DAVIDSON, Castleton on the Hudson, N. Y., has a trio of Houdan Chicks for sale, price \$6.00; also a few Cockerels at \$2.00 each. They have extra large crests and beards, June hatch.

E. A. WILTSIE, Castleton, N. Y., will sell choice White Leghorns, at \$2.00 each, bred from a two Buff Cochins Hens, '76 hatch, the two for \$3.00.

J. H. HELICKE, Ansonia, Conn., has for sale 10 pairs of Smooth-head White Fautails, from \$2 to \$3 per pair.

S. N. WARRELL, Strasburg, Pa., offers, at half price, an extraordinary trio of Light Brahms, purchased of Philander Williams, Tanton, Mass., and raised by him to this place.

ROBT. LEWIS, Castleton, N. Y., will sell choice White Leghorns, 3 Pullets and 1 Cockerel, 5 months old, for \$5.00; also 3 Pullets and 1 Hen, '76 hatch, and 1 Cockerel, for \$6.00. The above moved for breeding.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has Fancy Pigeons, if taken in lots of fifty, at \$1.00 each, to reduce my large stock.

ROBT. LEWIS, Castleton, N. Y., will sell very choice Brown Leghorn Cockerels, (Bouney's strain), for \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Y. W. WOODFORD, Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio, has for sale 7 Plymouth Rocks, 1 Cock and 1 Hen, 1 Cockerel and 4 Pullets. Will sell the lot for \$7.00, or will sell a pair for \$1.25 each.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has ten pair young White Barbs, \$5.00 per pair.

A. S. BEEKMAN, South Branch, N. J., offers for sale a number of Sebright Cochins, at low prices. They mature early, are hardy, good layers, and fatten when young. The best kind of Poultry yet produced.

W. C. EATON, Newark, N. J., has fine Brown Leghorn Chicks, (Bicknell's) 10 Pullets, 6 Cockerels, No. 1 birds. Will close out the lot for \$15.00.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., has some very fine Game Bantams, high stationed, well-marked, pure Spalding stock. Will sell low, for want of room.

BOX 11, Castleton, Rens. Co., N. Y., has one trio Buff Cochins, Williams' strain, \$5.00.

A. S. BEEKMAN, South Branch, N. J., has 200 White Leghorns for sale, at very low prices, first-class stock, solid ear-lobes, yellow legs, J. B. Smith's and J. Y. Bicknell's strain.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa., has a fine lot of Yellow Wing Turbits, \$5.00 per pair.

JNO. H. WATE, Baldwinville, Mass., will sell his best quality of Cuckoo Hamburgs, consisting of one pair of 1st premium Fowls, and a number of first-class Pullets and a Cockerel.

ORLANDO SEELY, Ithaca, N. Y., has for sale, at reasonable prices, twenty pairs of Flying Antwerp or Carrier Pigeons. Some of them are trained and bred from imported stock.

E. WESCOTT, Orange, Mass., has very fine W. F. B. Spanish Chicks, for exhibition or breeding, for sale cheap.

D. C. TOBIAS, Litz, Pa., has for sale pairs and trios of B. D. R. Games. Prices according to quality.

A. P. GROVES, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., has a very choice lot of Yellow Tumbler Pigeons to dispose of at \$2.00 per pair.

S. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y., will sell one Cock and three Hens, Glager Games, all extra fine birds.

J. A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa., has for sale some very choice Light Brahma Cockerels and Pullets, and a few last year's Hens, \$3 each, \$8 per trio. Have bred above eight years from best strains. Will do to show in any company.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell 1 trio White Leghorns, which took 1st premium at Boston, Providence, Portland, Lowell, Hingham, York, &c., for \$25.00.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Trenton Falls, N. Y., has Bronze Turkeys, descendants of a pair that weighed 500 lbs., or less, at \$4.00 per pair.

S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y., has for sale two pairs of Dark Brahma chickens, Tuttle strain, being large, finely marked, have won 21st and 2nd premiums this fall.

H. NESBITT, Kingston, Pa., has for sale D. Brahmas, \$1.50 each.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell 1 pair of Berkshire Pigs for \$10. Can give pedigree.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Trenton Falls, N. Y., has 1 trio very fine Black Hamburgs at \$7.00, white ear-lobs, good combs, and all right.

S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y., has four trios of B. D. R. Games, first-class stock, for want of room.

H. NESBITT, Kingston, Pa., has for sale White Leghorns, \$1.50 each.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell 1 pair of Essex Pigs for \$12. Can give pedigree.

ISAAC S. SHADE, Tulpehooken, Berks Co., Pa., will sell his fine breeding pair Golden Spangled Hamburgs, 1 Cock, 6 Hens, four strains, at the low price of \$10 for the lot.

H. NESBITT, Kingston, Pa., has for sale Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 each.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Trenton Falls, N. Y., has one trio Spangled Game for sale, at \$6. Stag dead Game, early hatched, and good wight, black and white.

H. NESBITT, Kingston, Pa., has for sale S. S. Polish, \$1.50 each.

ISAAC S. SHADE, Tulpehooken, Berks Co., Pa., has a very choice lot of Poultry Pigeons to dispose of at \$2 per pair, 3 pairs for \$5.

J. THORRETT, Meriden, Conn., has one pair and one trio of Aylesbury Ducks. Who says \$10 for the lot, or \$5 per pair, \$5 for the trio? These are all very fine birds. Write.

C. J. ANDRUS, Cannadagua, N. Y., will sell five Cockerels and one Pullet, Black Red Malay Games, very hard close-feathered birds, June hatch, \$3.50 each, \$35.00 for two, or will exchange for Black Game Hens or Pairs.

L. E. GRAY, Foxboro, Mass., has 50 very fine Brown Leghorn Pullets, bred from my stock that won 1st at Providence last winter. Price \$3 each.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell 1 pair Narragansett Turkeys for \$15. Four will weigh about 30 lbs.

NATURALISTS' DIRECTORY,—cloth—\$1.50, for sale at this office.

J. H. PERKINS, Flushing, L. I., has for sale a few fine Houdan Cockerels, from H. A. Grant's premium stock; price \$3 each.

BOX 1, Castleton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., will sell 2 Dark Brahma Cockerels, three months old. Will sell cheap, on account of going away.

WM. COURTNEY, Mantua Station, O., has for sale two pet Coosus, six months old, bred from tame ones, for \$8.00.

W. W. BILLINGS, New London, Conn., offers 5 Cockerels and 4 Pullets, Gold Spangled Hamburgs, Ougley's strain, at \$3 each, or \$6 per pair.

J. THORRETT, Meriden, Conn., will sell seven Brown Leghorn Hens and one Cock, all one year old, and very fine breeding stock; brothers and sisters took first, second, and specials at Meriden last winter. Will sell the lot cheap for cash.

J. THORRETT, Meriden, Conn., has 9 White Leghorn Hens and one Cockerel; Cockerel alone is worth \$5, very large and fine. Will sell the lot for \$12.50. No disqualified bird sent from my yards at any price.

S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y., has a few fine pairs of Game Bantams, and for the want of room will sell them cheap.

M. O'BRIEN, Sherburne, N. Y., has for sale, at reasonable prices, as fine a lot of Duckwing Games as can be found anywhere, all bred from birds that score 95 or more points each; also a few odd birds, very fine.

BENJ. H. LEE, New London, Conn., has for sale Light Brahmas, a fine lot of choice young birds, from high-class stock.

A. J. LIGHT, Sherburne, N. Y., has one pair Silver Duckwing Game Chicks (Betts' stock), fine station, hard feathered—make fine show birds this winter; price \$8.00.

M. S. DUNCAN, Stanfordsville, N. Y., will sell trios and a few Cockerels, Plymouth Rocks, and game, the stock first-class in every particular. Will sell cheap, if ordered at once, to make room for my breeding stock.

M. O'BRIEN, Sherburne, N. Y., has for sale one fine Red Fox (a dog), about 8 months old, a fine large one, and very handsome. Will sell for \$5.00, if ordered soon.

A. J. LIGHT, Sherburne, N. Y., has one pair B. B. Red Game Chicks (Betts' stock), one station, hard feathered, good birds; price \$5.00.

J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Pa., has for sale one trio D. Brahma Chickens, Williams & Sharpless strain, for \$10.00, good for exhibition or breeding. Must give satisfaction, or no sale.

BENJ. H. LEE, New London, Conn., has for sale Pekin Ducklings, hatched from eggs direct from Palmer last spring. Ducks laying now. Price \$5.00 per pair; \$6.00 per trio.

M. O'BRIEN, Sherburne, N. Y., has for sale 5 pairs of Pekin Ducks (young), the cross of two imports, large, and very fine, at \$5.00 per pair. Give me a call.

M. S. DUNCAN, Stanfordsville, N. Y., will sell a few pairs of trio Brown Red Games, very cheap, to make room for breeding stock. They are a pit strain, from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. T. BAILY, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., has first-class Black B. Reds, Brown Red, and Golden and Silver Duckwing Games for sale,—Derbys especially for business.

F. W. GRANNIS, Pioneer, Ohio, has for sale very fine and large Pekin Ducks, at \$5.00 per pair.

J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Pa., has for sale a few very nice P. Rock Cockerels, dark or light in color, Hayward strain, at \$2.00 apiece.

G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me., has two pairs White Bouted Bantams for sale cheap, 1 pair Fowls, one of Chicks, pure white. Will score 88 to 90 each.

O. D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Pa., has Fancy Pigeons for sale.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., will sell a few Partridge Game Cockerels, fine exhibition birds, for \$5.00 each; also pairs and trios for breeding, at \$3.00 per pair, \$5.00 per trio. Write on postals, if you prefer.

ROBT. LEVINS, Proprietor of Advance Poultry Yards, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, will sell one trio Black Leghorn Chicks, extra fine; price \$7.00. Also 1 trio Black Leghorn Fowls, 7th hatch, No. 1 birds; price \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me., has Plymouth Rocks for sale cheap, 1 Cock 6th class, exhibition color, a few Hens and a few Cockerels and Pullets, all good birds, and sold only to make room.

GEO. A. WARDER, Springfield, Ohio, has several young stags, counterfeit B. H., Blue Reds, and B. B. R. G., Bishop and Gower strains, wanted; also 20 Pigeons, for sale at reasonable prices. Write for what you desire. See elsewhere.

J. D. SHERER, office of Moses Plover Co., Scranton, Pa., has for sale 6 pairs of Pekin Ducks.

G. W. FREDERICK, Lock Box 22, Philadelphia, Pa., has for sale choice White Holland Turkeys. Here is an opportunity to procure good stock of this beautiful variety.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., will sell a few Black R. C. Bantam Cockerels at \$1.50 cash, mostly late hatch, just right for winter shows, or breeding next season. Have sold at \$1.00 Black Bantam Pullets I have to spare at present.

C. BRINCKERHOOF, Scranton, Pa., has 50 Brown Leghorn Pullets and 25 Cockerels, early hatched—good birds. Will sell at \$3.00 per pair, or Cockerel and 3 Pullets for \$5.00. Sell to close out stock. Send your orders at once.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., on account of change of business, is obliged to greatly reduce his stock of Poultry, and offers the best bargains of the season. See advertisements of stock in Fanciers' Journal this month.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell one 18-inch Single Machio, with saw, &c., complete. Cost about \$2.50 when new. Write for description and price.

GEO. A. WARDER, Springfield, Ohio, has Gordon-Irish, fully marked Gordon, by Hinley's "5 Flora" and Judge Juggall's Gordon "Grouse," Hurley's "Flora" from Stacy's "Queen," by Neville's Irish, "Queen" from Laudow's Gordon "Nell," and Thompson's Gordon, eight months old, partially broken, finely proportioned, very large and muscular, \$35.00.

GEO. A. WARDER, Springfield, Ohio, has one pair Quail, very tame; will bring more than their cost at one exhibition; fully feathered. Price \$2.

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FRANK L. BOPPE, Newark, N. J., will sell Partridge Cochins. I have one two-year old Cock and four last year's Pullets for \$10.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell 1 trio of White Leghorns; first premium at Boston, Hingham, Lowell, Portland, Providence, &c. Very low.

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T. J. McDANIEL has eight Game Pullets, Pit strain, Splashed Red and White in color. I will warrant them Game; price only \$5.00 for the lot. Can't wait.

GEO. S. HORN, Scranton, Pa., will sell two Silver Spangled Hamburg Hens for \$5.00, or Cock and three Hens for \$10. Good birds. Sell only for want of room.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., has to be sold immediately one trio of very fine Silver Duckwing Game Bantam Chicks; one Pullet and the Stag fit to exhibit in any show; the other Pullet a very good bird.

L. R. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will sell cheap one pair of Narragansett Turkeys. Gobbler will weigh about 30 pounds.

O. D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Pa., has Leghorns in variety for sale.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Me., will sell B. D. R. Game Bantams, old and young, at \$2.50 per pair, \$3.00 per trio. The price is low, but the stock good, not a bird in the lot scaling less than 30 points.

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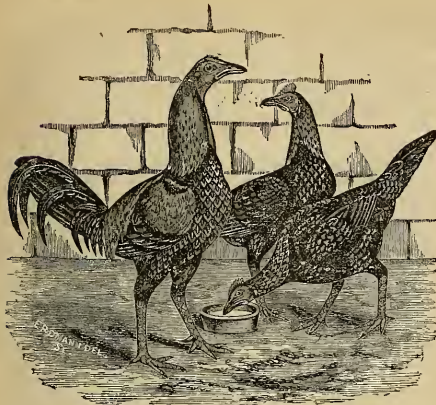
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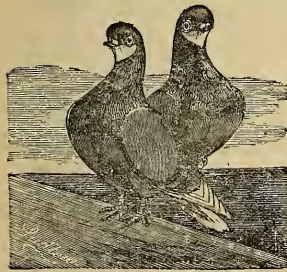
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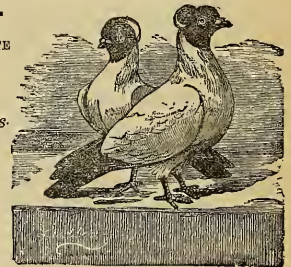
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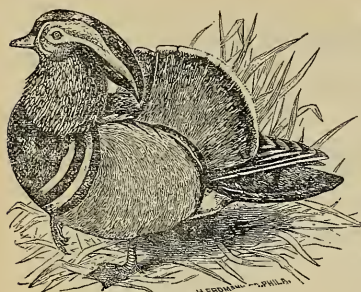
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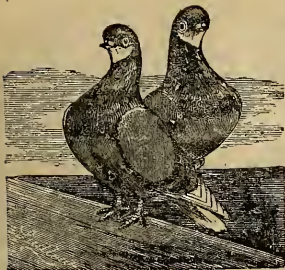
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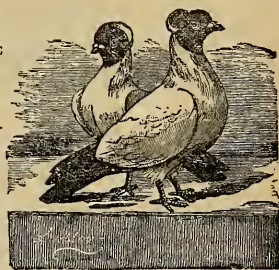
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SUPPLEMENT TO FANCIERS' JOURNAL NO. 12.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The greater part of the subscriptions for 1877 closing with the year, have been renewed, old subscribers, in the majority of cases, sending new names with their own. Those that have not yet subscribed for the new volume, intending so to do, will confer a favor if they will let us hear from them before the New Year, to avoid unnecessary changes on our books. We do not ask each of our subscribers to become our agents, but we say: "If the JOURNAL suits you, and you think it will suit or benefit your neighbor as well, tell him so." You have all of you noted the improvement the JOURNAL made during last year. Now why was it? Because of its improvement also financially. So in the future, its earnings will be returned to it in the providing of the very best that can be obtained of artists, engravers, and contributors. Every effort made for it will be returned to those making it. THE FANCIERS' JOURNAL is our hobby. As in our old efforts as fancier it was success with us when we had gained that which should benefit others, so in THE JOURNAL, we have attained our end when the best interests of the fraternity are served. Dishonesty, fraud, and selfishness are turning honest men from the pigeon and poultry fancy in disgust. We know this from our correspondence, and it is proved to us by our own eyes, as we travel over the country. It should not perhapp be so. The dupes hereafter are sold knowingly. To all that have so heartily endorsed our efforts, we return thanks. It is not enough that we have gained your praise, our aim for the future is to retain it.

MEADVILLE DOG AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Poultry matters in Western Pennsylvania are getting red hot. There is more vigor and attention paid to Fancy stock to-day than has ever been. I got home from the Parker City Show last evening, after a vacation of three days, and I was greatly surprised to see the fine class of stock in the room. The entries were about 200, in spite of the fact that no 1st premium would be given where a specimen would not score 90 points, and 85 points required for 2d. Premiums. On 25 coops of Games and Game Bantams, I brought home 13 1st premiums and 32d. One of my coops of Bantams was thrown out among shades of willow legs were not milk, which worried my boy half to death at the oversight. Mr. Ball of Massachusetts, acted as judge, giving entire satisfaction to all. A jollier crowd than the Oil Country men cannot be found, nor a crowd that are more willing to pay a good round price for their ideal in a horse, dog, or fowl.

Meadville wants to make one more determined effort for a Poultry Show, and this year has united with the Sportsman Club to give a joint Dog and Poultry Show next month directly after the Pittsburg Show. I have reluctantly accepted the Presidency. Will do my level best to make it a success. The other officers are: Vice-President, Dr. A. L. Garver; Cor. Secretary, W. A. Logan; Rec. Secretary, Wm. Cranston; Treasurer, J. Wort; Executive Committee, all the above, and J. W. Babcock, Chas. Cot, Edgar Hinkeloper, M. Minium, Chas. McLean, C. H. Blystone, and Geo. M. Orris. Yours truly,
A. McCLAREN.

A very few are still our debtors for past subscriptions. Will all such heed the reminders we send? It is not convenient to remit at present, let us hear from you to that effect. Let us have communication established between us. We had a great deal of money owing us for advertising and subscription at the beginning of

this year. The greater part has been paid. Of what is still due, we doubt if any will be lost. The debts are in almost every case due to the very hard times. With very few exceptions, we have found that fanciers feel their indebtedness to us to be debts of honor.

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EXCHANGES.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing and offering "for exchange only," will be allowed 10 cents for each and every insertion. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.
* "To Exchange for Cash," or "Greenbacks,"
* "Wanted, a Purchaser," or "Wanted, an Offer," etc., etc., cannot under any circumstances be admitted to the Exchange or Want column.
* "Enclose stamp for reply" will not be allowed. Each and every advertisement must be written on a separate slip of paper, and on one side only.
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H. LAMSON, Milton, Pa., will exchange one Blue Pouter Cat, from imported stock; one Two Gallon Stout Drinking Fountain, superb new Auto-graph Album, very fine large Microscope, Indian Relics, Coins, Medals, Books, for offers. Postals answered.

E. HARRIS, Moorestown, Dur. Co., N. J., will exchange one Remington Derringer, sliding breech, large caliber; one copy Wallace's American Stud Book, and one pair L. B. Cockerles, (Parker's stock), for a good Pocket Revolver (large caliber), and one pair L. B. Pullets ("Belch" preferred), or offers.

E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ills., will exchange one Electric Machine, cost \$15; one large Meerschaum Pipe, cost \$40; one Silver Hunting Case Waltham Watch and Chain, 300 Cuts of Poultry and Animals, for Corn Shelter, Meat Chopper, or Hand Seed Drill.

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W. G. WENCK, McEwensville, Pa., has Pouters, Fans, Magpies, and Brestlers, to exchange for Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Italian Greyhound Dog Pup, or any useful household article.

L. A. BARLETT, Manchester, N. H., will exchange one Blue Watch Dog, raised among Poultry, is a cross between Mastiff and Bull, weight 50 lbs., for Printing Press in good condition, with type and fixtures.

M. KLEASER, No. 37 Abino St., Rochester, N. Y., will exchange 1 pair of Black Brested Red Game Bantams; 2 pair of Yellow-winged Grouse, 1 pair each of White Crested Fans, Silver Don Carriers, 1 Blue Antwerp, and 1 White Pouter Hen, for Blue, Red, and Yellow fans, White, Blue, Red, and Dun Carriers, Black, Red, and Yellow Bantams. First class birds wanted; mine are the same.

DR. E. H. MOSSELE, Mechanicsburg, Pa., offers 3 pairs of Homing Antwerps (Van Opstal's strain) for a first-class Italian Greyhound.

A. LUNNY, at office of R. G. Dun & Co., Hartford, Conn., will exchange a good Sextant for a good Revolver.

E. S. WHITING, Plainville, Mass., will exchange Black African Bantams, bred from good stock, for Bronze Turkeys. Nothing but good birds sent out, and the same is expected in return.

WM. M. O'FARRELL, Taylorville, Ills., has Armour Knitting Machine, \$40.00; pair 10-itch N. Y. Club Skates, \$6.00; Fountain Pen, \$3.50; Powder Flask, 1 ounce, Morocco v. v. German Silver top, \$3.00; Drum Flute, 12 ounce, Hokekin cover, cup and screw top, \$1.50; King's Razor, never used, \$1.25. The above are all new, or good as new. Will exchange for as good Harness, Breech-loading Rifles, Double, Breech, or Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, Revolvers, Knitting Reel, or offers. As worn-out or worthless trash wanted.

JOHN E. SCHUM, 150 South Water St., Lancaster, Pa., will exchange a Cartridge Belt, Penny Collector, Spike and Choke Collar for training Dogs, Revolver, Fancy Pigeons, tri of Sebright Bantams, and a Fish Pole, for offers.

BOX 328, Milton, Pa., will exchange a large stock of Carriers, Pouters, Belgs, High-fliers, Turbids, B. B. Tumblers, Blue and White Game Chickens for American Copper Cocks, Relics of any kind, a good set of Draughting Instruments, or a Double-barrel Shotgun.

W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa., will exchange one pair of Silver Dun Antweps (Wade's strain) for a pair of Himalayan Rabbits.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y., has two Pointer Pups, six months old, one has been broke some on Partridge; price \$3.00 and \$12. They are from good stock.

JOHN E. SCHUM, 150 South Water St., Lancaster, Pa., will sell cheap for cash, a fine lot of Fancy Pigeons. All first-class birds.

CRAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa., wants two good White African Owl Hens. Will give other fine Pigeons in exchange.

T. E. DILLON, Bloomsburg, Pa., will exchange 1 trio each Light Brabams, B. R. Games, Brown and White Leghorn, Plymouth Rocks, and B. B. R. G. Bantams, for a well broken Pointer or Setter Dog, Double-barrel Breech-loader, or offers.

M. W. MINER, Waukegan, Ills., will exchange Pedigree Berkshire Pigs for Breech-loading Rifle, Saddle, No. 1 Steel Traps, or Concord, Catawba, or Superpenn Game Vine.

ROBT. LEWIS, Castleton, N. Y., will exchange one plant dry, new and in perfect order, and A No. 1 article, seeds two rows at once, any distance apart, market after plants all kinds of seeds, for hand or horse, value, \$20; one Garden Roller, all iron, three sections, each 9 inches face, and 17 inches diameter, been used but little, in perfect order, valued \$20. The above article for a Jersey Heifer Calf, or the two articles, with Fruit or Ornamental Trees, or any nursery stock, for a grade or full blooded Jersey Cow.

JOHN HOGAN, Box 285, Newton, N. J., will exchange Irish and Duckwing and Black Red Game Hens, for the same, Black, Blue, or Malay Games.

H. KINGHOUSE, Bloomington, Ill., will exchange Bark Brahma Pullets, White Leghorn Chicks, Fancy Pigeons, or first-class Loper-ared Rabbits for a No. 1 broken colored Loper-ared Doe, or Bull or Black Cocker. Please give a full description. Want nothing but first-class stock, and will send the same. Answer quick.

D. E. MOORE, Rochester, Pa., will exchange Partridge Cocks, Pen-comb Partridge Cocks, for Histories of England, Macaulay's and Hume's, Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Goldsmith's Complete Works, Boswell's Life of Johnson, or John's Verne's Works. State explicitly.

L. B. SPONG, West Fairview, Pa., will exchange one pair of Pouters, one pair of Yellow Jacobins, one pair of Dutchessa, one pair of White Fantails, one pair of Colored Fantails, one pair of Antweps, 2 pairs of Black Tumblers, one pair of Blue Fantails, or will sell them cheap. Make offers quick.

W. G. TODD, Sharon Heights, Mass., will exchange one Souparta Parlor Coal Stove, for Dark Brahmas, Cochins, Pigeons, or Rabbits.

W. G. TODD, Sharon Heights, Mass., will exchange a few choice Houduas, also Red, Yellow, and Mottled Tumblers, Blue and White Fans, Trumpeters, and High-fliers, for other kinds of Pigeons, or Cochins, Spanish, or Dark Brahmas.

J. F. McELHOTT, Ashbury, Warren Co., N. J., will exchange 1 trio Toulouse Geese, and send birds direct from food. Will exchange for Light Brahmas of some good stock. Must be up to standard in weight. Old Fowls preferred.

T. S. WEDENHAMER, Milton, Pa., will exchange 3 pairs White Fans, 2 pairs Mottled Fans, 2 pairs Brown Tumblers, 1 pair Dutchess, 1 pair Quakers, Yellow Tumblers, Black Tumblers, Carriers, and Magpies, for 1 Tumbler Hen, 1 Antwerp Cocker, 1 S. P. Hamburg Cockerel, one good Watch, D. B. Hen, or offers.

E. C. RICKER, Cuba, N. Y., will exchange Silky Hunting Dog, Blue Game Bantams, 2 Burman's Secrets in Blood Breeding, or New Practical Poultry Book, and Standard of Excellence, latest edition, for small high station B. B. Red or Silver Duckwing game Bantam Hens, Red Pigeon Bantams, or S. P. Hamburgs, or offers.

W. G. TODD, Sharon Heights Poultry Yards, Mass., will exchange Brown Leghorns for White, Black, or Partridge Cochins.

W. G. TODD, Sharon Heights, Mass., will exchange one Imported English Bull Stud (underbred) 5 years old, of cream color, beautiful style, and gentle; also one English Bull Dog, 14 years old, fine specimen; also one valuable Setter, for thoroughbred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, or Mastiffs.

"P. ROCK," P. O. Lock Box 27, Philadelphia, Pa., has Octavo Novelty Printing Press, Type, Type Case, Brass Rule, Borders, etc., to exchange for standard Plymouth Rock Fowls. None but good birds wanted. A fine chance for a complete printing outfit.

BOX 8, Bay Shore, L. I., will give two D. B. Hens, 7/6 hatch, and one Cockerel, 7/7 hatch, the three for one A. No. 1 P. Rock Cockerel; also two L. B. Hens, Duke of York strain, 7/6 hatch, for one P. Rock Pullet.

CHAS. LEPPOLD, Lancaster, Pa., will exchange one Female Cuck, broken to harness, and Harrier, one pure Irish Setter Pup (pedigree), one Black, White and Tan Gordon Setter Pup (pedigree), one Pointer Bitch, 2 years old, well broken, and a fine lot of Fancy Pigeons and Golden Sebright Bantams, for Belgian Canaries, Lop eared Rabbits, or offers.

JOHN E. SCHUM, 150 South Water Street, Lancaster City, Pa., will exchange 2 Moore Cap Hens, 3 Turbid Hens, 1 Blue Pointer Hen, 2 Small Hens, 2 Trumpeter Cocks, 2 Fan Cocks, 1 Blue Antwerp Hen, 1 Blue Owl Cocker, 1 Jacobin Cuck, 2 pair Sells, 2 pair Pouters, 1 pair Inside Tumblers, 2 pair Blue Owls, 2 pair Black Swallows, 6 pair Red Swallows, 6 pair Blue Swallows, 4 pair Calcutta Fans, 2 pair Hooche Cops, 2 pair Turbids, 2 pair Trumpeters, for offers. All the above are A No. 1 Birds. Speak quick.

DR. J. F. BATES, Steatuck, L. I., will exchange Fancy Fowls for Groceries, Bry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, &c.

GEO. S. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N. H., will exchange White and Black Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Bronze Turkeys, for offers.

J. ALLIE, Middlebury, Ind., will exchange B. B. Red, Red, Brown Reds, Blue Reds, and Pit Games—Pit Games won first at Louisville; and one Pointer Bitch, for Berkshire Pig, Bronze Turkeys, or offers.

M. HART, Pension Office, Washington, D. C., wants W. C. D. Polish, Silver Pencil Hamburgs, Toulouse Geese, or offers in exchange for Burdison's Revised Medical Dictionary, in good order, tri G. L. S. Bantams, pair Aylesbury Ducks, trio Houduas, or White Leghorn Cockerels. Birds No. 1.

REV. C. L. AYER, Somersville, Conn., will exchange Partridge Cochins, L. Brahma Cockerels, or Pokin Ducks, for standard P. Rocks.

EZRA B. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn., will exchange, for respectable offers, twelve late 1877 hatch Light Brahma Pullets, and two Cockerels, from a good strain. The pullets are set to clear on the back as they should be, otherwise good.

HENRY WIEST, Fallow, Dauphin Co., Pa., will exchange eight White Crested Black Poland Pullets, hatched in April, for Allen's American Cattle, Swine Husbandry, by F. D. Coburn, and Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, or offers.

CHAS. W. FOSTER, 26 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, will exchange four Pullets and one Cockerel B. B. R. G. Bantams, six young Silver Bun Antweps, short-face, and pair High-fliers, all good birds, for almost anything but live stock.

THE WOODBERRY NEWS, published at Woodbury, Md., will exchange advertising for any kind of good stock. Address News, Woodbury, Md.

E. KRAUZE & BRO., Zanesville, Ohio, will exchange a stereoscopic view on hundred views, for a pair of Lop-eared Rabbits, 20-inch average.

E. KRAUZE & BRO., Zanesville, Ohio, will exchange White Turkeys, P. Hens, Himalayan and Angora Rabbits (full blooded), and Gray Squirrels, for offers.

I. G. STEWART, 702 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., will exchange 3 fine blooded, full-grown, beautifully-marked Couch Dogs, for Scotch Shepherd Setters or offers.

E. G. FLANDERS, Manchester, N. H., will exchange one pair Red Tumblers for little Cuck or good Revolver. No cheap trash wanted, as the birds are A No. 1 in every respect.

A. N. RAUP, Lock Haven, Pa., offers a Silky Pullet and a Silky Hen, for a Homing Antwerp Hen.

JNO. F. HOUSER, Tamaqua, Pa., will exchange his fine imported solid Gold Swiss Watch (open face), and which costs \$25 when imported. The watch case has striking attachments and music box. Is in fact a rare specimen. Will exchange for a good Double Breech-loading Shotgun, No. 12 bore, with shells, &c.

"GAME BANTAM," Washington Street, Easton, Pa., will exchange a lot of White Polish Hens and Pullets, 4 nice Wax Dolls, 5 or 10 pound box of face, and which costs \$25 when imported. Silver Polish Hen, White Polish Bearded Hen, and Golden Pouter, for White Game Bantam Hen and Pullet, or offers in Bantams.

R. C. BAMFORD, West Fairview, Pa., will exchange Rifle, cost \$35; Smith & Wesson Revolver, seven-shot, cost \$15; Fox Hound, seven-months old, out of imported stock, for Setter Dog well broken, or offers.

R. R. C. HARDWELL, M. D., Peon Yan, N. Y., has a lot of Books, second hand, and new, that he will exchange for Dark and Light Brahmas, White Cochins, and offers. Will also exchange Dutch & Angora tabbits for offers. List of Books given on application.

C. J. ROWLEY, 27 Whitesboro St., Utica, N. Y., will exchange 1 fine B. B. Top-Knot Cuck, and one very fine Red-neck Tumbler, for a No. 1 Black Dutch Tumbler Cuck. Good birds given, and the same wanted.

T. H. HAYDEN, West Steadford, Conn., will exchange 6 pairs Fan, white and colored, 1 pair Starlings, 1 pair Fowls, 1 pair Chicks, Black, Rose-comb Bantams, for Poultry, Pigeons, or Canaries.

H. J. EATON, Concord, N. H., will exchange Silver Spangled and Silver Pencil Hamburgs, premium birds; Houdan Chickens, bred from Hens imported direct from France, and choice Brown Leghorns, for White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, or offers. None but good birds wanted.

A. W. BESSEY, Box 548 St. Catharines, Ont., will exchange 1 Yellow Triplet Hen, 1 Red-capped Magpie Hen, 1 Mottled Trumpet Cuck, and a lot of other Pigeons in pairs, 1 Couch Dog, and Guinea Pig, for Red Prier Hen, Plain-head Magpie Hen, Yellow-head Magpie Hen, White and Yellow Trumpeter Hens, 1 pair Yellow Fantails, or Wright's Book of Pigeons. All communications answered by return mail.

J. P. WILBAR, West Fairview, Cumberland Co., Pa., will exchange, for anything valuable, 1 French Harp Piano. Write me for description; or would refer to Geo. F. Houser, Tamaqua, Pa., who formerly owned it.

DR. M. COOK, Utica, N. Y., will exchange a Gold Open-faced Watch, two pairs new and elegant Horse Blankets, and various other things, for—See wants.

DR. M. COOK, Utica, N. Y., will exchange 1 pair each Black Barbs, Blue Owls, Blue Carriers, also Hens of W. Barb, S. W. and Solid White Trumpet Black Nun, Black Magpie, Smooth head, Cocks of Black Barb, Blue Owl, Black Fantail, Starling Priest, Blue Pied Pouter, Yellow Jacobin, and Blue Swallow, for—See wants.

GEO. LATTI, Friendship, N. Y., will exchange one Cuck and three Hens, Turbid Cochins, direct from Philander Williams, for good Plymouth Rock Pullets or English B. B. R. Games. Must be good in every respect, as mine are. Write.

E. R. MAYO, Fairfield, Ms., has one trio B. B. R. Game Bantams, and pair or trio S. D. Game Bantams, to exchange for Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, or offers in Games. All inquiries promptly answered.

JOHN J. ANDREWS, 4 and 6 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md., wants Houdan Hens or Pullets, and Brown or White Leghorn Hens or Pullets, in exchange for other stock.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head of 5 lines or 40 words, describing what is wanted, will be allowed at twenty-five cents per line and no attention. For every line extra, 10 cents will be charged.

E. G. BAGLEY Indianapolis, Ind., will exchange Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, with one Berkshire Boar Pig, registered stock, for same.

O. C. BARROWS, Bristol, R. I., wants a lot of Brown or White Leghorn Pullets. No fancy prices who has them?

