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THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

AND FANCIERS GAZETTE.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER. (FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

Vol. III., No. 98.—NEW SERIES, No. 46.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1876. [PRICE 3D., POST FREE 3½D.

Shows and Meetings.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, POMONA PALACE, MANCHESTER, MAY 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Prize Lists will be ready early in March, and can be obtained on application to
Mr. JOHN DORRILL, Pomona Palace. [41a]

BELFAST AND NORTH OF IRELAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY (POULTRY, FIGGONS, and CAGE BIRDS).
The Fourth Annual Exhibition will be held on the 1st and 2nd DECEMBER, 1876.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
W. G. MULLIGAN, } Hon. Sec.
JOSEPH FITCH, } Hon. Sec.
R. H. VANUPE, Acting Secretary.
Commercial Buildings, Belfast. [45a]

LEEDS COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.
President—Col. CHILLY.
Vice-Presidents: Capt. DAWSON.
J. E. BRAXTON, Esq.
A Grand Show of PIGEONS will be held in the Corn Exchange, Leeds, on the 6th and 6th of APRIL next, when twenty-eight classes will be provided with prizes of £1, 10s., 5s. each; one £10 points prize; two £5 points; prizes; and seven extra sectional prizes, value £3 each, open to universal competition.
Schedules ready on the 1st of March.
BOX SECRETARIES.
Mr. E. MAWSON, Moor Allerton, Leeds.
Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Victoria House, Bramley, Leeds. [43a]

HULL PIGEON, RABBIT, AND CAT SHOW, 14th, 15th, and 16th MARCH.
See previous advertisements for additional prizes and classes. See below. Enter early please.
C. WRODT, Pigeon Sec.
A. HUDSON, Rabbit and Cat Sec. [41a]

A DOG SHOW will be held in connection with the above PIGEON, RABBITS, AND CAT SHOW, open for competition within 50 miles of Hull.
Two classes for Fox-terriers which have never won a 1st or 2nd prize.
Two classes for Small Fancy Dogs.
A class for Puppies as above, under 9 months old.
Prizes, 30s., 20s., 10s., 5s. Entries close 1st March.
A. HUDSON, Hon. Sec. [41a]

ROSENDALE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF HORNED CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, POULTRY, FIGGONS, RABBITS, &c, at Stockheads, on THURSDAY, MAY 4th, 1876.
Postal address, Stockheads.—JOHN HITCHINSON, Secretary. [43a]

GRAND PIGEON SHOW.—A Show of PIGEONS will be held at the Alexandra Hotel, 15th, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20th and 21st, 1876. Prize Lists and Forms of Entry may be obtained by applying to the Proprietor, Mr. WM. ELLIS, Alexandra Hotel, 15th, near Leeds, Yorkshire.
Entries close on Monday, February 21st, 1876.
Judge, WILLIAM LEWIS, Shipley.
Mr. Ellis' birds will not compete.
Entrance fee, 3s. each pen. [24c]

ORNAMENTAL PRIZE CARDS.
GEORGE FALKNER & SON,
Lithographers and Printers by Steam Power, Imperial Buildings, Deansgate, Manchester, devote special attention to the production of every description of PRIZE CARDS FOR SHOWS, &c., either in gold and colours, or plain. Specimens, with price list, on application. [12c]

Residences, Land, &c.

FARMING IN TEXAS.—For the accommodation of a large number of persons desirous of proceeding to the above State, it is intended, should sufficient inducement offer, to dispatch about the end of this month, a first-class Steamer from London to Galveston, Texas, direct; she will be comfortably fitted up with every convenience for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at the greatly reduced rates of 14, 12, and 7 Guineas, respectively.
All information relative to the above, and the advantages of the State on application to
F. H. BELPH,
Government Commissioner for the State of Texas, 17, 43, Longbourn Chambers, 17, Fenchurch Street. [41a]

CITY OF LONDON.
OLD BAILEY.—BUILDING LAND.—Remaining Portion of an extensive and valuable PLOT, having a frontage of about 100 feet, by considerable depth, and especially well adapted for wholesale stationers, publishers, bookbinders, printers, tobacco manufacturers, or any business requiring good light and convenient access.
The site can be let either as a whole or in separate lots, of not less than 20 feet frontage.
For plan and full particulars, apply to Messrs. DECKER, ELM, TOWNSON, and FARMER, 80, Chancery-lane. [167r]

Farm and Stable.
SHORTHORN BULLS, of highly esteemed "Booth" strains of blood, for sale, from the herd of T. H. MILANS, Esq., Singleton Park, Lancashire.—Pedigrees and all particulars on application to Mr. TOWNSON, 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W.; or Mr. J. W. FAIR, Lytham, Lancashire. [167r]

The Kennel.

TO OWNER OF PRIZE FOX-TERRIERS.—Mr. SANDRELL would feel greatly obliged if those who omitted the weights and heights of their dogs would kindly supply the deficiency.—124, Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. [36a]

WANTED, a BLOODHOUND PUPPY, for yard purposes. No objection to one being crossed with Mastiff.—Address, with price, to T. 25, Richmond Grove, Richmond Road, Barnesbury, N. [167r]

MR. EDMUND M. SOUTHWELL, in consequence of the removal of his trainer and the temporary lack of kennel accommodation occasionally thereby, wishes to DISPOSE OF some of his PRIZE FOX-TERRIERS. All are of high pedigree, and thoroughly game; whilst Sting (the well-known Stud Terrier, late the property of Mr. S. W. Smith), in particular, is a really remarkable dog at all field work. As they must be removed before Lady-day from their present quarters, there are offered (with a single exception) below their cost price, and considerably below their value. Amongst them are:—The Stud Terrier Sting (by old champion Hornet out of Scratch), 1st prize Northampton, 1875; Sting (sire of Sting, late Speck-Lashon) is a remarkable worker as well as a successful show and stud dog; price £250. Champion Studer, twenty months (by champion Turk out of Bess by Pantalone), 1st Northampton, 1875, 2nd (Champion class) Barnham, 1875, and 1st (Champion class) Hanley, 1875 (sire aspects of these above); Studer closely resembles his sire; price £25. Byngo (by champion Turk out of Old Dame by Old Jock), 17 months, 2nd Crystal Palace and Dublin, 1875; Byngo is a model Kennel Terrier of matchless pedigree; price (with two services retained), £15. Slasher (by champion Pantalone out of Lily), 21 years, 3rd Shifnal, 1875; a rare stamp of Terrier, grandly bred; price £5 5s. Sarsbrand (by champion Pantalone out of Judy), 19 months, 4th Whitley, 1875; a workmanlike, compact, and handsome Terrier; price £5 5s. Also, a Draft of Fox-terrier Fuggies, of high pedigree, prices from £1 1s. to £7 7s.; and a very handsome brace of Collies (dog and bitch), 11 months old, highly bred, and prize-winners, price £1 3s. each, 45 the brace.—For full particulars of any of the above, apply Cattle House, Bridgnorth [241s]

The Kennel.

BLOODHOUND PUPPY WANTED, need not be up to show-form, but one likely to make a good keeper's bond and break well to cold drag.—Address, CARACTACUS, 124, Queen's Road, Peckham. [36a]

"MESSMATE," Beagle, 15 inches high. Fee, £1 1s. First prize, Birmingham, 1872.—Apply to Mr. H. HILL, Bailiff, Chesterford Park Essex. [36a]

GREYHOUND SAPLINGS FOR SALE.—Brace Dogs by Crossed, out of Red Sky, whelped April 2nd, and are untried. Price £25 the brace. Brace Bitch by Happy Joe, out of Lady, by Solim. Price £15 the brace.
The above are bred for Sale, and are well-reared, and untried.—Apply to D. MATTHEW, Esq., Lower Court, near Charlbury, Oxon. [36a]

GREYHOUND WHELPS FOR SALE.—A grand litter of six, by Happy Joe, out of Lady, by Solim, whelped January 2nd. Price £10, or separately.—Apply to D. MATTHEW, Esq., Lower Court, near Charlbury, Oxon. [36a]

PUG BITCH.—CARACTACUS has a good BROOD BITCH who can DISPOSE OF, at a very moderate figure; good enough to win in second-class company. [36a]

TO FOX-TERRIER EXHIBITORS.—Mr. BASSETT, who is over-stocked, will sell one or two grand Fox-terriers, bred from the best blood, and game, including cup and prize winners. To any one wishing to form a select stud certain to win prizes in best company, this is a rare opportunity.—For full particulars, apply, by letter, to THOS. BASSETT, Leighton Lodge, Carlisleton. [36a]

GORDON STABLES, R.N., M.D., and C.M., Author of an important Work on Canine Diseases, in the Press, makes this subject a speciality. First letter of complete and accurate advice and prescriptions, 10s.; subsequent, 2s. 6d. Detail symptoms. Tisbury, Berks. [36a]

GIVING UP THE FANCY.—H. SOBER, Tunbridge Wells, has FOR DISPOSAL very cheap, to effect a clearance, several fine LOP DOGS, and three Bucks; or will exchange in equal value for a female Red Jacobin Hen Pigeon. The above Does are all in young; and bred from prize stock. [36a]

WIRE-HAIRED FOX-TERRIERS for SALE, Dog and Bitch, eight months, by Tip II, out of Young Spring, Tip II, by Wooster's Tip, out of Terry's Nettle.—For particulars, apply ARTHUR H. KATERS, 5, Albemarle Terrace, Anlaby Road, Hull. [11s]

ON SALE, IRISH WATER SPANIEL MIKE, by Shamrock, out of old Champion Duck. He is dark in colour, good in coat and tuft, ears tumescence in the flesh, the feathering on his legs is in the style of Willett's Sailor, and although only eighteen months old, has nearly as much of it; when two and a half years old he will be a curiosity in this respect; added to this, he is the biggest dog of the breed living. Price £30. [36a]

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CHARLIE, Liver-and-white Pointer, fifteen months old, well broken to hand, and not gun shy; won 2nd prize at Nantwich a fortnight ago. £4.
LADDIE, blue Skye Terrier, a winner of about twenty prizes, and a cup on one occasion as the best non-sporting dog in the show; four years old; clean, affectionate, and a good guard. 2s.—Apply to J. B. SKRIBNER, Nantwich. [41a]

For Stud Dogs see page vi.



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It is a combination of the finest Spices and Condiments known, and is specially prepared for the purpose of adding the Pheasant or Food Pender to obtain greater results from his Birds. It creates internal Heat, which is the great requisite for Egg-producing, and speedy growth, supplying the Carbon, which in summer goes to produce Fat and Eggs, but which in winter is required to supply the Fumes each Food; will largely increase the number of Eggs produced; will cause the Birds to eat their food with greater relish, thereby doing them more good; will bring Cockerels to maturity in a very short time, plump, and in good condition for the table.



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Table with 4 columns: No., Height, Unfed, Lined, with Name and Address printed on the covers. Rows 1-5 showing different sizes and prices.

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Poultry Yard.

MR. JAMES WALKER has for Sale a quantity of Brown and Aylesbury Ducks; also Dorkings, Cochins, and Black Brahma. Stamp for reply.—Spring Mount, Rochdale. [377a]

DARK BRAHMA PULLETS, guaranteed from the noted winning Pallet last year, at moderate prices; also Eggs from both Dark and Light Brahmans from choice selected birds; a few more Light Brahma Cockerels and Pallets, moderate in price.—Apply, M. LENO, Two Phoenixes, Market-street, near Dunstable, Beds. [375a]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, from the Yards of M. G. W. PATER, whose birds have taken prizes at most of the large shows during the past two seasons; eggs 18s. per sitting of thirteen. Particulars of the six pens noted on application.—J. ANDERSON, The Cottage, Gibson's Hill, New-cast. [376a]

MR. E. BURRELL, Faringdon, Berks, is now looking orders for Eggs—Cochin and White Leghorns, 12s. 6d. per sitting. Prices won by Mr. Burrell 1875:—Cobbs, 1st and cup Oxford, 2nd Crystal Palace, 1st and 2nd Swindon, 1st and 2nd Tambridge Wells, 2nd Bristol, 3rd Aylesbury, Hovey, and Regate; White Leghorn—1st and cup Oxford, 1st and cup Crystal Palace, 1st and cup Broomley and numerous commendations; both breeds are of the best strains in the Kingdom; eggs sent out according to the date of P.O.O. [374a]

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from the 21st and 22nd Poultry Yards, the property of the Right Honourable LAY GIBBERT. The M. Leno's list compiled the mating up of the birds for the season, is prepared to book orders at 2s. per dozen. The varieties are Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins Dark and Light Brahma.—Address, with stamped envelope for reply, FERRIS, WASSON, Stock, Park, Ipswich. N.B.—This celebrated Poultry Establishment may be viewed by appointment. [415a]

EGGS—Dark and Light Brahma, Buff and Black Cochins, from highest class exhibition birds, grand in colour, size, and shape, from winners of cups at Crystal Palace, Birmingham, Bristol, and all the leading Shows in England, including choicest selections from the yards of all the leading breeders, at 15s. per dozen. Orders booked and sent out according to date of P.O.O.—Address, W. J. FRANK, Yorkshire Prize Poultry Farm, Shepherds, South Millar-l. [393a]

THE REV. GEORGE WATSON can spare a few sittings of EGGS from his Dark and Light Brahma, at 21s. the sitting of thirteen. These birds have been successful at the principal shows in the Kingdom.—Leighton, Jan. 17th, 1876. [399a]

GOLD POLAND EGGS—A. and W. H. SILVERTER are now looking Eggs from their celebrated birds at 21s. per sitting. Winners of more Polish prizes than any other exhibitors this season, viz., 1st and cup, and 1st, Wellington; 1st and cup, and 1st and 2nd, Crystal Palace; 2nd Alexandra Palace; 1st and 2nd Birmingham; 1st and 2nd Leeds; 1st Hutchinson; 1st and cup, and 2nd Lincoln; 1st and cup, Yarmouth; 1st Broomley; 1st Huddersfield; 2nd and 3rd Bristol; 1st and cup, Norwich; 2nd Burnley; 1st and special Burnley; and many others. All orders taken in rotation.—Address, 15 and 16, Market Hall, Sheffield. [392a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS for sitting, 1s. each, from my first-class birds, judiciously mated for producing exhibition stock; should less than seven hatch, second sitting at half price.—DAVID MORTIMER, 18, St. Andrew's Place, Bradford. [427a]

BUFF COCHINS—Mrs. CHRISTY having much increased her stock of Buff Cochins, can now supply EGGS for sitting in her four best pens, at 21s. the dozen; three other good pens, at 15s. the dozen. None but the very best birds kept to supply eggs. Mrs. Christy's birds have received prizes or commendations at most of the principal shows during the season. The stock consists of birds from the yards of Burrell, Tomlinson, and other celebrated breeders. Eggs forwarded according to priority of application. P. O. O. payable at Maidenhead.—Address, Mrs. A. CHRISTY, Falkners, Edenbridge, Kent. [405a]

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—Mr. DARBY can now spare a few sittings, at 15s. the dozen. Birds from this yard have, since Jan. 1875, won prizes at Wolverhampton, Tambridge Wells, Nantwich, Birmingham (Summer), Aylesbury, Oswestry, Edmonbridge, Oxford, Crystal Palace, Birmingham, Swansea, Yarmouth, Regate, and Nantwich.—ALFRED DARBY, Esq., Little Ness, Shrewsbury. [421a]

SAMUEL SHAW, Esq., Stainland, near Halifax, has for DISPOSAL: POULTRY.—White-crested Black Poland, Light Brahma, Partridge Cochins, Sultans, Houllans, Black and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Chinese Geese, Roman Ducks, Call Ducks, and Mallards. [418a]

PIGEONS—Carriers, White Pouters, Barbs, Russian Transperts, White and Blue Fantails, Nuns, Jackbats of all colours, Turbits of all colours, Blue and Silver Owls, White Dragons, Antwerp, &c. Altogether about 500 birds, all bred from prize birds. Very moderate prices will be taken for a quantity. [404a]

PIGEON AND POULTRY FOOD. DARI! DARI! DARI!!! R. A. PRATT has received a fresh consignment of the above grain, so highly spoken of by Miss Watts and Lewis Wright, and many fanciers; 5s. per quarter of 480 lbs., put on rail in London; 1s. per quarter less by taking 5 quarters. R. A. PRATT has the best stock of all kinds of grain, the best quality, vide report on the Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Edinburgh, Belfast, Regate, and other Shows which he has supplied with grain. Testimonials and samples sent free.—R. A. PRATT, 79, Leazes Street, Pillico. Established 1860. [388a]

Poultry Yard.

LADY GWYDYR'S Poultry Manager can spare a few BUFF and BLACK COCHINS, mated for breeding prize chickens; also a few Dark Brahma Cockerels, capital for stock.—Address, with stamped envelope for reply, FERRIS, WASSON, Stock Park, Ipswich. [418a]

SILVER-GREY DORKINGS—Mr. T. H. C. BRAYLEY, won with chickens above last year. Cup Broomley, Birmingham (Winter), Leppell's cup Oxford, cup and four prizes Alexandra Palace, 1st and 2nd Crystal Palace, cup Birmingham, &c. Eggs from the same birds these were bred from, 2s. the dozen, packed.—Micheleffer, Hampshire. [425a]

COLOURED DORKING EGGS—Messrs. BUTTERWORTH and HOWARTH will have EGGS to DISPOSE of during the season from their well-known birds, winners of the following prizes, viz.:—2nd Manchester 1874, 1st Dorking, 1st Over Darwen, 1st and 2nd Oldham, 1st Todmorden, 1st and 2nd Middleton, 3rd Blackburn, 4th Crystal Palace 1875, &c. The birds are in good order for breeding, and may be seen on their grass runs; price 21s. per sitting of 13.—Address, Spring Hill, Broadley, near Rochdale. [362a]

BLACK BANTAMS—Mr. E. CAMBRIDGE wishes to DISPOSE of the whole of his birds. The stock is small, and will be sold in one lot very cheap. It includes cup and first-prize winners at Birmingham, Crystal Palace, Alexandra Palace, Oxford, and other large shows. Particulars on application.—Horsfield, Bristol. [379a]

DARK BRAHMA COCKERELS, well marked, free from brown, black breasts, good birds, about 9 lbs weight, 21s. each. BUFF COCHINS, good colour, and well feathered, 10 months old, between 9 and 10 lbs. weight, 21s. HAMBURGS, Golden-pencilled; five splendid Cockerels, 42 for any competition, 10 months old, 20s. each; one two-year-old Cock, 25s. ROUEN DRAKE, brother to 2nd prize Heatham 1876, about ten months old, really good, 21s. J. N. LAWSON, Hallgrove House, Tunstall, Sunderland. [377a]

WANTED, a Large DARK BRAHMA COCKEREL, perfect in every respect, black breast, and heavily feathered, without being hooked; must be a cup bird. Also a Coloured Dorking Cockerel, very large, and perfect in every respect; must be a cup bird.—Send particulars to HENRY GORDON, Esq., 8, Bayswater Hill, London. [380a]

HAVING made up my breeding pens, will spare a few sittings of EGGS to spare, all from my best cup-winning birds, Game Black and Browns, Game Bantams, Black and Brown-red, Duckwings and Piles, Roman Ducks, at 2s. per 13 eggs; also for sale, a few first-class birds of the above varieties, price according to quality.—Address, JAMES WASSON, Cockham, Hoxham, Northumberland. [416a]

DARK BRAHMAS, the property of Mr. G. W. PATER.—Two-year Cock son of Mr. Lewis Wright's Old Favorite, suitable for Pallet breeding, price 40s.; Cockerel, spotted best, good comb, colour, and leg-feather, taken two 2nd prizes, 30s.; a few Hens, 10s. to 30s. The above birds are offered much below their value on account of giving up Dark Brahma.—J. ANDERSON, The Cottage, Gibson's Hill, New-cast. [376a]

A. WILSON, "GALLINACULTURIST," WHORRELEY, NEAR COVENTRY (Late Hanington in Ardley)—The Originator of Guaranteeing Sitting EGGS Fertile, and rejecting any that proved otherwise—gratis. List of prices of sixteen pens of poultry kept; sent up a receipt of stamped addressed envelope. [423a]

BLACK COCHINS—Mr. ALFRED DARBY having purchased the whole of W. Budge's well-known stock, has more than he requires for his breeding pens, and can therefore spare a few first-class birds, some of them prize winners, at moderate prices.—Little Ness, Shrewsbury. [413a]

BLACK COCHINS—Mr. ALFRED DARBY will now look orders for EGGS from his celebrated birds, which, besides many other prizes, have won cup Alexandra Palace, cup, 2nd, and 3rd Oxford, cup (2), 2nd and 3rd Crystal Palace, 1st and 2nd Birmingham, 1st and 3rd Bristol, &c. Price 21s. the doz.—Little Ness, Shrewsbury. [412a]

EGGS from the Rev. J. G. A. BAKER'S well-known prize strains—Dark Dorkings, Roman Ducks, Black East Indian Ducks, 1s. each, package 1s.; Embden Geese Eggs, 5s. each. P. O. O. prepaid at Higglewade.—Old Warden Vicarage, Beds. [384a]

FOR SALE, DARK BRAHMAS.—A lady, from change of residence, will SELL at a very moderate price, her stock of very early hatched birds, bred from distinguished strains, and ready for breeding purposes.—Apply, Mrs. KIRKMAN, Melton, near Woodside. [411a]

FOR SALE, DARK BRAHMAS.—Six Pallets and Cockerel, five Hens and Cock, five Chickens six weeks old, six chickens fortnight old, the best strains, covered being prize birds.—Apply, D. E. WILLIAMS, Ayrswell, Carmarthen. [410a]

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Dr. SNELL, whose Poultry have gained 125 prizes and other honorary distinctions since May last at nearly all the principal shows in the Kingdom, will have a limited number of sittings of eggs to dispose of, warranted fresh and from prize birds, at a uniform rate of one shilling per egg. The varieties kept and exhibited by Dr. Snell are—Dark and Light Brahma, Black, White, and Buff Cockerels, Coloured Dorkings, Houllans, Golden-pencilled Cochins, Black-red Game Bantam, Aylesbury and Roman Ducks, and Guinea Fowls. See advertisements under separate headings at end of this paper.—For further particulars, apply Dr. SNELL, Barrowden, Stamford. [420a]

Poultry Yard.

GOLD AND SILVER-PENCILLED HAMBURGERS—Mr. R. W. BAZZELL, Barby, Leeds, who has recently taken cup and taken cup at Hingley special and 1st at Paisley, 1st and 2nd at Crystal Palace, three 1sts at Middleton, two 1sts at Bury, 1st at Wolverhampton, Kendal, Leeds, and Halifax, 1st and two seconds at Rochdale, 1st and 2nd at Altrincham, 1st and 2nd at Skipton, 1st and 2nd at Burnley, 2nd at Alexandra Palace, Fernworth, Hovey, and Darlington, can spare a few COCKERELS and PULLETS, own brothers and sisters to winners, from 7s. 6d. upwards. Is now looking eggs from either variety at 10s. 6d. per sitting of fifteen. P. O. O. payable on Manchester. [365a]

MR. THOS. SEAR books orders for ATLESBURY DUCK EGGS from winners at St. Ives (cup), Long Sutton (cup), Uttoxeter, Stamford (two 1st), Crewe, Crystal Palace, Nottingham, &c., &c. Price 21s. per sitting of thirteen eggs.—Bicester Road, Aylesbury. [325a]

BUFF COCHINS—Geo. H. PROCTER has for SALE one Buff Cock of 1874, one Cockerel, two Hens, and a few Pallets of the same strain as the birds he has won this season with—1st and cup Alexandra Palace, 1st and cup Crystal Palace, 1st and 4th Liverpool, cup Birmingham (for best pens of Cochins in show), 1st and cup Bristol, &c., &c. Eggs during the Season, 21s. per dozen.—8, Market Place, Durham. [428a]

WHITE COCHINS—Geo. H. PROCTER has for SALE four good WHITE HENS, hatched in 1874, bred from his first prize and cup cock at Birmingham, 1875. Eggs during the Season, at 21s. per dozen.—8, Market Place, Durham. [429a]

Pigeons.

LOST in the fog, on FRIDAY, the 28th of JANUARY last, a Flight of THIRTY-TWO TUMBLER PIGEONS, most of them marked with the owner's name and address. Any one restoring the same, or giving such information as will lead to their recovery, shall be liberally rewarded.—Apply to MARK WESTON, Hockley Villa, Uttoxeter New Road, Derby. [421a]

HIGH-CLASS PIGEONS FOR SALE.—The whole of my prize and prize-bred Pigeons for sale, including winners at all the leading shows in the Kingdom, comprising Pouters, Almost Tumblers, Kites, Foreign Owls, Dragons, Fantails, Turbits, Nuns, and other Toys. Can be seen by appointment only.—Apply, W. J. WARRBURT, Knowl Street, Stalybridge. [427a]

MR. BINGHAM will SELL one Short-faced Red Chequered Antwerp Hen, 42; one Silver Dun Hen, 30s; two Red Chequered Cocks; two Silver Dun Cocks, cheap; champion Long-faced Blue Cock and two young ones bred from him; and two Long-faced Silver Dun Cocks and one Hen, all three prize winners at the Shows.—Apply at the Shop, where the birds may be seen, 75, Rochdale Road, Manchester. [392a]

FOR SALE, good Blue DRAGON HEN, 7s. 6d.; one Short-faced Blue Tumbler Hen, 6s. 6d., both good breeders. Making room for breeding purposes, reasons for selling.—HOWARD CHASEY, 75, Oakley Road, London, W. [426a]

FOR SALE, a WHITE POUTER COUP, length, 18 inches, limb 7 inches, age, seven months. Brother to the highly commended bird at Newcastle, and brother to the hen that took first prize at Dalkeith in 1875. Price 42 3s.—Apply to JAMES JONES, Montrose Stables, Lanesdale, N.B. [328a]

TO FANCIERS OF HIGH-CLASS VARIETIES OF PIGEONS—R. FULTON, having determined not to again exhibit until June, begs to inform fanciers wishing to become possessed of EXHIBITION or EXCELLENCE BIRDS, that he has the LARGEST and BEST COLLECTION of the undermentioned varieties of any other fancier or dealer in the three Kingdoms, in 6s. 6d. birds which afterwards won nearly 60 cups and innumerable prizes. Besides these, I myself won, in 1875, more cups, medals, and prizes, than were ever won by any one individual in one season, having had to compete against a combination of gentlemen and acknowledged dealers. I won the following Special Champion Cup.—For the winner of most prizes at Edinburgh; Scottish Ornithological Society's Pouter Cup, value 25 3s.; Carrier and Barb Cup, 25 3s.; also the 25 3s. cup for All Other Varieties. I won also the Birmingham 25 3s. cup and the Bristol 110 3s. cup easily. My success at most of the principal shows during the season is more than a guarantee of the quality of my stock, some of which are kept in the country. The selection includes the following varieties: Pouters of all known colours; Carriers—Blacks, Blues, and Duns; Barb—Blacks, Reds, Yellows; Duns—Tumblers, Short-faced; Almonds—Agates, Kites, and Splashes, Black and Black-mottles; Short-faced—Baldheads and Boards of several colours; Jacobins—Black-reds, Yellows, Duns, and Whites; Turbits of all known colours; Owls, English and Foreign—all colours; Fantails—Scotch and English styles, and several varieties of Foreign Toys; all at prices according to quality. There are no Flying or Homing Pigeons kept. There are some pairs and single birds of all the varieties named, bred from first-class specimens, some too young for competition, and others, being fancy, are not fit for such purpose; but they will be, nevertheless, valuable as breeding stock, and will be sold CHEAP. In case of disappointment fanciers intending to call should write beforehand.—R. FULTON, Dove Lodge, Harrogate Road, Brackley, New Cross. [367a]

Miscellaneous.

DARI, put on rail or boat in Liverpool at 15s. per sack of 240 lbs.; sacks extra, 1s. each; terms cash.—JAMES BRUCE, Crosby Mills, Liverpool. [396a]

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Stud Dogs.

STUD FOX-TERRIER JOCK, genuine 1st son of Old Champion Jock, out of Grove Nettle; even-marked dog, black-and-tan head, and winner of several prizes; fees, £1 1s.—Apply to A. BOY, 41, Market Street, Swansea. [288r]

STUD BULL AND TERRIER WHITE PRINCE, Champion of the World, by Hink's Old Victor, out of Pruss, will serve a few bitches. Fee, £3 3s.—Apply to owner, E. J. HARTLEY, Elm Cottage, Dunham Massey, via Manchester. [250r]

STUD BULL AND TERRIER YOUNG STURK, by Hink's Gambler, out of Daisy. Has taken 1st prize Hanley, 1875; 1st prize Burdett, 1876; 2nd prize Nantwich, 1876 (being beaten here by White Prince); the only times shown. Stud fee, £2 2s.—Apply to owner, E. J. HARTLEY, Elm Cottage, Dunham Massey, via Manchester. [251r]

CHAMPION FOX-TERRIER, SPRING, winner of thirty-three cups and prizes during 1873 (when both Tyke and Rattler were in their glory), after which he was withdrawn from the bench, is by old champion Chance, out of Nottingham Nettle; Chance by Tyrant, out of Lady; Nettle by Old Trap, &c. This fashionable "Fox-terrier proper," "of the old never-ay-die sort," having somewhat fulfilled his nominations, is open to a few more, at two guineas.—R. ALSTON, Leigh Lodge, Sale. [432a]

STUD POINTER.—YOUNG BANG (own brother to Sol, winner of Puppy Pointer stakes at Devon Trials) by Price's champion Bang out of Davy's Liza. Young Bang is in colour exactly like his celebrated sire, Liver-and-white ticked, shows a lot of bone and breeding, and is a very good dog in the field. Can be photographed in London.—Apply to Owners, Veranda Cottage, Chislehurst, Southgate. [437r]

STUD SETTER RALL, late Sarjant, Black, white, and ticked, pure Laverack (bred by Wm. Lest. Esq.), winner of seven cups at Kendal, 1874 and 1875, silver cup at Ulverston, 1876, and upwards of thirty first prizes. Sire of the celebrated dogs Sam and Diamond, which were sold for £100 and £75 respectively. Rall is a first-class dog in the field.—For pedigree, fee, &c., apply, GEO. CARTMEL, Eden Mount, Kendal. [129p]

STUD MASTIFF VICTOR, by Exley's Victor—Peru, by Champion Turk—Champion Stella, winner of several first prizes, will serve a limited number of bitches. Fee, £3 3s.—JOHN HINZ, Woodlands, Delphong, Huddersfield. [202r]

CHAMPION STUD MASTIFF PUNCH 1st prize Crystal Palace, 1871 and 1872, 1st prize Birmingham, 1874, sire of many prize takers; fee £5 5s. and second choice of a pup.—PAUL ASPHALL, Jun., Crown Wharf, New North Road, London. [141r]

STUD MASTIFF MODOC, by March (2,315)—Nell, by Turk (2,349)—Countess (2,360), by King (2,321)—Brenda (2,356). 2nd Crystal Palace; 1st Pomona, Manchester, and Alexandra Palace, 1875; only times shown. Fee, £5 5s. and second choice pups.—E. PORTER, Esq., Crayford, Kent. [139p]

STUD PUG ODIN.—MR. HUSTWAYTE will allow his one-eyed dog Odin to visit a few bitches only, this season; fee £3 3s. Odin is a smart, compact dog, weight only 12 lbs., complete in colour and points, by Mrs. Maybow's Clerk, dam Hobe; winner of many prizes, and sire of cup and third prize pups under 12 months at late Alexandra Show. Photographs from life or oil painting, 1s. each. STUD FOX TERRIER RENARD.—Renard is a compact, muscular dog, 18 lbs., good straight legs, small feet, long lean head, rich black-and-tan, good drop ears, by Terry's Old Sam—Jansson's Tyrant, Old Tyrant, Dan Simpson's Violet, by Mr. Marchionin's Trimmer. Stud fee, £1 1s.; photographs, 1s. each. Parties sending bitches can have them cared for few days, upon paying groom's fee, 5s.—Apply, Willford Grove, Nottingham. [429a]

CHAMPION STUD FOX-TERRIER CRACK (K.C.S.B. 4,163), 2nd Crystal Palace, 1875, 1st Whitley, 1st Champion Class, 1st Shifnal, and numerous firsts; sire of first prize winners; fee £2 2s. Bitches sent from a distance expenses returned.—OWNERS, Llanamery, Llanern, near Belfast. [219r]

STUD FOX-TERRIER ECHO, the gamest and best-made Dog living; fee, £1 1s.—W. HEAL, 2, Sussex Street, Nottingham. [230r]

BUFFER, the STUD FOX-TERRIER, sire of prize-winners. Fee, £3 3s.; photograph, 1s. 1d. Never telegraph, but address "OWNER," Arley Rectory, near Corvally. Bitches sent to Arley Station, on Leicester and Birmingham line, Midland Railway. [129p]

STUD FOX-TERRIER.—The Champion "DIVER" (No. 532 Kennel Club Stud Book). Fee, £2 2s. Photographs, 1s. each.—Apply to Mr. ROYDSON, Greatham. [273r]

PANTALON, Stud Fox-terrier, by Chance II.—Tan, by Tartar, winner of many prizes, and sire of many winners. Fee, £2 2s.—Apply, Mr. T. WATSON, The Farm, Shorebridge Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire. [106a]

STUD WIRE-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Mr. DASHAM, of Malton, begs to intimate that his Wire-haired Terriers are at the public service, and trusts that his name as a breeder of many years' standing will be a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. TORY (White), winner of numerous prizes in the best of company. CRAPTY, even-marked Redger-tan, by Bounce out of Crud, a young dog, never exhibited, weight 13 lbs. TWISTER, White with Black-and-tan head. TOPPER, White with Grey markings.

These dogs are not only handsome, but thorough workmen of the good old sort, with coats like wire, for which the Malton country has ever been famous. CHARACTERS considers Tory one of the best of the breed.—Full particulars and cards, 12 stamps, of J. DASHAM, Finkle Street, Malton, Yorkshire. [428a]

Sales by Auction.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. MR. HOUSMAN, Auctioneer and Private Commission Agent, 27, South Street, Thurlow Square, London, S.W. [42a]

Important Sale of first-class Shorthorn Bulls, at Brayton, Carlisle. MR. JOHN THORNTON will SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1876, at Brayton, Carlisle, the young BULLS from the first-class herds of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., and J. P. Foster, Esq., of Killbow. The Sale will comprise twenty-six very superior young Bulls of the highly-fashionable Bates blood. About half of them are by those celebrated sires Baron Oxford 6th, and 22nd Duke of Grafton, both bred at Holker, Cambridge Duke (28,130), and Wellington (22,825), sires of several lots, are also included in the sale. The dams are from favourite and well-known tribes, several of them being of fashionable blood. These young bulls combine great substance with fine quality of hair, flesh, and colour, and having been well reared, but not pampered, will be found a grand lot. Catalogues with pedigrees may be had of JOHN THORNTON, 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London, W. [422a]

Important Sales of Pure-bred Shorthorns.—Broadway, Worcester-shire. MR. JOHN THORNTON will SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, MARCH 10, at Broadway, near Kresham, the remaining portion of the entire herd belonging to J. Wilson Wilson, Esq., who is giving up Shorthorn breeding. This very choice part of the Broadway herd consists of animals of the favourite Knightley blood, including two daughters of the celebrated cow Lady Emily 2nd, also Lady Knightley 6th, Royal Chamer 5th, Hyacinth, and their produce. Six specimens of the Blanche tribe, Mr. Dowry's Gazette 27th, Kentish Nonsuch, and some fine cows from the herds of Mr. Savill, of Ingthorpe, and Mr. G. Garro, comprise the remainder. Arch-inke of Geneva (30,200), combining the Bates and Knightley blood, has been and is still in service, and the young stock by him are of very fine quality and character. Also will be sold, a few young Bulls, bred by D. E. Scratton, Esq., by Lord Penryn's 6th Cherry Duke (30,705), from dams of the Acomb and other choice strains. [422a]

Birmingham Periodicals Sales of Poultry and Pigeons. MESSRS. LYTHERALL and CLARKE will SELL BY AUCTION, at the Midland Counties Repository, Mosley Street, Birmingham, on TUESDAY NEXT, February 22nd, at Twelve o'clock—400 Lots of POULTRY and PIGEONS, including Cochins, Brahmas, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Dorkings, Black-breasted Game and Gold Sealbright Bantams, Pouter, Archangels, Trumpeters, Dorkoons, &c., from the yards of Mrs. Allington, Miss Cook, Miss Beach, Rev. A. G. Brooks, Rev. H. Holden, Messrs. G. Graham, J. G. Widdowson, W. Birch, L. L. Tomlinson, Morrell, T. Bamfield, and other celebrated breeders and exhibitors. [422a]

Stud Dogs.

CRUMLEY, Rough-coated Collie at Stud, will serve a limited number of approved bitches. See reports of sporting papers, last Alexandra Palace Dog Show. Fee, £4 4s., including keep and attendance for bitches while in heat.—Address, JOHN BAGSHAW, Healdale, near Ipswich. [151r]

Aviary.

FOR CHEAP DISPOSAL, a few BUFF CRESTED and CRESTED-BEAK NORWICH HENS, also heavily-marked; no better strain in England. Three-quarter Belgians, and half-bred Lancashire Plain-heads.—J. MOORE, 30, Market Place, Boston, Lincolnshire. [72a]

SABIN'S BIRD STORES, Upper St. Martin's Lane, corner of West Street, and 15, Little St. Andrew Street. Dealer in all kinds of ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BIRDS, Parrot Cages and Stands, and every other kind of Bird Cages kept in stock.

The largest stock in London of ready-made Dog-collars, Chains, Slips, Collar-collars, Belts, Whips, Coats, and Wire or Strap Muzzles. All kinds and sizes of leather Box-muzzles, Coupling-chains, and Collars, plain Greyhound Collars. Extra wide, for leading. Common Tie-up Collars of all kinds and sizes, for keepers' use. Chains, with swivel at the end for leading, and all other kinds in stock. Sewn-round Dog-leads; also all sizes of Flat and Plated Brass Collars, Leaks for ditto, all sizes of Round Belts for collars, Greyhound Starters, all sizes of Steel Swivels, Parrot Chains and Rings for legs, silver-mounted Fancy Collars, also heavy-mounted ditto for large Dogs in great variety. Brides on Dogs, Canaries, Parrots, Pigeons, Poultry, &c. Dealer in all kinds of Fancy Dogs, &c. Best Stud Pages in London. [283a]

Miscellaneous.

BONE MEAL, for Poultry and Dogs, &c., 1 cwt., 16s.; 1/2 cwt., 9s. 3d.; 1 stone, 2s. 6d.; bags included. P.O. Order or cheque with order.—S. and A. BOYCE, Carver Street, Sheffield. [194r]

25,000 YARDS STRONG TANNED GARDEN POULTRY NETTING, 1 1/2 square yard 1 to 4 yards wide; 500 yards, 42 1/2s.; Nets, 12 by 4 yards, 42 1/2s.; Tiffany Mats, Phassant Sparrow Netting, cheap. General. Expensive. Courteous given.—M. SMITH, 6, Foster Street, Workop. [232r]

FINEST TALLOW GREAVES for feeding pigs, dogs, &c., 12s. per cwt., carriage paid to any railway station. P.O.O. or cheque must accompany each order.—W. GRAHAM and SON, Victoria Candle Works, Birkenhead. [149p]

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NOTICES.

Having had numerous inquiries for the back Numbers of this JOURNAL, we beg to say that we have completed a few sets of the present issue, under the old title, FANCIER'S GAZETTE. These can be had in cloth boards, at 15s. All the Numbers of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL at present in print, but only a very few copies of some remain. Subscribers wishing to complete their sets, should do so at once, as after this notice stock will not be kept up.
Subscriptions.—THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND FANCIER'S GAZETTE will be sent post-paid to any address for One Quarter, 3s. 10d.; for Half a Year, 7s. 6d.; for a Year, 15s.
Subscriptions are payable in advance.
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WALTER CARSON & SONS, LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. And 21, BACHELOR'S WALK DUBLIN. NO AGENTS. [417a]

Poultry Yard.

Hamburgs.
GOLD-SPANGLED HAMBURG Cook and Hen, winners of also first, one second, and highly commended (purchased from Keesleyside), price 35s.; Eggs, 15 for 6s. until sold.—A. J. Nison, Barton-under-Needwood. [168]

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURG Hen, 2nd prize, price £1 1s. or exchange for Silver-spangled Cook or Black Hamburg Hen, equal merits.—Gibfield, Belper. [248s]

HANDSOME Silver-spangled Hen, fit for good competition, price 13s. On approval.—William Kellest, Birstall. [8s]

MATED for breeding, heavy Mooney Silver-spangled Cook, two Pullets, rare chance, 15s.—B. Stable, Driffield. [281s]

M. BOISSIER has for sale a splendid pair of Silver-pencils, winners of six 1st prizes, and now laying, price 42s.; also a beautiful Golden-pencilled Cockerel and two Pullets, price only 21s.—Fenhurst, Kent. [31s]

M. CARE, The Hatod, Swansea, has for sale a beautiful Dark Silver-spangled Hamburg Cockerel for breeding purposes, 21s.; one pen of Silver-pencils, 30s. [292r]

PERFECT Black Hamburgs (1875), Silcock direct, Cockerel, 3rd Oxford, 1st Derby, 1st Pullet, 1st Oldham, 1st Skipton, 2nd Oxford, 1st Crystal Palace, 1st Derby, 1st Pullet, 1st Oldham, 1st Skipton, 2nd Preston; three other Pullets, equally good, certain winners anywhere, £9 9s. lot—ditto—cheap.—C. Farrar, Grove Lodge, Kaling. [244s]

SPLENDID Golden-spangled Cockerel, and two Pullets, winners; price £1 2s.; cheap. Pair Golden-pencilled Pullets, nice birds, 12s.—J. Wilkinson, Sawley, Clitheroe, Lancashire. [215s]

SPLENDID Silver-spangled Cockerel and Pullet, highly commended only time ever shown, fit to win in good company, now in good plumage, and good in all respects. Pullet laying, no fault, room wanted for Chickens, price £2 2s., including hamper and carriage paid 150 miles.—Mrs. Scammell, Hilberton, Trowbridge. [272s]

THREE handsome Silver-pencilled Pullets, laying, 4s. 6d. each.—Frank Beck, Cowick Terrace, Exeter. [169s]

WANTED, Prize Golden-spangled Hamburgs, pair; also Silver-spangled.—J. C. H., South Street, South Molton. [272s]

EGGS—Black Hamburgs, from Cook Beldon and Duke of Sutherland's strain, and selected Hens, at 6s. each.—Isaac Ward, Hockley, Uxotester. [172r]

EGGS—Silver-spangled Hamburgs, which have taken 1st and cup Nantwich, 1st and cup Dumfries, 1st and 2nd Dalmington, 1st and 2nd Apr, 1st and 3rd Bath, 1st and 2nd Galston, 1st and 3rd Forfar, 1st and 2nd Bantyre, 2nd Barryhead, 2nd Falkirk; 2nd Manchester; 4th Kilmaronock, and many other prizes too numerous to mention, at 12s. 6d. sitting of thirteen. Have taken more prizes this season than any other fancier in Scotland for the above.—John Lockhead, Millerpark, By, Paisley. [237r]

EGGS from Black Hamburgs, winners at Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. Peterborough, Aylesbury, Portsmouth, Canterbury, Leek, Belper, and many other shows; on unlimited grass run; 6s. 6d. for fifteen.—G. H. Massey, Leek, Staffordshire. [232r]

GOLD-PENCILLED HAMBURG EGGS, warranted from prize birds, 1s. each.—Dr. Snell, Barrowden, Stamford. [190r]

GOLD-PENCILLED EGGS from first-class hens, mostly prize-winners, mated with cock winner of prizes or cards at eight of the principal shows, including Oxford, Bristol, Northampton, Yarmouth, &c.; price, including postage, 6s. 6d. for 15.—Thos. Wild, Junr., Burton Lodge, Melton Mowbray. [311r]

GOLD-PENCILLED HAMBURG EGGS, from splendid prize birds; gave the greatest satisfaction last year, nearly every egg proving fertile, 6s. sitting.—R. Ayre, Headington, Oxford. [282r]

GOLD-PENCILLED EGGS, 8s. per dozen, from some of the most successful winners ever exhibited.—T. P. Carter, Langthorpe, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. [278s]

GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURG EGGS, from well-pencilled bird, 5s. 6d. for 15.—B. Bristol, 7, Ernest Street, Lower Norwood. [320s]

GOLD-PENCILLED HAMBURGS—Charles Judson, The Anselia, 5, Elm Grove, Eye Lane, Peckham, having now made up his breeding pens, can supply Eggs, in rotation, from his cup and prize-winners, and from the finest strains in England, having purchased birds, regardless of expense, from the largest breeders, in addition to his own; one of the hens took, last year, three cups and eighteen 1st prizes, and was acknowledged to be the best out, and since then this year's chickens have won at the following places: Bath, Uxotester, Aylesbury, Preston, Bury, Halifax, Bingley, Middleton, Staffordshire, Nottingham, Oxford, Crystal Palace, Rochdale, and Tunbridge this week, and other shows too numerous to mention; price 12s. per dozen. A few Pullets for sale at moderate prices. Charles Judson begs to thank those fanciers who have applied for eggs this month, and to say no more orders can be taken for eggs to be delivered in February. Early application for March eggs necessary, as the sale is greater than anticipated. [290r]

J. SMITH can now book orders for Eggs from rich colored Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, winners of many prizes, at 10s. for thirteen; fresh. Warranted from broods from the same birds 1st sold James Long, and from the same pen I myself am breeding from. See last week's GAZETTE.—30, Sinell Banks, Lincoln. [258r]

M. CARE can now supply Eggs from his Silver-spangled at 12s. 6d. per thirteen. His breeding pens contain 1st Palace Cook, 1874; 2nd Palace and 2nd Birmingham, 1875. Silver and Gold-pencils, Black and White Hamburgs, at 7s. 6d. A second lot at half-price, if less than two-thirds hatched. Guaranteed fresh and securely packed.—The Hatod, Swansea. [361r]

Poultry Yard.

Hamburgs.
MR. WILLIAM ROBERTSHAW begs to inform intending purchasers of Gold-pencilled Eggs, that he can supply a few sittings from grand-pencilled Pullets, and a splendid two-year-old Cook, direct from Beldon. Particulars on application. Orders booked and sent strictly in rotation; 10s. 6d. per thirteen.—Fairfield Works, Halifax. [132r]

PURE Golden-pencilled Hamburg Eggs, 4s. 6d. sitting.—F. J. 15, Lombard Street, Newark. [305]

SILVER SPANGLES—A sitting of Eggs, from prize birds, price 10s.—Apply, 31, Clarendon Street, Cambridge New Road, London. [301s]

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG EGGS, from good birds, 5s. 6d. for 15.—F. Gusterson, 6, Ernest Street, Lower Norwood. [179s]

Leghorns.
BROWN LEGHORNS—A splendid Cockerel, 1st Tunbridge Wells, and 3rd Edinbridge, with two grand Pullets; price £4 4s.; two useful Cockerels, 10s. each.—Address, Arthur Kitchin, Christ Church, Oxford. [240r]

BROWN LEGHORNS, Cockerel and Pullet.—P. Macdonald, Westerton, Montrose. [299s]

BROWN LEGHORNS—The great success of my birds during the past exhibition season gives promise of good return to any one having Eggs from my yard; 12s. per dozen, and when less than seven hatch, a second sitting at half-price.—B. L. Bradbury, London Road, Gloucester. [271r]

BROWN LEGHORNS—Three Hens, three Pullets, and a splendid large Cockerel, direct from Mr. Kitchin, one hen 1st prize winner, and all are fit for highest competition; grand opportunity, sale compulsory; price for the lot, £4.—Full particulars from R. Hartley, Walverden Mill, Nelson, Lancashire. [262s]

WANTED, one Brown Leghorn Cook, about twelve months old, of large frame for breeding.—Address, price, &c., John Thorley, N. Longshaw, Esq's, Pendlebury, near Manchester. [333s]

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Kitchin's and Christie's strains, 4s. 6d. sitting; warranted fresh.—James Gater, Salisbury. [331s]

BROWN LEGHORNS—Mr. Edward Brown is now looking orders for Eggs from his prize birds, at 15s. per sitting, two sittings and upwards 12s. 6d. per sitting. These birds have taken highest honours whenever they have been shown in Brown Leghorn classes, viz., first East New York poultry show; silver cup Crystal Palace; and first and second Bristol. Orders now booked will be delivered in March and April in strict rotation. If less than seven hatch a second sitting sent at half price.—24, Gloucester Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [290r]

BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs from Arthur Kitchin's grand birds, which have won cups and prizes at the best shows, can be had at 12s. per dozen; when more than one sitting is taken a reduction of 2s. per sitting will be made; and if less than seven eggs hatch, a second hatch can be had at half-price.—All communications must be addressed to Richard Harvey, Chadlington, Eastons, Oxon. Post Office Orders to be made payable at Chadlington to Arthur Kitchin. Circular post-free. [242r]

WANTED, a sitting of Brown Leghorn Eggs, or a pair of birds; will give in exchange, a nice-looking Black-and-tan Dog, sixteen inches high, will swim and dive, very fond of children.—J. T. Biley, Knott's Green, Linton, E. [243s]

Malays.
MALAY Cockerel and Pullet, 2nd prize Poole on the 24th ult., first time shown, 35s.; a bargain; first-class large Cook and Hen, 30s.—F.O.O.—S. B. Perry, Lymington. [317s]

MALAYS—S. B. Perry, Lymington, has several superb Pullets, fit for immediate exhibition, 25s. each; grand stock Hens, 10s. 6d. to 15s. each; cup Cook and cup Hen, and 1st prize Cook and 1st prize Hens for disposal. [329s]

WHITE MALAYS—Hens, 50s. and 60s. each; Cockerels, 30s. and 40s.; Eggs, 12s. dozen, F.O.O.—S. B. Perry, Lymington. [329s]

MALAY EGGS, from some of the best birds in the Kingdom, 12s. 6d. and 21s. per dozen, the latter from 1st prize and cup winners. F.O.O.—S. B. Perry, Lymington. [329s]

MALAY EGGS, 21s. dozen, from pen of five birds, all prize-winners; only four dozen for sale; eggs sold from the same hens last year produced 1st, 2nd, 3rd, prize-birds.—G. Barnell, Kingley. [232r]

Pheasants, Poultry, Game, &c.
GOLDEN PHEASANTS—Seven young birds, and one full plumage Cock.—Elisha Pettitt, Old House Farm, Wakes Colne, Essex. [371s]

GOLD PHEASANTS—Five Hens and one full plumage Cock.—Elisha Pettitt, Old House Farm, Wakes Colne, Essex. [371s]

PHEASANTS—41 Hens and 6 Cocks, all healthy and good birds.—Elisha Pettitt, Old House Farm, Wakes Colne, Essex. [371s]

THREE brace of Silver Pheasants, two years; or exchange for Ring-necked Hens; room wanted.—Gibfield, Belper. [251s]

Polands.
A GRAND Golden Poland Cook, commended at Belper Show, price £2 2s.; as I have no room for him, or exchange for prize Black Hamburgs.—Gibfield, Belper. [247s]

BREEDING PEN, White-crested Poland, Cook, two Hens, 25s.—Vicar, Matten, Northumberland. [320s]

GOLDEN POLANDS—Mr. Geo. W. Boothby, Louth, Lincolnshire, has two very fine Cocks for disposal, prize birds, very good in crest, colour, shape, and marking; 3 guineas each; also two very good Hens; also 3 pairs of very handsome last year's birds, 20s. per pair. [253r]

Poultry Yard.

Polands.
GOLDEN POLANDS—Cockerels and Pullets from winners at Crystal Palace, Wolverhampton, Devizes, Carmarthen, North, Swansea, Shrewsbury, Fenwick, Bristol, &c., on unlimited grass range, for sale, very cheap; Eggs 15s. per dozen, carriage free.—J. J. Scott, Esq., Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire. [149s]

MAGNIFICENT Golden Poland Cockerel, splendid exhibition bird; price £3 2s. Approval.—Miss Boothby, Louth, Lincolnshire. [111s]

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLANDS—Cook and two Hens, high class, price 20s., not less.—James Oates, Junr., Ash Grove Cottage, Eiland. [223s]

Spanish, Minorcas, Andalusians.
ANDALUSIANS and **MINORCAS**, prize strains.—Patrick Macdonald, Westerton, Montrose. [235s]

ANDALUSIANS—May Arnold, Whitthorpe, Acton, Middlesex, winner, with different home-hatched pens, of four highest prizes open to breed, at two greatest shows. Eggs. [153s]

BLACK MINORCAR—Three Hens, two Pullets, begun to lay, and Cockerel, not related, 27s.—F. Blackwell, Tavitock. [216s]

FOR SALE, a breeding pen of Black Spanish Cockerel and two Hens; the Cockerel is own brother to Mr. Jackson's first-prize bird at Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, and Oxford, 1876, and other prizes; the Hens are bred from cup birds, not related to the Cockerel.—John Pitt, Wolverhampton. [364s]

FOR SALE—Five White-faced Black Spanish Pullets. Price £4. Can be seen by appointment.—J. Woods, 2, Sydney Place, Lansdowne Road, Clapham Road. [42s]

MINORCAS, pure Blacks and Whites.—Mr. John R. W. Williams can supply eggs at 10s. 6d. per dozen from his selected stock (second to none in this country) that have taken since 1st September last, 1875, Cup at Bath; first prizes—Bath 1, 2, 3; Winton 1, Devonport 1, St. Asastell 1; second prizes—Bath 2; Bristol 2; third prizes—Bristol 2, Bath 1; Crystal Palace (Variety class), fourth prize.—Address, 33, Waterloo Street, Stoke, Devonport. [32s]

PRIZE BRED Black Spanish Cockerel, 6s. 6d.; two-year-old Cook, large white face, erect comb, 10s.; also very fine Cockerel, nine months, 9s.; or exchange any of them for Cockerel; change blood wanted.—Mills, Gotham, Kerworth. [40s]

TWO Black Spanish Hens (Thresh's strain) and three Hooded Hens (Quibell's and Dring's strain), from 7s. 6d. each, or exchange for Brown-red Game.—Lomas, North Lane, Alfreton. [341s]

BLACK MINORCA EGGS—I can now supply sittings from first-class strains of this prolific and hardy breed, which is rapidly regaining its old and well-deserved position.—See Live Stock Journal, Feb. 4th.—M. H. Lucas, Albert Villa, Grosvenor Road, Bristol. [296s]

BLACK SPANISH EGGS—Mr. J. Norval can supply a few sittings, at 15s. per dozen; some strain as he gained the following prizes with this season: 1st and cup, Forfar; 1st and 2nd, Glasgow; 1st, Meigs, Perth, Cupar, Dunfermline; 3rd, Edinburgh, Alloa, &c. A few good Pullets to spare, at moderate prices.—James Norval, Haxhill Lodge, Alloa, N.B. [230r]

EGGS from handsome White-faced Black Spanish. Hens from eggs direct from Mr. J. Thresh, mated with grand Cockerel, purchased from Mr. Palmer, no better blood, one sitting now ready, price 6s.—Mr. W. Wells, Laleworth. [221r]

EGGS—Black Minorcas, Croote's strain. Eggs from these noted layers, 6s. for thirteen.—J. Sagar, Horbury, Wakefield. [118s]

JOHN RODBARD-ROBARD, of Aldwick Court, Writington, Somersetshire, has Spanish Eggs to part with, at 10s. 6d. per dozen, from the same strain of birds he has exhibited successfully for so many years; also light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins China Eggs at the same price. [24s]

PRIZE Red faced Black Minorca Eggs, 7s. per dozen; an average result guaranteed; list of prizes now forwarded on application.—H. Lomson, 4, South Hill, Stoke, Devonport. [255s]

SPANISH EGGS for sitting (Chilcott's prize strain), 12s. 6d. per dozen.—A. Allen, Laleworth, Midx. [7r]

SPANISH EGGS, from prize birds, of the same strain as the winners of cups and 1st and 2nd prizes at Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, and other high-class shows during the last fifteen years, 12s. per hatch of twelve, including postage.—S. H. Hyde, 50, Queen Square, Bristol. [190r]

Various.
BEING still overstocked, Mr. Boteler has instructed Mr. Stevens to offer for sale on Tuesday, February 29th, at 28, King Street, Covent Garden, twelve very handsome White Cochins Pullets, reserved for his own use, and now laying; two promising White Cochins Cockerels; four good Hooded Pullets; two ditto Coves, two ditto Light Brahmas. All these birds are prize-bred. Prices, if sold separately, Cochins, 10s. each; the others, 7s. 6d. each.—Fenhurst, Kent. [35s]

GOOD broody Hens, 4s. each.—G. Mills, Gotham, Kegworth. [40s]

LARGE Show Hamper, only used once; 20 ins. high, 27 ins. wide, 40 ins. long; lined with pretty blue and white silk, with rods, and divided; two lids, and strong straps; would divide again and hold four pens of large birds; cost £1; will take 12s.—J. M. Atkinson, Alford, Lincolnshire. [132s]

MAGNIFICENT young Cocks—Buff Cochins, 42 2s.; Black Spanish, 30s.; Black-red Game, 41.—Addley, Asken, Doncaster. [125s]

MISS BROWNE has for sale a Silver-spangled Hamburg Cockerel, 1st at Crystal Palace and Birmingham, price 30s.; also a few Pullets, 10s. each; Black Brauzans, Maynard's strain, Cook and Hen, 10s. the pair.—Address, Miss Browne, Chardleigh Green, Chard. [194s]

Poultry Yard.

Various.
POULTRY-KEEPERS' ALMANACK and Diary for 1876, seven stamps, post free.—Herbert Shaw, 92, South Parade, Derby. [41s]

POULTRY and Eggs from prize strains, White Cochins, Light Brahmas, Chinese Geese; Eggs of above breeds; also Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins.—Apply to Mrs. Ross, Stranally Castle, Villierstown, Ireland. [27s]

POULTRY NETTING 4,000 yards, two yards wide, sound strong twine netting 2 1/2 inch mesh, any length, price 1d. per square yard.—John Tull, Chemist, Warton, Carnforth, Lancashire. [15s]

PURE BONE-DUST.—The only known effectual cure for leg-weakness, ground fine for chickens, D. lb. The advertiser who has won champion and other cups and numerous prizes at the leading shows, has fed his birds for years on the above, and to be sure of a pure article, has provided machinery for that purpose. The object of bone-dust is to gain size and strength, to enable chickens to bear with our changeable climate. Samples now ready. Only those who have given bone a fair trial can realise the astonishing effect it has in giving size. Breeders of white poultry will find this an unfailing remedy in keeping birds the true white. All letters answered.—T. H. Waterman, The Elms, Arderton, Devonport. [141r]

SEVERAL pure Black Spanish laying, 7s each; superior Dark Brahmas; prize Cuckoo Bantams.—Adley, Askers, Doncaster. [12s]

SEVEN LARGE Broody Hens at 4s. 6d. each, or the lot £1 10s.; or else two Brahmas Hens and three Pullets, 5s. 6d. each, or £1 5s. the five; will exchange for Brown Ducks or two-year-old Drake, must be perfect in points, large, and breeders.—Friedling, Nelson, Lancashire. [20s]

SPLENDID Pair Silkies, Hens laying, 10s. 6d.; two Black-red Game Hens; 12s.; good Black Hamburg Pullet, 8s. Offers in common laying Pullets.—T. Richardson, Mount Pleasant, Gateshead. [22s]

THREE cross-bred Hens, wonderful layers, 7s. 6d.; brooding Hens, 3s. 6d.—A. M. Smith, Fife House, Melksham. [29s]

WANTED, two really good Cocks or Cockerels, a Dark Brahma and Buff Cochins; fair price given, but must be sent on approval. Two fair birds of above breeds for sale cheap.—W. B. Locke, Chelmsford, Ipswich. [12s]

WHAT OFFERS for Artificial Mother (Chester's), cost £5 5s., with Cold Mother, cost 2s. 6d. The above are in perfect order, and have successfully reared 150 chicks during past season. Giving up poultry. Can be seen in full working order by appointment.—Rev. T. Given Wilson, 62, St. Germain's Road, Forest Hill, N.E. [24s]

EGGS, Scotch Grey, cock 1st West Lothian, 2nd Edinburgh, 10s. 6d. per dozen.—W. Euton, Linton, W. [27s]

WANTED Eggs from prize strains, Silver Poland preferred, exchange White Cochins Cockerel, or Black-red Game Bantam Hens.—Benjamin Robins, Pottery-croft, St. Alban's. [10s]

Pigeons.

Antwerps.
ANTWERPS.—Blue Cuck, Silver Hen, and two Blue-chequer Cocks, 3s. each; or would exchange for really good pair of Red-chequer or Silver-dun Squeakers.—Charles Wright, Surbiton Park Terrace, Kingston, Surrey. [38s]

ANTWERPS.—Cocks: Grand Red-chequer, 12s. 6d.; Hens, 4s. 6d.; Dark-chequer (Cross's strain), 5s. to show, 7s. 6d. Hens: Blue, 4s.; Red Turbit, 4s. 6d. Pair handsome Black Dragons, 4s.—George Wood, 19, Oxford Gardens, Notting Hill, W. [30s]

BEING overstocked will dispose of several pairs untrained Homing Antwerps, bred from long distance parents, 10s. per pair; exchanges in high class Norwich or Cinnamon Carrier.—Thos. Thompson, The Bank, Lancaster. [22s]

GRAND PAIR Dark-chequer Squeakers, from my cup birds, winners of six prizes; price £1.—H. Cross, Medical Hall, West Kensington Park. [18s]

HIGH-CLASS BLUE CHEQUERS, winners at Alexandra, Canterbury, Brighton, &c., all from imported birds, cheap to clear, or exchange Dorking, London, or Dark Brahmas Pullets.—William S. Mors, Winkfield Oaks, Deal. [25s]

HOMING ANTWERPS, very fine birds; 6s. per pair; approval.—Edward North, Great George Street, Leeds. [62r]

HOMING ANTWERPS.—John Sparrow has two pairs of Red and Blue Chequers (Smerle's), the same strain that flew from London to Veviers; also several Stock Birds; over-crowded the cause of parting; can be seen by appointment.—12, Grosvenor Mews, Berkeley Square, London. [32s]

HOMING SQUEAKERS.—Several pairs from my noted long-distance stock. This is a chance not to be lost. All birds warranted.—Address, R. H. Bush, Swainwick, Bath. [161r]

MERELY Antwerp Cuck, commended Reading; price 5s.—J. Hawkins, South Street, Reading. [38s]

PAIR of Mealy, Medium-faced Antwerps, cock 3rd at Swindon; price 12s. 6d.; Blue Hen, Short-faced, 5s.—B. Harvey, Chadlington, Eastons. [25s]

PIGEON-FLYING CLUBS and Amateurs can have pure-bred thoroughly tested officially stamped Belgian V-pigeons, from the best nests and 9 col. 6. Colombophiles of Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, &c., at 5s. each.—Hutchy and Sons, Woodwick. [28s]

SHORT-FACED Silver Dun Antwerp Cuck, price 10s. 6d., or will exchange for a Silver Owl Cuck.—Poppewell Brothers, Bramley, Leeds. [42s]

SOME pure bred Cinnamon Squeakers wanted.—Particulars and latest price to T. H. May, 19, Queen's Road, Regentwater. [175s]

Pigeons.

Barbs and Carriers.
BARBS.—A pair of Blacks, winners of many prizes, and fit for the very highest competition, price 25; giving up this variety.—J. Lamont, jun., Inverleith Row, Edinburgh. [58s]

BARBS.—Really good Yellow Cuck, two years, guaranteed of noted prize strain, 12s.; or exchange Dragon Cuck or Hen, any colour.—William O'Hara, Cork. [7s]

CARRIERS AND BARBS.—H. Heritage has young and old for sale, bred from his birds which have won cups, ten firsts, second, and other prizes in the large and high quality young Carrier classes in the last three years shown at the Alexandra, Crystal Palace, Birmingham.—To be seen by appointment only, at The Orchard, Mortlake, Surrey. Stamped directed envelope when reply required. [150r]

CARRIERS AND BARBS.—C. G. Cave, winner of numerous prizes at Spalding, Long Sutton, Bradford, Thorne, Alford, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Newcastle, Oakham, Birmingham, Burnley, &c., has a few more first-class birds left; will sell cheap, as room is wanted.—Vinery, Cowbit Road, Spalding. [167s]

CARRIERS.—Several well-bred young Carriers, either sex, from 15s. to 25s. each.—David Best, New Road, Newcastle. [287r]

CARRIERS.—Three young Black Cocks and two Dun Hens, prize-bred; from 20s. each, to clear out. Very good Black Cuck, grand style and wattle, 24; another, younger, 43.—H. Hallan, 9, Finch Road, Loxley, Birmingham. [190s]

CARRIERS.—Pair good Blacks, 25s.; Black Cuck, Dun Hen, 3s.; old Black Cuck, 15s.; ditto, 10s.; Black Hen, 2s.; ditto, 15s.—J. Broad, 4, Hayston Place, Plymouth. [160s]

CARRIERS, &c.—Mr. Palmer's surplus stock of birds, consisting of Carriers, Posters, Almonds, Dragons, and Owls, the strains of nearly all the best breeders in the kingdom, will be sold without reserve, by Messrs. Stevens & Sons, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on Tuesday, 29th instant; also Antwerps, Boards, and Baldheads. [228r]

CARRIERS.—W. Bulmer has a few useful stock birds to dispose of, consisting of a Dun Cuck, 18 months; a Black ditto, 18 months; brother to last and cup Birmingham Summer Show, 1874, 2nd Palace, 1st Rochdale, &c.; young class; one ditto Black Cuck; and a few young Blacks and Duns of 1875, all of which are exceedingly well-bred. Particulars on application.—Spalding, Lincolnshire. [72s]

GRAND Black Carrier Cuck for sale, age, 2 1/2 years; 6 cash, £10; winner first Green, Hamerton, Pocklington; second, Whitley, Ripon, Fellingford, York, Borough, Driffield, Todmorden; third, Nottingham. Also spleen id Black Hen, £3. Clearing out; no time to attend to them.—F. Hodgson, Driffield, York. [30s]

HIGH-CLASS BARBS.—Black Cuck, young; Black Cuck, young; Black Hen, young; Yellow Cuck, young; Yellow Hen, young; Hedley, Perth, Heaton, and Fulton's strains; only those wishing high-class birds need apply; particulars on application.—A. T. Anderson, Denham Green, Egham, Surrey. [16s]

HIGH-CLASS CARRIERS.—One very grand Black Hen, heavily watted, and a free breeder, price 30s.; also an excellent young Dun Cuck, of Hedley's strain, good box beak, price 25s.; also a very choice young Silver Carrier Cuck, perfect in every point, price 30s.—Full particulars from J. R., Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [204s]

LARGE Black Carrier Cuck, immense eye, 21s.; young ditto, promises to make a grand bird, 21s.—R. Barrett, Stroud, Gloucestershire. [108s]

SPLENDID Black Barb Cuck, as Walshech, August 5 last; 19s. bargain. Prize-bred Black Dragon Hen, 5s. 6d. Good Red-chequer Dragon Cuck, 5s.—Robert Manning, Jun., Summerland Place, Plymouth. [152s]

TO CARRIER FANCIERS.—Mr. G. C. Holt, winner of five Silver Medals at Glasgow, and 1st prize at Glasgow, Crystal Palace, Leeds, Hanley, &c., with birds of his own breeding, has a number of Blacks and Duns to dispose of. Can be seen by appointment.—Green Bank, Lawton, Cheshire. [234r]

TO HIGH-CLASS CARRIER FANCIERS.—T. Lupton has about thirty to dispose of, cheap, Blacks and Duns.—Grove Road, Brentford, London. [172s]

WANTED.—A Black Carrier Hen, must be good, and good breeder, heavily watted, and long beak; in exchange for a grand pair Duns, 1875 (nesting).—W. Walsingham, Esq., Ware, Herts. [38s]

WANTED.—A good up-standing young Blue Carrier Hen, good in head-points, and with a stout beak; she must be a 1st bird.—J. Hickson, Wincham, Knutsford. [274s]

WANTED.—Dun Carrier Cuck, over two years, a breeder, and heavily watted; fair, but no fancy price, on approval.—J. Harwood, Bridge Street, Tiverton. [140s]

Dragoons.

DRAGOONS.—Mr. Frank Graham, Hirkenshead, has paired up his birds for the season, and has a few to part with. Blues, Cocks and Hens; Yellow Cocks; Grizzle Hens; Blue Chequers, Cocks and Hens. These birds are fit for exhibition purposes, and are not second; some of them winners at Alexandra and Crystal Palace Shows, the 1st and cup (Blue) at Crystal Palace, and 2nd (Blue) at Alexandra Palace being among them. The majority of birds now winning are of his strain. Sent on approval on usual terms; moderate prices. [299r]

FIRST-CLASS White Dragons, one pair can be spared, they are prize-winners, and have bred winners; are of the best strain extant; price, only 21s. the pair.—J. R., Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [207s]

GRAND Blue Dragon Cuck, 11-inch beak, splendid style and colour, as Bodley and Whitley, strong classes, only times shown, 15s.; Cream Hen, 11 inch, 4s. 6d.; approval, if paid.—N. Russell, jun., North-terton. [108s]

Pigeons.

DRAGOONS.
GRAND pair of Yellow Dragons, of Graham's prize strain, winners of several prizes, good breeders; are excellent in colour; price only 30s.—J. R., Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [266s]

HIGH-CLASS DRAGOONS.—Blue Cuck, 1st show, 45; Red Cuck, 1st Epworth, 44 1/2s.; Yellow Hen, 4th Crystal Palace, 25; Blue Hen, Cup Birmingham, 45; pair gr-d Whites, 23; young Blue Hens, 15s. and 20s. each; Brown-haired Silver Hen, 25s.; also several other first-class Blues, Yellows, and Whites, at prices according to quality, approval.—Richard Woods, Crow Hill, Mansfield. [237s]

INVALUABLE for breeding.—Pair extra dark sound Blue Dragons, straight face, well watted, cost £10 from Mitchell; £4 10s. Another nice pair, 30s.—E. H. Preston, Eccles, Manchester. [139s]

JOHN G. DUNN has the following Dragons for sale previous to removal.—Blue Cuck, cup at Hexham, mated to a very superior Black-headed Silver Hen, price low; also several of his prize Whites and Grizzles at low prices.—5, Wallace Terrace, Ryton-on-Tyne, co. Durham. [172s]

MR. W. OSMOND has the following Dragons for sale at reasonable prices: Pair Whites, 2nd prize Oxford; White Hen, 1st Birmingham; young White Cuck, at Dorchester; Red Cuck, two Yellow Hens, one of which took 4th prize Selling Class at Alexandra Palace; also pair heavily-feathered White Trumpeters.—Address, Dorchester, Dorset. [281s]

TWO FANCIERS OF HIGH-CLASS DRAGOONS.—One pair of Blue dragons, bred in 1875, from parents that have taken 1st and cup at Bingley, 1st and gold medal at Radcliffe and Pilkington, 1st at Todmorden, 1st at Holmes Chapel, and other places, and they are very good pair of young birds; the parent bird is one of Mr. Wood's well-known lot of Dragons; lowest price for the pair is £5 5s. Antwerp, one Red Cuck, 15s.; one Silver Dun Hen, 15s.; one pair of Red Chequers, good stock birds, price £1 10s.; the above birds are being sold for want of room.—Address, F. Eastwood, Church Street, Littleborough, via Manchester. [242r]

WANTED, a Blue Chequered Hen. A good price will be given for a first-rate specimen.—Richard Woods, Mansfield. [258s]

Jacobins.
HIGH-CLASS JACOBINS.—Yellow Cuck and Yellow Hen, a pair of grand birds; price £10. Particulars on application.—A. T. Anderson, Denham Green, Edinburgh. [91s]

JACOBIN, Red Cuck, 6s.—A. J. Nixon, Barton-under-Needwood. [17s]

JACOBINS.—Twenty birds, several winners amongst them, Thompson, Mansfield, and Lawson's strains; to effect clearance, will take £5 for lot.—C. Parsons, Dorchester. [24s]

PAIR of grand Red Jacobins, winners of three firsts; good in chain, hood, and frill; free breeders; price only £1 1s.—J. R., Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [202s]

PAIR of small, high-class Red Jacobins, fit for any show, good in colour and eye, 17s. 6d.—E. Stabler, Driffield. [281s]

WHITE JA'OBINS, high-class.—A. T. Anderson has to part with a first-class White Cuck, good in all points; price 5 guineas. This bird has never been shown, but it is bred from two Whites that have taken cups and firsts at all the principal large shows.—Denham Green, Edinburgh. [91s]

Owls and Turbits.
AFRICAN OWL, Pigeons.—A consignment expected in a few days.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool. [2s]

BEAUTIFUL pair of Red Peak-crowned Turbits (Coff's strain), good breeders, and free from foul feathers, price 10s. the pair; also a very choice pair of Blue Turbits (Stretcher's strain), first-rate breeders, and fit to show, 10s. 6d. the pair; and one pair of very good Peak-crown Silver Turbits, prize-winners, and excellent breeders, price 10s. 6d. the pair.—J. R., Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [211s]

BLUE ENGLISH OWL Cuck, winner, very highly commended at Bidden; acknowledged the best bird in the show (see Country), 50s.; pair young from same, 25s.; two old Cocks, 15s. each.—Hollowell and Ingtham, New Market, Halifax. [104s]

ENGLISH OWLS.—A perfectly-matched pair for showing, Light Blue, perfect beauties; price 50s.; very cheap.—A. Anderson, Denham Green, Edinburgh. [92s]

ENGLISH OWLS.—Pair Whites, together or singly; both lots won numerous prizes; in perfect feather, and ready to show; price for the pair, £5, or singly, 70s. and 40s. On approval on the usual terms.—A. Anderson, Denham Green, Edinburgh. [93s]

FIRST-PRIZE Yellow Turbit Cuck, 21s.; first-prize Red Turbit Hen, 25s.; young Red Hen, 8s.; one pair second-prize Blues, 25s.; one pair Blue, 15s.; point-head; given up keeping Turbits; or £4 the lot.—John Young, West Road, Bishop Auckland. [177s]

FIRST-PRIZE (Shell) Yellow Turbit Cuck, 15s.; young Yellow Cuck, 7s. 6d.—J. C. Arkwright, Lane, Huddersfield. [24s]

FOREIGN OWLS for sale.—Show birds, prize-winners.—B. I. Cowick Terrace, Exeter. [170s]

FOREIGN OWLS, WHITE.—A pair of perfect gems, thoroughly acclimatized, and very hardy.—"Puro as the driven snow," fit to win in any company; price £10 10s.; can be seen only by appointment, or on approval usual terms.—A. T. Anderson, Denham Green, Trinity, Edinburgh. [188s]

FOREIGN OWLS, FIRST-CLASS.—A few excellent Whites for sale, very small, grand in all points and very hardy, mostly all home-bred; also a few grand-headed birds, with blue and black tails, all bred 1875. The above are all prize-winners, and seldom to be met with so cheaply; 4s. to 8s. a bird, according to quality; all on approval, usual terms.—A. T. Anderson, Denham Green, Edinburgh. [188s]

Pigeons.

Owls and Turbits. FOREIGN OWLS.—White Hens; small, good frills and skulls, £1 10s., £2, £2 10s.—J. Herrist, Blough, Bucks. [347a]

GRAND Blue English Owl, Cock, winner of several prizes, only £2 1s.; very smart Owl Cock, he only time shown, £1 5s., cheap; pair White Fantails, splendid carriage, 7s. 6d.; pair Blue Owls, from prize-winners, only 15s.—J. Bullough, Preston, Lancashire. [347a]

M.R. CRESSWELL, after selecting his breeding stock, has the following Turbits to spare.—Fair Yellow-shells, very clean in thighs, £2; two Cocks bred from them, 15s. and 10s. each; good plain Yellow Hen, 15s.; good plain Yellow Hen, 15s.; Black-shell Cock, perfectly clean in thighs, not good colour, 15s.; Blue Hen with white wing bars, £1.—O. E. Cresswell, Esq., Early Wood, Bagshot. [347b]

PRIZE ENGLISH OWLS.—First-class Blue Cock, bred by Mr. Vernon, an excellent bird; price 30s. Light Silver Blue Cock, first-class bird, 20s.; Silver Dun Cock, grand in all points, price 30s. The above are well worth the attention of those wanting really good birds; will be sent on approval on the usual terms.—A. Anderson, Denham Green, Edinburgh. [347c]

PRIZE TURBITS.—Fair Yellow point-headed, clean-thighed, 30s.; Black Plain-headed Cock (winner), parents won three cups.—W. Parkin, Holgate Road, York. [347d]

Pouters. PAIR POUTERS.—Splash Cock, 18½ inches by 7 inches, White Hen (Ladd's), 42s., ditto White Cock, Splash Hen, 18 inches, each 30s.—E. N. Whitehall, The Acce, Stroud. [347e]

POUTERS.—One pair Reds, two Blue Cocks, three White Hens, all of good strains; Black Barb Cock, a prize winner; will give full particulars on receipt of stamped envelope.—John Day, 127, Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh. [347f]

POUTERS.—Having matched my breeding stock, I have some good stock birds to dispose of in the Standard colour, Mealy, and Splashes.—James McCulloch, Reservoir Old Coat, near Glasgow. [347g]

SCOTCH POUTERS.—A. T. Anderson has the following first-class birds to part with.—White Cock, 19 feather, 7 limb, a very handsome bird, first-class shape, style, and crop, price £3 5s.; White Cock, stocking limbs, 18½ by 6½, a very stylish, showy bird, with good crop and shape, price 40s.; White Cock Grouse, fine upstanding bird, with proper shape, style, crop, &c., price 35s.; Red Hen, very handsome, good colour, first-class shape, style, marking, and crop, 18½ by 6½; price 6 guineas; Red Cock, good colour, 18½, and marking, price 9s.; Blue Hen, medium, very handsome hen, slightly sniped, good colour, remarkably fine style and shape, price 40s.; White Hen, medium, 18½ by 6½, fine style and shape, price 50s. All the above are bred 1875, and will be sent on approval on the usual terms.—Denham Green, Edinburgh. [347h]

SPLENDID little Red-pled Pigmy Pouter Cock, perfect carriage, and a first-class blower; price only 5s. 6d.—J. E. Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [347i]

YOUNG Blue Pouter Hen, 18½ by 6½, 21s.; young Black ditto, 21s.—B. Barrett, Stroud, Gloucestershire. [347j]

Tumblers. KITE and Mottled Hens, 7s. 6d. each, prize birds.—Harry Sharples, Wootton, Liverpool. [347k]

WANTED a good Black Balthard Cock (short-faced), must be clean cut and good colour.—David Best, New Road, Newcastle. [347l]

Various. A DECIDED bargain, to make room for breeding, one stylish Blue Dragon Cock, ten months old, one Yellow Dragon Cock, eight months old, price of the two £1; two Yellow Barb Cocks, good stock birds, price £1; not sent on approval.—J. Stanley, 3, Salford Street, Blackburn. [347m]

A FEW more English Carriers and Short-faced Antwerps for sale, at Joseph Deakin's, 71, Spring Street, Sheffield. [347n]

A LOT of good birds, to clear out (Owls, Carriers, &c.), at once.—Gibbald, Belper. [347o]

COCKS, Jacobins, Magpies, Blue-rumped Dragons, and Flying Tumblers, from good strains of many prizes.—Thomas Homes, Lower Sydenham, Kent. [347p]

EXHIBITION HAMPERS, 2½ lbs. each, strap together, are in great demand, price 3s.; hold two large or four small pigeons.—J. E. Spence, Broughty Ferry, N.B. [347q]

DANS.—Mr. J. Lamont, junr., Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, has several birds yet to dispose of. This strain has won at all the leading shows, including the Palace, Edinburgh, &c., &c. Must be sold to make room. [347r]

FOREIGN FIGONES.—A pair of Porto Rico FIGONES, in first-class health.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool. [347s]

FOUR pairs of Black Archangels, one pair Red Jacobins (nesting), 10s.; two pairs of rich Bronze Archangels, 15s.; pair all thorough good birds.—Mrs. Castle, 34, Lancaster Road. [347t]

GOOD Kite Tumbler Cock, 7s. 6d. Pairs: Homing Hen, 5s. 6d.; White Fantails, 5s.; Homing Hen, 2s. 6d.; thirty numbers of LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND FANCIER'S GAZETTE, in good condition, 3s. 6d.—E. Gusterson, 5, Ernest Street, Lower Norwood. [347u]

GRAND Pair Red-mottled Tumblers, 10s.; Blue Turbit Cock, point-headed, 10s.; Silver Turbit Hen, point-headed, 7s.; Silver Turbit Hen, shell-covered, 5s.; White Fantail Cock, 5s.—Wm. Hey, Clegg Hall, Rochdale. [347v]

IF you have not, you ought to try Allen's Zinc Hoppers; prevent waste and keep clean the food; round, with eight holes, 7s.; square, four holes, 6s. each; holds one peck.—London Road, Southwark. P.O. payable London Road, S.E. [347w]

Pigeons.

Various. E. BECKWITH has for sale, owing to being overstocked and want of time for their attention, the following price and prize-bred birds.—Carriers: Cocks, Black, 1st Darlington, the Middlebro'; Black, cup Bedlington, 1st Bishop Auckland; young Black from Cock 1st Hexham; young Dun from Cock 1st Darlington and Hen 2nd Middlebro'. Hens: Dun, 2nd Darlington, the Middlebro'; Burbs', pair Yellow, Cock, 1st Middlebro, 2nd Bishop Auckland, the Hartlepool; pair Black, 1875 and 1874 birds will be show-birds, 1875 birds, pair Yellows from Cock 2nd Crystal Palace, 1st Darlington, and 1st Hexham; four pairs Black and Dun, including birds 2nd Birmingham, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Newcastle C.S., and bred from Cock 1st Bedlington, Bishop Auckland, and Kilmarnock, 2nd Hexham, Middlebro', and Hartlepool; Red Cock and Yellow Hen, 1874 birds.—Pouters: one pair each, Blue, White, Black, Red, Yellow, and Red Cock and Black Hen; odd Cocks, two Blue, one White, two Mealy, one Blue, and the other Red and Yellow bred, and all from prize stock.—Short-faced Tumblers, 1875 birds, including Black Mottles, Kites, and Red and Yellow Agates, bred from birds winners at Bedlington, Birmingham, Bingley, Bradford, Bishop Auckland, Broughty Ferry, Darlington, Edinburgh, Middlebro', Newcastle, Hexham, Kilmarnock, &c., during the last twelve months.—20 pairs Balda, Beards, and Tipplers.—Fantails: four pairs Whites three pairs Blues, 1875 birds, including 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Newcastle C.S., and bred from winners at Kilmarnock, Hexham, Newcastle, Birmingham, Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Broughty Ferry, Hartlepool, and Middlebro' during the last twelve months.—Jacobins, one pair each, 1875 birds, White and Splashed, bred from Whites, Cock 1st Newcastle, 2nd Bishop Auckland and Bedlington.—Foreign Owls: one pair Whites, 1875 birds, bred from Cock 1st Birmingham and Bedlington, 2nd Bingley and Hartlepool, and 3rd Hexham.—English Owls: one pair Blues, Cock 2nd Newcastle C.S., Trumpeters: one pair grand Black English, and two odd new type Cocks, from birds 1st and 2nd Bishop Auckland, 1st and 2nd Darlington, and 1st Hexham. Dragons, three pairs Whites, 1874 birds, from prize winners. To effect a clearance, the above will be sold a bargain in one lot.—Northmoor House, Hylton Road, near Sunderland. [347x]

I WISH to dispose of the following birds.—Short-faced, Red-beaker Hen, 4s.; Short-faced Tumbler Cock, 2s.; Red Barb Hen, 2s.; stamped envelope for reply.—C. W. Calcutt, Summerdown, Oxford. [347y]

M.R. J. C. STEVENS is instructed to Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, 35, King Street, Covent Garden, on Tuesday next, the 22nd inst., the remaining stock of prize White Dragons, Fantails, and Blue Priests, from the lots of Mr. Packham, Exeter, who is giving up these varieties. [347z]

M.R. JERMYN BUTLER BOWDON, who took first and cup for Magpies and first for Nuns at the Birmingham Show, 1875, and also prizes at most of the leading shows, with the above varieties, can part with a few birds before the breeding season. Prices: from 10s. to 40s. each; sent on approval.—Pleasington Hall, near Blackburn. [347aa]

NUNS, Magpies, Jacobins, several pairs good birds very cheap.—C. Parsons, Dorchester. [347ab]

ONE Black Dragon Hen, 5s.; one good White Trumpeter, 7s. 6d.; one White Fantail Cock, 5s.; and one grand Pantail Hen, over thirty feathers in tail, prize bird, only 15s., or the lot for 30s.; cheap; approval.—A. Amos, Marwood, Barnard Castle. [347ac]

OVERSTOCKED.—A few very good odd birds, in Jacobins, Owls, Antwerps, &c.; and several pairs of large common birds for feeders.—Edward North, Great George Street, Leeds. [347ad]

PAIR Black Trumpeters, second Stokesley, to Northallerton, cock first Manchester, young birds, first Woodhouse, first Whitty Summer, third Whitty Christmas Show. Price 50s.—J. L. Nicholson, Great Broughton, Northallerton, Yorks. [347ae]

PAIR of very nice White Pantails (Loversidge's strain), are fit to show and win in good company; price, only 10s. the pair.—J. E. Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [347af]

PAIR White Fantails, 4s. 6d.; Blue Antwerp Cock, 2s.; pair young, high-spring Tumblers, 2s., or exchange rollers.—G. Mills, Gotham, Keworth. [347ag]

POSITIVELY GIVING UP EXHIBITING.—J. Lawson, Fulwood, Preston, in consequence of more time being required, has the whole of his show birds for sale, about 280 in number; amongst them are winners of five gold and one silver medals, two silver cups and timepieces, since November, consisting of Red, Yellow, White, Black and Red Mottled Jacobins; Blue, White, Black, and Chequer Turbits; White, Black and white African Owls; Blue, Silver, and Yellow English Owls; Almonds, Kites, Wholefeathers, and Balda; prices low, to clear; printed list on application. [347ah]

PRIZE NUNS.—Pair splendid Black-headed Nuns, taken two 1st, two 2nd, and one 3rd, price 20s., or exchange for Long-faced Almond Hen same value.—W. and A. Crawford, Bannwynd Street, Beth, Ayrshire. [347ai]

RED Jacobin Cock, a grand bird, 6s.; very promising young Blue Carrier, ten months old, 20s. Will send either of them on approval.—H. W. Webb, Watlington Grove, Lower Sydenham, Kent. [347aj]

R. J. MCINLAY, Titsheld Street, Kilmarnock, has for sale three pairs Black Nuns (including 1st and 2nd Strainers), at 4s., 3s., and 2s., all good in colour, with first-class flight. [347ak]

PUNT FIGONES, three pairs, just imported.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool. [347al]

SCOTCH FANTAILS, high-class.—Geo. Ure, Esq.'s, Broughty Ferry strain. Two pair first-class Whites of this celebrated strain, very small, with grand carriage and action; winners of numerous prizes, and perfectly matched for breeding; can be seen by appointment, or will be sent on approval to intending purchasers.—A. Anderson, Denham Green, Edinburgh. [347am]

SUCCESS IN PIGEONRY.—To raise young, and keep in health the old for exhibition, &c. Enclose stamp for photos and circulars.—W. Woodhouse, King's Lynn. [347an]

Pigeons.

Various. SPLENDID White Trumpeter Hen, 10s.; sure winner; capital pair Blue Owls, 5s., lot 12s.; Antwerp wanted.—P. Passmore, Greyfriars Street, Northampton. [347ao]

THE following are offered much under value, to make room.—Blue Pouter Hen, 5 months, 20s.; Black Barb Hen, 3 months, 12s. 6d.; Black Hen Trumpeter, 6 months, 10s.; Dun Hen Trumpeter, 7s. 6d.; Hen Archangel, 10s.; Black Cock Carrier, a very large bird, 11 months, 20s.; Red Cock Barb, 10s.; pair Blue Owls, 15s.—J. Lamont, junr., Inverleith Row, Edinburgh. [347ap]

TO EXCHANGE.—Five Blue Owls, pair of Blue Antwerps, for Wright's Large "Poultry Book," bound and clean. On approval.—S. Gee, Fore Street, Exeter. [347aq]

TURBITS AND JACOBINS.—Mr. George Richardson has for sale Black Turbit Cock, 1st Liverpool, 1st and special Crowie, 2nd Southport, 2nd Blackburn, 2nd Crompton, 3rd Rochdale, 3rd Queensbury, and many others; price 45. Yellow Jacobin Cock, 2nd Leeds, 2nd Haxley, 2nd Oldham, 2nd Southport, &c.; price 40; also other Turbits and Jacobins, fit for exhibition; cheap.—Ivy Cottage, near Rochdale. [347ar]

TURBIT.—Will give in exchange a pair of beautiful Blue-shell Turbits; and a pair of Red Jacobins for a pair of prize Pouters, Almonds, Tumblers, or Owls; particulars on application.—J. W. Norris, Leonard Hotel, Burslem, No cards. [347as]

WANTED Fancy Pigeons; state price, and address, T. P. Andley, Vicerage, Newcastle, Staffordshire. [347at]

WANTED, first-class Silver Runt Cock, not under 2½ lbs. State age and all particulars to M. A., Northwich, Gloucestershire. [347au]

WANTED.—First-class Black or Black-mottled Trumpeter Hen, with very large rose crest and feathering. State particulars and lowest price.—J. M. Rodgers, Academy Square, Montrose. [347av]

WANTED, one Squarer Hen, Black or Mottled; one White ditto; must be good birds and breeders; one Bronze Archangel Cock.—Irwin, 33, Hallgarth Street, Durham. [347aw]

Aviary.

Canaries. A FEW Norwich Canaries to be sold, in pairs. For price, stamp to James Ward, Peacock Street, Norwich. [347ax]

A HANDSOME Dark-crested Buff Cock, marked on each wing, matched to crested-bird Yellow Hen, 13s. 6d. Stamp.—J. E. Thirkettle, Grapes Hill, Norwich. [347ay]

A NICE pair Glasgow Duns, 20s.; also Buff Piebald Hen, price 5s.—J. E. Parrie, 3, Linskill Street, North Shields. [347az]

A PAIR of fine clear Norwich Canaries, 10s. Stamp.—J. E. Thirkettle, Grapes Hill, Norwich. [347ba]

A PAIR of fine Cinnamon Hens, 6s. each. Stamp.—J. E. Thirkettle, Grapes Hill, Norwich. [347bb]

EVENLY-MARKED NORWICH.—A few heavily-marked Yorkshire hens of prize marked birds, invaluable to cross with Norwich to get perfection in markings, 7s. 6d. each.—John Thackrey, 6, Nelson Square, Horton Road, Bradford, Yorkshire. [347bc]

FOR SALE.—Twenty Canaries, mostly Cocks, all bred out of doors, and perfectly healthy. What offers in cash?—W. W. Webber, Crowscree, Somerset. [347bd]

FOR SALE.—One Orange Mule, one Buff Mealy, Cocks; one Buff Cinnamon Hen; one Buff Copy, good crest; one Buff-marked Male; lot for 25s.; a large lot. Also one Buff Cock, three-parts Red Hen; one Yellow Copy Hen, dark crest; lot 12s.—George Grant, 1, Albert Terrace, Bexley. [347be]

GIVING UP THE FANCY.—All my stock of first-class Norwich Canaries for sale; Norwich, &c. are winners of silver medal, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes; will be sold cheap.—Alex. E. Langlands, Radfield Place, Montrose. [347bf]

GRAND upstanding rich Buff Copy Cock, price 15s.; offers.—T. King, Aylesbury. [347bg]

HOT JONQUE Clear Norwich Cock, 8s. 6d.; ditto Buff, 7s. 6d., warranted prize-bred.—Messrs. Harrison, St. Ives, Hunts. [347bh]

JUST IMPORTED, real German Canaries, splendid songsters, nightingale and woodlark's note, 15s.; if not approved of can be returned.—H. Geater, Harwich, Essex. [347bi]

LIZARDS.—Jonques and Grey Cocks, two clear, and one missed-capped; Hens, three clear and one missed-capped; £1 10s. for the lot.—Address, Smith, Hairdresser, King Street, Halifax. [347bj]

M. CURZON has for disposal a large quantity of first-class Canaries, wholesale or retail.—Norwich, pure and good colour, Cock and Hen, 5s.; extra deep Orange colour, Cock and Hen, 10s. 6d.; Crested Norwich, Cock and Hen, 10s.; extra deep Orange colour, with black crest, Cock and Hen, 15s.; Crested Norwich, fit for exhibiting, 20s.; Lizards of the purest strain, Cock, 10s., Hen, 7s., by the pair, 15s.; Lizards, fit for exhibition, 20s. A few fine Bullfinches and Goldfinch Males, also some Hen Canaries bred for sale; amongst them are winners of silver medal, fit for exhibition. For wholesale prices, send stamped envelope for reply.—M. Curzon, 25, Balloon Court, Mount East Street, Nottingham. [347bk]

SPLENDID Belgian Cock and Hen, both prize birds, and capital breeding-cage, for 21s., as I am moving.—G., 25, Park Street, Blackenhall, Wolverhampton. [347bl]

VERY Hot Buff Cinnamon Cock, 9s. 6d., splendid Jonque Cinnamon Cock, 8s.; Hens, 4s. each.—Messrs. Harrison, St. Ives, Hunts. [347bm]

f.6r

Aviary.

Canaries.

YORKSHIRE CANARIES.—Mr. John Timokrey has removed from 16, Alexandra Street. His Address now is No. 6, Nelson Square, Bradford.

Finches and Mules.

COCK GOLDFINCH, matched to clear Hen Canary for Mating; also an ornamental London Breeding-Care, new; 11s.—Stamp J. E. Thirkettle, Grapes Hill, Norwich.

CAPITAL COCK GOLDFINCH, good sumpster, 6s.—H. S. Honeford, East Street, Bridport.

COCK SISKINS, 3s. each; Goldfinch Mules, Bull-Rock and Goldfinch Mule, Cinnamon Canaries, Lizard Hen, Belgian Cocks (good), few Crested Canaries.—Fook, Pure Street, Exeter.

FINE healthy Linnets, on song, 2s. 6d.; extra good bird, single all day, 6s. 6d.; Bullfinches, handsome pair, 5s. 9d.—J. S. Harrison, Forayalagh, Preston, Lancashire.

GOLDFINCH Mule, capital bird, 2s. 6d. to show, price 6s.; cage free.—H. Harvey, Chillington, Epsom.

TO MULE BREEDERS.—I can now offer a first-class light-legged Goldfinch, a male breeder, matched to two fine large clear Hens. All in first-class condition. Price 30s. I can recommend these birds to any one stamp.—J. E. Thirkettle, Grapes Hill, Norwich.

Various.

AFRICAN LOVE BIRDS, a beautiful pair, 12s. 6d. only.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

AFRICAN PARAKEET, with an orange breast, 5s. 6d.; package free.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

A VERY handsome young Green Parrot, eighteen months old, a good talker; says "Pretty Polly," "Pretty dear," "Call the cat, Polly," "Give me a kiss before you go," "Who are you?" "What do you want here?" "Come in," "How do you do?" Also whistles the postman's call quite plain, and many other words and calls; price 42s; will warrant it as represented.—Stamp to J. E. Thirkettle, Grapes Hill, Norwich.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LOUIES, a magnificent Bird, with all the Colours of the Rainbow.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

COCKATOO, large size, magnificent bird, with a yellow crest, price 12s.; or exchange for Pigeons, Ferrets, Canaries, or other stock.—W. Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

DOUBLE BREEDING-CAKE, nearly new, complete, 8s. 6d.—H. Hamsford, East Street, Bridport.

GREY AFRICAN PARROT, with a crimson tail. Sent, package included, for 12s. by W. Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

HANDSOME Bamboo and Cage Bird Cage, made in India, 15s.; very cheap.—H. R. Dent, Heckmond-wile.

LAUGHING JACKASS BIRD; one of these creatures may be heard half a mile.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

PARROTS' CAGES—5,000 on Sale; send for list to W. Cross, Manufactory, 51, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

RAVEN; a splendid large Bird, might be taught anything.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

ROSELLAS; a few birds just imported.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

ROSELLAS, a pair suitable for breeding.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

SMALL Foreign Birds, Wax Bills, Manikins, Virginian Nightingales, and others, very cheap.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

THE best and cleverest talking Grey Parrot in Europe, with a capital cage, price 45s. This bird is very tame, will come out of his cage on the hand, says a great number of complete sentences, laughs, whistles two times perfectly, and is in most gentle pet for any bird.—Full particulars on application to J. H., Post Office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

Rabbits and Pets.

Rabbits.

A GRAND Light-shaded Silver Buck, 7 months, 15s.; Grey-and-white Dutch Buck, 8 months, 3s. 6d.; Dark-shaded Silver Doe, with two young ones, 10s. 6d.—Joseph Armstrong, 31, Hope Street, Leeds.

A GRAND young Himalayan Doe, winner of several prizes, including first, Huddersfield, and besting Mr. Buckley's so-called AI Doe; prices five guineas. Mr. Mason's and my strains are the only AI strains in the kingdom.—Wm. Hey, Cleve Hall, Rochdale.

DUTCH.—A. G. Fillingham must (in consequence of removal) dispose of his splendid little Buck and Hinchley, he Wellington (only times shown), half-brother to Mr. Whitehouse's lot Northampton, 2nd Crystal Palace, &c.; perfect health and constitution; price 30s.—The Chaggers, Wellington.

GRAND Black Dutch Doe, 30s., or exchange for a light Silver Grey Doe; both on approval.—William Hey, Chag Hall, Rochdale.

IN consequence of retiring from the Faery, E. Robinson has the whole of his stock of Himalayans for sale at moderate prices; list on application.—Summer house, Darlington.

NOTICE TO HIMALAYAN BREEDERS.—Doe may be served by my Buck, eleven months old, winner of the following prizes: 3rd Rugby and Kettering, A. Hanley and Huddersfield (the only times shown). Fee, 2s. 6d.—P. W. Collins, Caxton House, Oswestry, Salop.

ON SALE, few good Rabbits for want of room, splendid Black lop Doe, Barker strain, ears 29 lbs., in kindle with prize Buck; splendid pair Silver Greys, Mrs. Morton's strain; also few Himalayans, Dutch, Belgian, Harris breed, from prize winners, I can sell cheap.—H. Graver, Falling Fold, Rochdale.

Rabbits and Pets.

Rabbits.

PRIZE strain sooty Doe, age 12 months, had one litter, in young, good mother, ears 21 in. by 52, weight 13 lbs., price 42s; Yellow and White Buck, 4 months, 15 in. 8s.; Blue and White Buck 7 months, 20 in., price 10s. 6d.—E. Bright, 71, Wellale Street, Reading.

SILVER-GRAYS.—Doe, eighteen months, sister to first Crystal Palace buck, and mother of third prize Crystal Palace, good mother, 15s.; Doe, half-sister to first Crystal Palace buck, two years, very large, good mother, 12s.; Doe, by first Crystal Palace buck, exactly same shade, nine months, 41 5s.; Buck, seven months, light shade, by first Crystal Palace buck, 41 1s.—Miss Mortimer, Bridhall, Kew, Herefordshire.

SPLENDID Angora Doe, 18 months old, he only time shown in a strong class, 41, or exchange prize Bantams.—Whiteley Rodman, Castle Street, Tadmorfen.

TWO splendid lop Bucks, one year old, 17s and 18 in.; price 7s. and 7s. 6d. each, invaluable for stock purposes; a bargain.—G. Taylor, Bank Street, Melksham.

WANTED.—Heavily-marked Double-lop Doe, tortoiseshell, brown, or black-and-white, ears natural, not less than 21 by 54. Lowest cash price. On approval.—"Fancier," 20, Providence Place, Sittingbourne.

Various.

CUYET CAT, guaranteed healthy and strong, 15s.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

LONG-TAIL PORCUPINE, in healthy condition, 15s., package free.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

NOVELTY for a Public House bar or a Show, a pair of Flying Oxes, the most wonderful creatures ever brought over, cause endless amusement, to be sold for a trifle.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

PAIR of fine Dormice, with cage, &c.; better cage, with three rooms, 5s. On receipt of cash, sent at once.—W. Andrews, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

PET MAHMOZITS.—A pair, intelligent and amusing, in nice condition.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

PET MONKEY, suitable for a child or a lady, a pretty creature.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

TORTOISES.—A pair of these most amusing animals, 24 stamps.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN'S Black silk velvet Hunting Cap, ventilator in the top, cost 23 1s., only been used three times; will take 12 1s., or exchange.—Mrs. Menzies, Abbey Farm, Wood Walton, Peterborough.

ALL who have gardens, send 12 stamps for my "Magic Bird-scaver," and you will never lose another seed or fruit; never known to fail.—M. W., Post Office, Shorelitch, Tarrant.

CARTES of beautiful women and statuary, beautifully executed, quite new and clean; 2s. 6d. per dozen, free.—Wilmot, Ilkeston, Nottingham.

FANCIER'S GAZETTE, Vol. I, neatly bound; price 10s. 6d.—Apply to C. H. Redfern, 25, High Street, Birmingham.

Miscellaneous.

FULL SIZE grey twill Macintosh, gentlemanly appearance; new; cost 30s.; sell 30s.—Linn, Glasgow, Salisbury.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY by Lewis Wright, 41 1s.—James Tattersall, Hartwood, Lancashire.

JAPANESE Pictures on Crapes, exquisite workmanship, different subjects, suitable for framing, or a thousand different things. A sample pair, thirteen stamps, free, or the lot cheap; or would exchange for Pigeons, Ferrets, Canaries, or such-like.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

JEWEL BRETTLER, for mounting, 3s. a dozen; also large ones for breast-pins, solitaires, and such-like, 1s. each, splendid colours.—Cross, Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, clean and complete from No. 1 to 45; what cash offers?—Alpha, 130, Goswell Street, London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAPS of Celebrities, &c., 1s. per 100; very good photos of actresses, 20 for 1s.—A. Stanley, Beaumont Street, Liverpool.

SPLENDID Oil-painting of Game-Cock (life size) which won a Welsh Main, value £200 10s., at Post-office in 1871, by E. Wales, Grantham.—Lomas, North Lane, Alfraton.

SUPERIOR Swiss Transfer pictures, price 6d. per 100.—A. Stanley, Beaumont Street, Liverpool.

THIRTY choice Fancies, 1s. 3d.; thirty Sweet Williams, 1s. 3d.; thirty Walkers, 1s. 3d.; thirty Pinks, 1s. 3d.; thirty Minors, 1s. 3d.; thirty Violets, 1s. 3d. Free for cash.—George Julian, Nurseryman, Walsbridge.

WANTED.—If any weekly or monthly numbers of Poetry Review were published after 28th Jan., 1875, I wish to buy a copy of each of them.—Geo. Wm. Hibbert, Goller, near Manchester.

WRIGHT'S POULTRY (large Book of), coloured plates, 31s. 6d., new, for 25s.; Morris' "Birds," eight vols., 301 coloured plates, splendid set, new, for 30s.—Joseph T. Lupton, Cumberland Place, Bury.

200 Genuine Foreign Stamps, including Barbadoes, Hamburg, Roumania, Saxony, and other varieties, price 7s.—A. Stanley, Beaumont Street, Liverpool.

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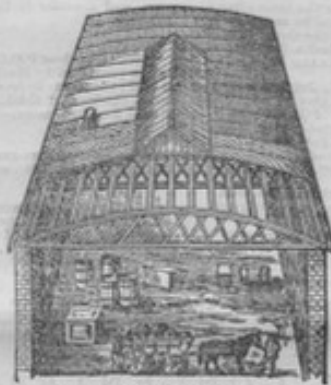
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The above drawing shows the construction of this cheap and handsome roof, now much used for covering factories, stores, sheds, farm buildings, &c., the principal of which are double low and string girders of best pine timber, sheathed with 1/2-in. boards, supported on the girders by pulleys running longitudinally, the whole being covered with patent waterproof roofing felt. These roofs so combine lightness with strength that they can be constructed up to 100 ft. span without centre supports, thus not only affording a clear wide space, but effecting a great saving both in the cost of roof and uprights.

They can be made with or without top-lights, ventilators, &c. Felt roofs of any description executed in accordance with plans. Prices for plain roofs, from 3s. to 6s. per square, according to span, size, and situation. Manufacturer of PATENT FELTED SHEATHING, for covering ships' bottoms under copper or zinc.

INODOROUS FELT, for lining damp walls and under floor cloths.

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PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, price 1d. per square foot. Wholesale buyers and exporters allowed liberal discounts.

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CAUTION.—It is most essential that when purchasing you see that "every" cake is stamped **SPRATT'S PATENT**, or unprincipled dealers, for the sake of a trifle more profit, which the makers allow them, may serve you with a spurious and highly dangerous imitation.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.



From the reputation these Meat Fibrine Cakes have now gained, they require scarcely any explanation to recommend them to the use of every one who keeps a dog; suffice it to say they are free from salt, and contain "dates," the exclusive use of which, in combination with meat and meal, to compose a biscuit, is secured to us by Letters Patent, and without which no biscuit so composed can possibly be a successful food for Dogs. Price 22s. per cwt., carriage paid; larger quantities, 20s. per cwt., carriage paid.

In a notice in the *Fid*, of the 3rd June, 1871, page 458, the Editor says, "With great pleasure we can recommend the cakes to owners of dogs."

Editorial Notice in *Land and Water*, 16th August, 1871, page 107.—"We find it considerably cheaper than the system of feeding previously adopted, and it is not the slightest trouble to feed the dogs."

Editorial Notice in the *Irish Sportsman*, 5th August, 1871, page 5.—"Owners of dogs of every class will find, on making use of this diet in their kennels, that the dogs will improve in skin, coat, general health, and condition."

"Royal Kennels, Sandringham, Dec. 20, 1873.
"To the Manager of Spratt's Patent."

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, I beg to say I have used your biscuits for the last two years, and never had the dogs in better health. I consider them invaluable for feeding dogs, as they ensure the food being perfectly cooked, which is of great importance.—Yours faithfully,
"C. H. JACKSON."

"Prior's Wood, Newburgh, Lanc., 23rd August, 1873.
"Gentlemen,—For the last seven or eight years I have used Spratt's Patent Cakes, and have found them a very convenient and excellent food for dogs. I have great pleasure in giving you this testimonial, but the dogs which I have successfully exhibited at the principal shows are the best recommendations I think you can have.—Yours, &c.,
"FRANK ADOCK."

"36, North Great George Street, Dublin, June 9th, 1874.
"Gentlemen,—Please to forward to my private residence, as above, 4 cwt. of Dog Biscuits as before; let them be precisely the same as those supplied on all former occasions. I have much pleasure in bearing personal testimony to their suitability and general efficiency for Greyhounds, and in adding that my Greyhound, "Royal

Mary," winner, at Aitcar, of last year's Waterloo Plate, was almost entirely trained for all her last year's engagements upon them.—Yours obediently,

"WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A."

"Misting House, Horncastle, January 19th, 1874.

"Sir,—For a length of time I have used your Patent Biscuits, feeding all my dogs upon them, those that I have so successfully exhibited, as also those for sporting purposes. Since I have used them I have found my dogs singularly free from disease, and I am perfectly satisfied, if judiciously used, they are the best food for dogs of all descriptions, whether for the house, field, or show-bench.—Yours truly,
"W. COOPER."

"Kennel Club, 2, Albert Mansions, S.W., July, 1874.
"Messrs. Spratt & Co.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to inform you that the cakes supplied by you at the Crystal Palace Dog Show gave every satisfaction.—Yours, &c.,
"S. K. SHILLER."

"Rhiwlas, Bala, 21st June, 1873.
"Sir,—I have now tried your Dog Cakes for some six months or so in my kennels, and am happy to be able to give a conscientious testimonial in their favour. I have also found them valuable for feeding horses on a long journey, when strength and stamina are important objects. It was the opinion of my brother judges and myself, that dogs never appeared at the close of a week's confinement in better health and condition than the specimens exhibited at the Crystal Palace Show, and I understand that your cakes are exclusively used by the manager.
"R. J. LLOYD PACE."

"The Aviaries, Clumber, Worksop, 8th May, 1873.
"Gentlemen,—I send you the order to supply your Dog Cakes to feed the dogs at the Crystal Palace, in June, for the repeated praise I get from the many sportsmen and gentlemen of the condition the dogs are in after a few days on your food is very gratifying.—Yours, &c.,
"JOHN DOUGLAS."

SPRATT'S PATENT CURE FOR DISTEMPER IN DOGS.—The new Antiseptic remedy. An effective cure for this scourge of the kennel. Each packet contains very minute directions for the treatment of dogs suffering under distemper. In boxes, price 2s.; post free, 2s. 2d.

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Is the greatest egg-producing food and fattener of Ducks and Poultry known; unequalled for raising young Pheasants, Chicks, and Ducklings; and also of great value in feeding during the voyage small birds exported for acclimatisation. 22s. per cwt., carriage paid; larger quantities, 20s. per cwt., carriage paid.

"Fulwood, near Preston, February 2nd, 1874.
"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in recommending your Patent Poultry and Game Meal, to exhibitors of poultry especially, as a first feed for the birds after a long railway journey. I can also confidently recommend the meal to managers of Poultry Exhibitions as a first feed for the birds on their arrival at the show. I have never seen a single case of crop sickness where the birds have had a first feed of your meal.—Yours truly,
"RICHARD TREARY."

"Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose P.O.O. The best proof I can give of your food giving satisfaction, I think, is my use of it.—Truly yours,
"I. WASSER."
"The Hollies, Bromley, October 10th, 1873."

"Sir,—I have a pen of choice chickens, bred from my Crystal Palace prize birds. I strictly tested the meal on them, and they certainly obtained a great start, related it, and did immensely on it.—Yours, &c.,
"JAMES LOGAN."

"Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, February 1st, 1874.
"Gentlemen,—I find your Patent Food for Poultry, when used with judgment, of the very greatest use in my poultry establishment.—Yours faithfully,
"REGINALD S. S. WOODGATE."

The above Biscuits and the Poultry Meal MUST be kept in a DRY PLACE. This is most important.

GRANULATED PRAIRIE MEAT CRISSEL,

The greatest boon to Pheasant raisers or Poultry keepers, takes the place of insect life. 28s. per cwt., carriage paid.

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After many and most successful trials on different breeds of pigs, we introduce the above as an adjunct to the ordinary food given whilst fattening a pig. By giving one-third of this Meal, Pigs fatten much more rapidly and lay on the flesh firmer, causing the bacon to yield more than when fed in any other way. Sold only in cwt., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. bags, at 14s., 7s. 6d., and 4s. respectively. On rail in London. Every bag will be stamped "Spratt's Patent."

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ADDRESS—**SPRATT'S PATENT, HENRY STREET, BERMONDSEY STREET, S.E.** (38)

All letters and communications intended for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor of THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND FANCIER'S GAZETTE," La Belle Sauvage Yard, Lodgegate Hill, London, E.C. All which contain statements of fact must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers; not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith.

No communications—except official notices, and reports or important public documents—which have previously appeared in other journals, can be inserted in the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND FANCIER'S GAZETTE. We cannot return rejected communications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on the Wetherly Duchesses, the Lottery of Breeding, Price of Meat in France, Origin of Newfoundlanda, Pouters, Rabbit Keeping, &c. &c., are acknowledged with thanks.

NEXT WEEK.

Feb. 22.—Glasgow (Stallions).
Feb. 24, 25, 26.—Dublin.

THE Live Stock Journal AND Fancier's Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1876.

Live Stock Statistics.

We referred very briefly last week to the nature of the "statistics" adduced at the "popular" Exeter Hall meeting on the subject of meat supply, the subject of our comment being the statement by the chairman—he an F.S.S. too—that foreign imports of live stock had greatly "decreased" from 1871 to 1874; the real fact being precisely contrary, as was smoothly intimated to the deputation from this very meeting on Tuesday of the present week by the Duke of Richmond, who shows of late a change of front which must be highly gratifying to Mr. C. S. READ and his supporters, and which we can only regret comes so late, though we are pleased to see that particular misrepresentation so clearly contradicted by the noble Duke. An equally imaginary statement by Professor E. THOMSON ROBERTS had escaped us, but is noticed by Mr. JOHN ALGERNON CLARKE, in a letter to the *Times*. The Professor had stated that this country had "fewer live stock in proportion to its area than any other civilized country in Europe," and particularly referred to Denmark as a bright particular example in this respect. Mr. CLARKE shows that the statement is the exact reverse of the truth, and that Denmark in particular has only half the number of sheep, and not more cattle, for a given area.

The importance of the matter consists, as before stated, in the fact that "an increase of live stock per acre" lies at the root of the whole question, both of the price and the supply of meat to the people. But it is not perhaps surprising that our ably conducted contemporary *The Farmer*—than whom no journal has perhaps done more solid good in connection with this subject, by collecting and publishing statistics from time to time bearing upon it—waxing wrathful at such manipulation of figures and facts, should conclude its remarks thereon by a grim sneer at "Professors on the Stump," and the ignorant crowd who "follow and applaud."

Judicial Responsibility.

A LETTER in another column raises again, in a perfectly fair manner, a question which we have purposely kept apart from all others connected with the judging at our shows, not because we have any doubt as to the best mode of procedure, so much as because that testing process which all plans have to go through, and which ultimately issues in the "survival of the fittest," in this as in other cases, has to a large extent settled the question already in a large portion of our exhibition departments. Years ago, long before this

JOURNAL was issued, or even thought of, the writer of these lines earnestly and continuously advocated single judges in such columns as were then open for the discussion of these subjects. At that time poultry were almost universally judged by pairs of judges, while at Birmingham even three were appointed; and the single system was persistently resisted, as were other suggestions from the same quarter—such, for instance, as the systematic use of *r.j.s.* to distinguish specimens which are worth more than ordinary commendation, and for which no prize existed—but which have long since, and in spite of such opposition, passed into actual fact. So, in this case, by its inherent superiority, the system of single judges has almost entirely supplanted the other in the case of poultry and pigeons; and the result has been, until the comparatively recent and serious increase of the combination of judging with *dealing* which has so seriously influenced results, and given such offence to public opinion, very manifest advantage to all concerned.

Our present remarks, therefore, as with those of our correspondent, more particularly refer to the Kennel section of our readers. We have before observed that cattle judging involves in several respects quite peculiar conditions, from the very different proportion of value borne in their case by pedigree as distinguished from individual excellence; and in the case of Short-horns, at least, there is also such a marked difference of opinion as to the desirable type itself, that it may well be necessary all main phases of opinion should be fairly represented and fairly balance each other on the judging staff. Not only so, but the far more limited number of classes and competitors gives, in the case of all farm stock, ample time for deliberate comparison of views, and the full advantages of that staff of *three* which is almost invariably employed, and is obviously necessary to ensure a clear preponderance of opinion. For, these and many other obvious reasons, we see at least no present cause to disturb, in the case of farm live stock, the present practice; but in canine exhibitions the circumstances are widely different. There are here the very same difficulties and evils which were so felt in poultry shows. There is a general *cessation* of opinion as to the correct type; there are numerous classes, and often heavy entries; there is want of time and the consequent urgent need to make the most of the available staff; and, above all, there is, as our correspondent points out, the constant contradiction in awards without any possibility of fixing the responsibility for it in definite quarters. The evil is intensified by the fact that dog judges, were not acting singly, almost always do so in pairs; the very worst arrangement possible, since it constantly leads to difference of opinion, and the consequent appeal to—mark this—some other *single* judge. How unfair to the judges themselves is such a state of things may be easily enough seen; but we mention as one of the instances constantly occurring, that a well-known representative of this JOURNAL was on two different occasions scurrilously attacked for "his" awards, when in each case he had very reluctantly, and only with a strong protest, given way to a colleague from unwillingness to be constantly calling in a referee. It is not, indeed, always easy to procure the latter; many gentlemen objecting to be dragged into affairs which often give offence to the exhibitors decided against. We have known many refusals to act in such cases; and we also know that to avoid such difficulties it is by no means unusual for two judges, by common consent, to "take turns" in yielding to the other; but such expedients, though amiable, and perhaps even necessary, scarcely deserve to be called "judging."

It is, indeed, difficult to see any possible advantage in two judges. If they agree, the same decision is come to which would have been arrived

at by one; if they differ, one opinion, which has an equal chance of being right, is overruled by the other, which has an equal chance of being wrong. We speak of what happens every day, and trust none of our remarks will be suspected of any personal bearing. They apply generally, and hardly a judge has not at some time or other been embarrassed in the manner described. If more than one judge is to be employed, there should, in simple justice, be three and not two, in order to secure a real preponderance of opinion. If not, it may be suggested whether a general referee ought not to be appointed *before* any difference occurs. Many a gentleman would consent to act thus, who will refuse when some particular difference is submitted to him, which he may have strong private reasons for not wishing to meddle with; and such a course would also save a judge from any suspicion of naming one whom he might know beforehand would endorse his opinion. But in all such cases of difference, we think it would be both for the credit of the judges and the satisfaction of the public that they should be clearly stated, with the side taken by each, and, if possible, the reasons given for his decision by the referee.

We believe, however, that the single-judge system will, on consideration, more and more commend itself to all parties, and will accordingly make its way, as does the publication of judges' names. That, too, is an old topic, and is by no means universal yet; but those few shows which refuse it are more and more meeting their due reward. That system has made its way, like others, by its own inherent merits; and so we believe will it ultimately be the case with a system of judging, which seems to us practically bound up with any real Judicial Responsibility.

The Future of Animals.

I SHOULD be glad to add a few words to your remarks on Mr. Wood's argument for the Immortality of Animals, and to place the question in another light.

In a world wherein existed no higher beings than oxen and lions, wherein no more development was apparent, and none felt love and worship for the invisible God, or aspirations after the holiness of a higher and nobler sphere, there would, I apprehend, be no reason for doubting that what we behold of the life of each creature was its sole destined existence, and that death was universally, and to all, the final termination of consciousness. Whether the Creator of such a world might be justly assumed to be a beneficent Being in view of the immense amount of innocent enjoyment it would contain; or whether, on the contrary—

"Nature red in tooth and claw,
With ravine . . ."

would "shrink against" such a creed, need not now concern us. The world in which we actually dwell, and from whose constitution alone we can dimly guess at the design of the universe, is built on quite another plan. The appearance of man upon this planet gave a new meaning to all the eons of time wherein the mighty Saurians and the giant mammoths had been lords of the globe. So soon as the primal savage began to bow beneath the blue Heaven—throne of a Power unseen, yet felt; so soon as the cave-dwellers of Auzignac, in the earliest stone-age, laid beside their dead the weapons of the chase, in the faith that something in them survived to which those spears and hatchets would yet be useful; even then there was evidence that the scope of things was meant to be wider than the mere conditions of animal life; and every age, which has strengthened and elevated the religious sentiment, deepened the moral life, and glorified the immortal hopes of man, has cumulated the reasons for trust that God has not made His noblest work a mere abortion, or spoken for His last word a prophecy destined never to be fulfilled. Standing on the vantage ground of *Assens* immortality (if we may thus presume to do so), the aspect of the whole scheme of things is immeasurably enlarged. We gain a glimpse of profounder purposes, and

learn to anticipate the latent presence of yet unrevealed powers and vitalities on all sides, and notably to recognise that there must exist (at all events in the members of our own race) something which does not perish at the dissolution of the body, some seed which does not die when the calyx and the petals of the earthly flower which bore it, decay and fall to earth.

Looking back now to the destiny of the brutes, there seems to open at least a possibility of extension and expansion for their lives and powers, as well as for ours. If we are truly sprung by descent from them, there is an *a priori* probability that similar laws pervade our development; and studying them afresh with the new insight of sympathy, we are beginning to recognise in their higher tribes so many indications of the possession of at least the germs of our moral and intellectual faculties, that the gulf which once seemed to divide us from them is yearly narrowed. In particular we are compelled to admit that there is a certain early stage of human growth, and a certain advanced stage of animal development (say of an infant child, and of a wise and noble old dog), in which it is quite impossible to say that the child yet possesses any power or gift, or displays, in short, any evidence of being anything, higher or worthier than the brute. When the stage may be reached wherein the undying "somewhat" in man or beast is ripened, and need no longer fear physical dissolution, it is impossible to guess. But if that stage be (as we are wont to believe) a very early one for the human being, I confess I see no reason whatever for doubting that the higher animals continually attain to it, and will accordingly in the natural order of things survive death, and share some of the happy conditions of our life to come.

Speculations like these concerning the future of the brutes are, I think, very interesting, and perhaps useful, as awaking new reflections and observations concerning them which cannot fail to increase our sympathies on their behalf. I hope, however, that it will be borne in mind that our duty of kindness and mercy towards them in no way rests upon the issue of such arguments. As Professor Newman has well said, "We are not bound to forbear to be cruel to a man because he has an Immortal Soul, but because he has a Sensitive Body;" and there is certainly no reason why, because an animal may have only one life, that we should make that life (as vivisectioners do) such a curse as that it would have been better if had never been bestowed.

FRANCIS POWER COBBE.

MR. MORT, whose system of meat freezing we have already described, has been invited by a number of Australian graziers to make the experiment of exporting between 200 and 300 tons of frozen meat to this country. A subscription has therefore been set on foot in Australia to cover the expenses of the first consignment.

CATTLE SHOW IN PARIS.—That part of Paris where Englishmen most do congregate—contiguous to the Palais de l'Industrie—is at present the scene of an exhibition which is peculiarly English, and which no doubt affords considerable pleasure to the Saxon population of the city. There is being held an exhibition, in the Palais de l'Industrie, of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, going under the name of "Le Concours Agricole." The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who visited the show on Tuesday, says of the agricultural portion of it:—

"The exhibition is very creditable, and is remarkable both for the cleanliness and neatness of the arrangements. Anything better managed than the long lines of stalled oxen or the cages of poultry cannot be imagined. The cross-bred Durham-Charolais ox, belonging to the Comte de Massol, which carries off the *Prix d'Honneur*, is certainly a magnificent animal, and would take a prize at the Royal or Bath and West of England Exhibition. No less fine an animal is the red-and-white Durham cow, which also carries off a *Prix d'Honneur*. I may be mistaken, but I think this animal should be described rather as of the Devon than the Durham breed, having all the colour and points of the former race, and none of the size of the latter. Of the other beasts, some of the white Charolais cattle are particularly pleasing to the eye, while a cross-bred Durham-Nivernais might be mistaken for a Hereford, and a gigantic cross-bred Durham and Swiss for the primal ox. English breeds are again to the fore as regards sheep and pigs. M. Novette Delorme taking the *Prix d'Honneur* for a pen of capital Southdowns, and M. Legoux obtaining the same reward for a ten months old white pig of mixed Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Normand breed.

Herd and Flock.

Importation of Cattle.

HAVING read your report of Mr. Howard's paper and the subsequent discussion at the Farmers' Club, it strikes me that there ought to be no difficulty in dealing with the importation of live animals, notwithstanding the different views entertained as to the primary cause of the diseases of cattle. Some persons hold that it is produced by infection or contagion alone; others are of opinion that it arises from crowded vessels, filthy decks, foul atmosphere, exposure to the weather, and want of food and water. Why should we not act as if the disease arose in either way, or both? Let precautions be taken by the strictest supervision, that vessels are not crowded; that the atmosphere is not foul; that decks are thoroughly cleaned; that the animals are not unduly exposed to hard weather, nor deprived of food and water. Then there could be little danger of the spontaneous generation of disease, while the cattle would, at any rate, be treated with less cruelty. But I, for one, am convinced that we ought also to provide against contagion and infection, and that the animals ought, therefore, to undergo a strict quarantine after landing for a week or ten days, unless every one of the animals can produce a clean bill of health, and unless it can be shown that the vessel which brings them cannot, within a reasonable time, have been in the way of infection. Inspection on landing can never be sufficient. Thousands of animals may be landed at one port in a morning, and how can an inspector give sufficient time to each beast to make sure that it shows no symptoms of disease? He can only see them go past him as they are hustled on to the wharf and driven away; and he must have sharp eyes to detect a diseased animal, unless it is actually dribbling from the mouth or deadfame. The animals with incipient disease must escape, to spread it over the country.

Some persons doubt whether foot-and-mouth disease is contagious, because they cannot always trace the mode of contagion. May it not be (as I believe it is) that the contagion is so insidious that it cannot always be traced? Then, it is said, foot-and-mouth disease seldom kills animals, so it is unnecessary to interfere with trade in order to check it. But if it does not always kill, it throws back an animal for two or three months, during which time its food is wasted, and the meat supply of the country is delayed. Foot-and-mouth may not be so fatal as pleuro pneumonia, but it causes serious loss; and in the interest of the consumer as well as of the producer, everything possible should be done to prevent the introduction into the country of all cattle diseases. When we are certain that they cannot have been introduced from abroad, we shall have to fold our hands and wait till the veterinarians can explain the causes, and tell us how to prevent the diseases.

13th February, 1876.

[The above letter mentions a point well worth notice and action. Whether foot-and-mouth or any other disease be contagious, or simply due to filth and bad accommodation, it fortunately happens, as the Duke of Manchester points out, that in the main those measures which most effectually deal with the one, do also most effectually guard against the other.]

Enlarged Navels in Jersey Cattle.

I SHALL feel greatly obliged if any of the readers of your paper will tell me of anything that can be done to cure, and also to prevent, the large navels so often seen in animals of this breed. What I allude to is not a rupture, but merely a ball of loose skin, very unsightly, and often growing to the size of a hen's egg, or even larger. It sometimes is seen when the calf is only a few days old, and sometimes not till much later. Every thing has been tried in tying the navel cord different ways, but with no reliable effect.

P. J. C.

[Some of our readers who have had experience in the matter, will perhaps be able to give our correspondent the benefit of their advice.]

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE has slightly increased in Devonshire, according to the latest official return.

Notes on Notable Herds.

THE BERKELEY CASTLE HERD.

"It is a herd that is beginning to be famous and popular," we said to a friend who inquired the extent of our expectation. "It is a herd that deserves it," we emphatically pronounced, as the result of our deliberate inspection. When Lord Fitzhardinge first began to bid for Shorthorns, people wondered, we recollect, and remarked on it as a passing whim of one whose heart was supposed to be in hounds and horses. But to see him now that the passion has taken the thorough hold it ever will of any who may once allow ingress even of a root let into his affections, one can be surprised no longer that each time we view it, we find the herd decidedly advancing in grace and worth. Upon the occasion of the last sale, there were many animals of much beauty, but brief pedigrees, exhibited and sold. There is now the like sort in the stalls as regards outward appearance, but eminently before them in the pride and excellence of their blue blood. Scarcely, if ever, a day passes, however distant or tiring the hunt, without his lordship paying his pets a visit, and to see them, how they know him and turn for the regular slice of carrot which he indulges them on entering their boxes. Where such attachment exists between owner and animal (to whatever order of pets it may belong), there can be no wonder at the inevitable ultimate improvement of the breed. How touching is the record we have of Mr. Bates, when he could no longer move among them as he was wont, being laid beside his beloved cattle in their byre, where, infirm as he was, he could still delight his eye with the study of their charms. Then the late Lord Ducie, seated smoking his cigar in fascinated gaze upon the matrons of his herd; and Lord Althorp opening his steward's letters before the government despatches. What earnest evidence is there not herein afforded of the delight that Shorthorn breeding gives? And to this rule Lord Fitzhardinge is no exception. Eagerly, then, we leave from the portal of that historic pile, on the worn surface of which the sun is awakening such an exquisite variety of pictured tints, as vie in strange accumulation with the weird legendary associations of the old castle itself. The gaunt ravens croaking and hopping along the battlements induce a shudder at the remembrance of the "Berkeley Witch." The guns in silent menace of besieging foe, the terraced gardens with their love walks, and the story of six chequered centuries, induce a comparatively agitated state of mind, as we descend the steps in the direction of the park, the most recent history of which is, that the last summer an angry flood swept off its surface to the Severn the whole breadth of its hay, for the superlative quality of which this district is famed. There was, moreover, a large flight of pheasants caught napping, and drowned. Then, by a bridge in the shrubbery path, we cross a swift, fierce stream, recalling Byron's

"River that robbeth by the ancient walls,
Are not thy waters sweeping dark and strong?"

And Moore's yet sadder description—

"As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow,
While the tide runs in darkness and coldness below;
So the cheek may be tinged with a warm sunny smile,
Though the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while."

Its first province being to turn a mill, it is, moreover, utilised, on occasion of a dry summer, to the prosaic duty of flooding the adjacent meadows upon Sundays, when the four boys have rest.

We have now arrived at the stables, and our first introduction is to a grand Clydesdale stallion, and his thoroughbred rival in an adjoining box, who deserves a description more lengthened than this, a cattle essay, can allow them. Past the kennel, where the imprisoned hounds are baying at their prolonged confinement, we enter the first of a series of boxes, the gates of which are so ingeniously constructed, as to serve in winter for shutting up the sheds, whilst in summer, opened, they form part of the exercising yard's division fence. Here, I may premise, that it was not quite arranged what females may or may not be included in the forthcoming sale, upon April 10. And I would observe further, that it was perfectly astonishing to me how their owner would hark back over the pages of the catalogue, giving chapter and verse of each cow and youngster's pedigree, as we chanced to come across them.

I cannot profess to follow him exactly in his several casts, rapidly and successfully as they were made, any more than I could Col. Kingscote. The first animals inspected are a pair of heifers, choice and well cared for, the pick of the two being, however, to my taste, Wisdom, of the Holker Winsome tribe, a rich, roan, long-quartered calf, touching mellow, and well grown for eight months. Then we came upon Minstrel 7th, a shapely, white daughter of Grand Duke of Waterloo (28,766), the patriarch sire of the premises. Lady Usk (in the sale), born of an Ursula cow, is a good roan, handling well. Raspberry 8th did not equally excel; but a real love is Siddingtons, long, good over the crops, having an excellent back, down which her mossy coat was parted as evenly

as though done by cunning hand of human hair-dresser. Such, however, did not prove to be the case. The division is natural. A daughter of 2nd Duke of Tregunter, she shows no indications of undue elevation at the tail, a fortunate improvement on her sire's build, which, by the way, we have noticed in several others of his progeny—he does not bend down his infirmity. The young bulls struck me as being a good, thick, meaty lot, well coloured, and upstanding; but to review them in order, we commence with the Minstrel Boy, white, but remarkably substantial, got by Grand Duke of Waterloo (his dam, a fine, roomy cow, whom we subsequently saw, having been bred by Mr. Bowley, sire 7th Duke of York). Next we note Unicorn, a good, level youngster, got by Grand Duke of Waterloo, his dam Ursula 21st, whom we found further on (bred by Mr. Rich), suffering from a lost quarter and a horsemaid's knee (the dire consequences of "foot-and-mouth" which they have, thanks, as they consider, to the diligent use of tar-brush and carbolic acid, managed this time to stave off), a really sweet, long cow, as much distinguished for her table-back as for the delicacy of her bone, and the refinement of her general air. Mr. Rich resigned his art too soon. She has a darling heifer calf, too, and breeds regularly. Of the next, Wild Boy, I noted, "beautiful head" (this he gets from the Grand Duke of Waterloo), "lustrous rich roan, grand rib." Of his dam, Lady Wild Eyes 4th, I noted "grand, deep, roomy cow, having a lovely head and full eye." Our young friend, then, we expect, will breed somebody's cheap-book. The next, Wild Duke of Geneva (by the Dummore patriarch, 6th Duke of Geneva), is a deep, thick calf, and stands up well. He was put out into the yard for inspection, and showed himself off proudly. He has a peculiar blaze of white upon his face, which he does not owe to his dam, Lady Wild Eyes 3rd, whom again I noted to be "roomy and stylish." Lord Fitzhardinge's Wild Eyes cows have all the very taking characteristics of a broad brow and full eye, such as distinguished the Fawley cattle. For this they are probably indebted to Touchstone (30,986), whose honest, curly front, substantial frame, and yet fine bone, one so distinctly remembers to have charmed our gaze. Weathercock (9,815), out of ten bulls in his pedigree claims seven to have descended from Lady Maynard (Mason's Mixture, No. 1), two to be of Mason's Mixture, No. 3, and one the celebrated Windsor (628). He is, therefore, closely akin to Urriser and Exquisite, and cannot fall (as Carr remarks in his history of the Booth herds), to do good when the blood has got fairly mixed, and the ranciness of the first strong infusion taken off. Christmas King, the next young bull, has a nice Bates head, and a splendid flank, is deep-coloured, meaty, long—in fact, a nice animal. His dam, Ursula of Orleworth, it is proposed to sell. She is out of our admiration above, Ursula 21st, by Col. Kingscote's Wildeyes bull, Lord Redeyes 4th (25,730), and is a massive cow. We next saw Baron Tregunter, a young bull bought in to serve the Grand Duchess of Waterloo's stock, a straight level beast, with a good head and round over the crops. This brings us to the end of this row of boxes, and the residence of the Grand Duke himself. He has been roaring so furiously all the time that we have been looking at his family that we hardly know what to anticipate. "He wants an uncommon good hiding, that's just what he wants," his owner observes, more than once, to his steward; and from the noise he made (once we expected he must have been knocking down his habitation wholesale), we most certainly expected to see an untamed savage, all wrapt and bound with straps and chains, as we have seen both bull and stallion before now. When, after all, behold (we crouch behind as the gate of his fortress opens), a splendid roan, with the proudest of upstanding carriage, such an exquisite head and gentle eloquent eye! Behold, moreover, instead of pikes and whips of rhinoceros hide, instead of storming and bawling, his happy owner just steps up to him without weapon of any sort, and begins just simply to caress him, fondling his neck and princely head (treatment to which the noble animal responds with evident affection), and then feeding him with slices of carrot. "He wouldn't hurt a child, old fellow, would he?" He certainly doesn't look a bit now as if he would, despite the sound of his apparent rage just now. The fact is, he is a very social animal, and interests himself in all that goes on upon the surrounding premises. They have been obliged to cut an opening in the front of his enclosure, through which he makes observations, as, if denied that, he would otherwise use his great strength to batter the whole enclosure down. And here all day long you may see him on the quiet look out, like any old dandy in the window at White's, "mooring" the whole time, a harsh, ominous sound, it must be confessed, and such as we never liked to hear in the wilds of Wales or Argyllshire, but in his case being, oddly enough, only a murmur of enjoyment, a sort of bovine purr! Upon the occasion of the last Berkeley sale we were struck much by his appearance on parade. He was, we thought, so massive, so mellow, so magnificent. His weak point was an uneven dip of back, which he

certainly does not obtain from his mother, Waterloo 22nd (got by 7th Duke of York and bred by Mr. Rich), who is very level, although massive, has a charmingly sweet head, and clean-cut front, and is feminine in the highest degree. A noble cow, foremost! and wisely, I venture to think, has the Duke of Manchester managed to secure her roan daughter, Waterloo 33rd, by Col. Kingscote's Duke of Hillhurst, whom I admired in an adjoining shed. But to return to the Grand Duke, could his back but be strained after the shape and pattern of Fandango, the second sire sold at Aylesby, leaving it covered with his own deep meat and soft abundant hair, I don't know where one could set eyes upon a more taking Shorthorn. His head and front are superb. Nature, keeping up material to mould his majestic forehead, must have run just short of stuff when his back began to cool. But one more level plastering he needs along the chine, although even here he is much improved since I looked him over before. His stock appear level enough, as is his dam, and his heifers have inherited his fine top. The 2nd Duke of Siddington was brought upon parade, who, as a calf, was so strangely like the celebrated Exquisite (8,048). He is now at an awkward age, but continues worthy of his beautiful mother and courtly sire. His hair and handling are perfect, his quarter long, and his dewlap square. There is a curious resemblance about him now to the Royal Butterfly lot. He has been worked rather hard. We pay a visit to the straw-yard, where the Duke of Connaught's hours dwell, and find them thoroughly happy on their oat-straw bedding. We then proceed to the hall, where the Duke himself holds his state. It is a large barn, well fitted for his reception. I had found some fault with him at Dummore, when I had the advantage of discussing his merits, amongst others, with Mr. Thomas Booth, who, with characteristic fairness, most handsomely commended him throughout. What the defect was I could not now see, so presume it has disappeared. Referring to my description of him on that occasion, I find I wrote, "Lot 31 is a wonderfully stylish bull, full of real character, only a little light in flank, and wants more spring of rib." The rib is decidedly sprung (that I ascertained) since then. He, as the Duke of Siddington, is now neither infant nor adult, and consequently liable to all variation of form which between those periods may be exhibited. All I have to declare is that he continues true built, and altogether admirable. There is the sound of many fair foreigners coming to share his attentions with those already arrived.

From this review we return to the covered yard where the elder females of the herd are accumulated in various lots. In the first we find mother and daughter, two fine cows tracing to Soekburn Hall, the daughter (by our friend above, Grand Duke of Waterloo) having an especially excellent touch and breadth of back—Blanche Rose 4th and Blanche Rose 5th. Then a bog, even, short-legged white sample of Mr. Bowley's valuable Gazelle tribe, having two crosses of Seventh Duke of York step of her ancestral roll. Lord Fitzhardinge's taste both in cows and beefsteak, I observed, is for the "low and lengthy" ("that low, long, and even look which argues so much for perfection of form," are the words of one as clever with his pencil as he is eloquent with his pen, describing the show bull, Booth's Windsor).

Then the broad-backed roan, Gazelle 21st, the gem of the four so artistically grouped is a yard by themselves at the last Siddington sale. Then the Willeyes matrons, of whom I have written already, the whole lot excellent, handsome, and thick-fleshed; then a "low and lengthy" Musical, a Minstrel (dam of a nice white heifer calf), another Minstrel, and another again low and lengthy, and by the old bull, Grand Duke of Waterloo. Then the eye is caught by Siddington 7th, dam of Siddington's (already described), having all desirable points of the improved Shorthorn—a flat horn, a deep, long, symmetrical barrel, duly proportioned, fine bone under the knee, thick meat upon the thigh, altogether, in fact, a cow we could easily covet. Lady Willeyes 7th, I forgot to mention, will appear in the sale ring, when she is likely to make the welkin ring again, being a very handsome specimen of the tribe. She obtained distinction at the Bath and West of England Show.

"Common cows in there," Lord Fitzhardinge observes, as we pass the door of another covered yard, where they were milking, the fact being that there was danger of the pet retrievers lapping up the contents of the pail, for shortly afterwards, having inspected some more bull calves, we were allowed to enter, and found several thoroughbred ones amidst "the Gloucestershires," one pre-eminent at once for general style and size of udder. She had lost "part of her brash" in a gateway, which rather deteriorated from her appearance, but she had a delicious greenish horn and an abundance of square dewlap. She had belonged before to Sir J. Roll and Col. Kingscote, Dora her name, of the Darlington tribe. She had a thick, wealthy son, a calf, in an adjoining pen, for whom there will be, undoubtedly, demand.

In the same abode, but parted off, were several young bull calves, which it was at first feared we

could not inspect, as the evening had closed upon us, and the light was falling. A lantern, however, was fetched, and we had much pleasure in criticising some sons of the Duke of Underley of much and mellow substance. What a thick-fleshed mellow calf he was! I remember, and as abundantly coated as any bear. This concluded our inspection, and we wind up with a visit to the dapper dairy, all so daintily tile-floored, so fresh and clean, and surrounded by a clever trellis painting of her ladyship's, on which birds are shown singing merrily, as they should in such a land of cream, and a most mischievous mouse represented sitting up erect, and on the verge apparently of taking what school boys call "a sight" at another less favoured in his vicinity to the snow-white porcelain pans, in which the milk was reposing. A sweet convenient cheese-press room adjoins. But it is closing-up time at the stables, and we thither adjourn. FINIS.

Feeding Value of Corn and Cake.

We have noticed frequent inquiries lately concerning the relative feeding values of corn and cake, and as the subject is an important one to stock owners, it will not be out of place here to briefly glance at the main points connected with it. A knowledge of the feeding values of corn and cake is very requisite for farmers of the present day. Cattle are so extensively fed on both materials, that some acquaintance with their component parts, and their effect upon the systems of the animal, becomes highly necessary for stock raisers. There is also connected with the question the no less important matter of the manurial value of feeding stuffs, but this point has never been so practically demonstrated as has the other. Mr. Lawes, with the intelligence which belongs to all his experiments, has certainly done much to show farmers the manurial value of corn and cake, but until the Royal Agricultural Society or some other body takes the matter up, the subject will continue to be surrounded with a certain amount of mystery. Taking, then, the question of the manurial value of wheat, we find the following to be the analysis of an average sample:—Water, 15.00; flesh-forming matter, 12.00; fat-forming substances, 68.00; woody fibre, 2.75; mineral matter, 1.75—total, 100.00. It will be therefore seen that wheat has a considerable feeding value; but it is always advisable to give it to stock in conjunction with other commodities, such for instance as a "pulp." If we take into account the feeding value of wheat, and what we know of its value as a manure, we come to the conclusion that, under certain conditions, it will be more profitable to feed with it than to sell it. If prices are lower than 40s. per quarter, feeding will certainly prove much more advantageous than marketing. Barley is but slightly lower in feeding value to wheat, possessing rather less fat and flesh-forming qualities. However, as a feeding stuff, barley is rightly held in great estimation by farmers. When given steamed it is the best thing in the world for finishing off a bullock, and imparting to the flesh a softness and juiciness so much admired in the showyard. The value of barley for horses too, is, beyond question, great. Given in judicious quantities (for it must be borne in mind that it has a heating and somewhat inflammatory tendency), it cannot fail to have a good effect upon the condition of the stock. An average sample of barley is composed as follows:—Water 16.00, flesh-forming matter 10.50, fat-forming substances 67.00, woody fibre 3.50, mineral matter 3.00—100.00. Coming to oats it is noticeable that in respect of fat and flesh-forming materials they rank inferior in value to wheat and barley, whilst woody fibre is much more abundant. The analysis of a sample of oats is as follows:—Water 14.00, flesh-forming material 11.50, fat-forming substance 64.50, woody fibre 7.00, mineral matter 3.00—100.00. Water is not present so extensively as in wheat and barley. From their composition oats are considered very safe feeding for all farm stock. As to cake, the value of a fairly good sample of linseed cake will be gathered from the following analysis:—Water 10.05, flesh-forming matter 22.14, mucilage 39.10, oil 11.93, husk 9.53, mineral matter 7.25—100.00.

THE loss suffered by the farmers of Aberdeenshire through foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, during 1875, is estimated by a return issued by the Royal Northern Society, at £50,778, or 36s. per head; upon sheep, the same return estimates the loss at £14,645, or 7s. 6d. per head. The society has memorialized the Privy Council on this subject.

Questions about Twins 8.2v

Twins and Fertility.

It may interest many readers to follow the article on Mr. Galton's theory of Heredity, by extracts from a paper entitled "Short Notes on Heredity, &c., in Twins," contributed by Mr. Galton to the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*. In several particulars the paper is very interesting.

First, in respect to heredity. It was impracticable to judge of this from my returns by any direct method. Twins do not marry so frequently as other people, and I think they are less fertile; hence the parents of twins, who are themselves one of a pair of twins, are relatively few, and the numerical ratio between such parents and the parents of twins generally would be a fallacious test. Neither could I institute a direct comparison between two groups of children, one of whom were the offspring of fathers or mothers who themselves were of twin birth, and the other were not, because my material was insufficient. I therefore have confined myself to data derived from uncles and aunts.

I find with regard to 94 cases of twins, of whom I have sufficiently full returns, that they had a total of 1,055 uncles and aunts, and that among these there were 27 sets of twins.* In other words, there were twice 27, or 54, persons who were severally one of a pair of twins among the 1,055 uncles and aunts—say 1 in every 39.

In the population generally the proportion is not nearly so great, but it varies largely under different conditions, and I therefore prefer to compare my returns with those derived from parallel returns supplied by precisely the same classes, which have been drawn up by Mr. C. Ansell, jun., in his most valuable "Statistics of Families of the Upper and Professional Classes of England." It was compiled at the cost and under the direction of the National Life Assurance Society, and leaves nothing to be desired in its completeness, terseness, and adequacy. From these we learn that there is 1 twin birth to about every 100 ordinary births; in other words, there two persons, each severally a twin, among every 101 persons—say 1 in every 50.

Hence the chance of an uncle or aunt of a twin being himself or herself a twin is as 20 to 39, or 21 times as great as that of people generally. It may perhaps be thought simpler to state the result in this form:—Among the uncles and aunts of twins, there is an excess per cent. of three individuals of twin birth due to hereditary causes. The average influence of heredity in fathers and in sons may be taken as fully five times as great as that in uncles and aunts; we should therefore expect, on general grounds, that the former would yield an excess of at least 15 per cent., or an absolute number of 15-2-17 per cent. of individuals who were twins; but this, I feel sure, is in excess of the truth.

Next, as regards the relative power of the male and female in transmitting an hereditary tendency to bear twins. I find that the 94 sets of twins above mentioned had—

On the father's side	538 uncles and aunts,
Among whom were	14 sets of twins.
On the mother's side	527 uncles and aunts,
Among whom were	13 sets of twins.

These numbers may be considered identical in a statistical sense; hence the hereditary tendency is the same in the male and female lines.

The largeness of the families in which twins are born is sufficiently manifest from these returns, which happen to be the only ones I possess that can be adduced in proof of it. We see that 94 sets of twins had, on the father's side, a total of 538 uncles and aunts, which, added to the 24 fathers, makes 632 individuals in 94 families; this is at the rate of 6.7 in each of the families of which the father of a twin was a member. Almost the same occurs (the precise figure is 6.1) in each family of which the mother of a twin was a member.

Mr. Galton then gives a "curious instance of twin intermarriage of three twin-bearing families, which he states "are well known socially, and have each of them distinguished members."

Though his information was a little imperfect, he is able to state that in three generations were produced one quadruple birth, one triplet, and eight pairs of twins. He quotes another case of a twin-bearing family, in which it appears that "whenever single children were born, they always had six fingers and six toes," though the twins never had. Hence is shown the tendency to multiple propagation. Mr. Galton then proceeds—

The vigour of body and mind of those twins who survive infancy, who strongly resemble one another, and who have sent me returns, is certainly not below the average. On the contrary, I find, from the returns that I have received, that nearly one-half of them are decidedly above par; and thence I infer that more than one-half are somewhat above par. It is easy to adduce instances of vigorous

* To save complexity, I include among these, three cases in which the parent was one of the twins.

twins. One of my own correspondents, a twin, was a senior wrangler; Lord Eldon and Stowell had each a twin sister; and among others who have successfully fought the battles of life may be mentioned Brindley, the ex-champion pugilist, who was one of a triplet birth.

Notwithstanding Sir J. Simpson's statistical results, I still think the popular belief to be a true one, that twins contribute less to the population than other people. My returns were not framed to afford a direct answer to the question of their fertility; but I can incidentally gather enough from them to be sure of the fact; also that there is not so strong a tendency among twins to marry as among other people (however this may be accounted for); and lastly, that the popular belief that both twins, whether of the same or opposite sexes, never have children, is erroneous, for I have many instances to the contrary.

There is nothing known in the human race, except as a rarity, corresponding to the "free-martin" in cattle; and where known, it has never yet been found, so far as I am aware, in connection with twin births. Neither is this peculiarity of neutral sex found in such domestic animals as dogs or cats, except in the rarest instances; but in the horse, ass, and sheep, and especially in cattle, it is comparatively common.

John Hunter's "Memoir on the Free-Martin" (vol. iv. p. 34, edition of 1837) is extremely curious. It appears that when a cow (he says he can only speak of black cattle, but I understand it is a more general fact) brings forth two calves, one of which is a bull calf, and the other, to external appearance, a cow calf, the former grows up into a proper bull, but the latter does not commonly grow into a proper cow. The animal is unfit for propagation, and is kept for labour and fattening, like an ox; and it is as well known as a specific form of cattle as is the bull or cow, and is called a "free-martin" by farmers. Close examination and dissection show that the animal is neither a complete female nor male, but combines the anatomical characteristics of both in a very undeveloped and imperfect manner; and those of the male rather predominate over those of the female. This, at least, is the modern view. Hunter's three dissections of free-martins still exist in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in the teratological division. (See the catalogue of it, pp. 97-101.) Sir J. Simpson subsequently investigated the subject. His principal remark, alluded to above, is most interesting; and there are several other allusions to free-martins, and to writers upon them, to be found elsewhere in the two volumes of his memoirs.

There is a peculiarity in the sexes of twins; they tend to accord. The word "twins" covers different classes of events—those in which each twin is derived from a separate ovum, and those in which they come from two germinal spots in the same ovum. In the former case they are enveloped, previously to their birth, in separate membranes; and in the latter, in the same membrane. Now it appears that twins developed in the same membrane are invariably of the same sex, and these, according to the cases of Spence, who has evidently taken great pains to secure reliable data, are 24 per cent. of the whole number. This is, however, greatly in excess of other estimates, which usually give about 6 per cent. In the remainder they have either one placenta between them, and two membranes, or else they are quite independent, and have separate placentas and membranes. The statistics as to members and sexes under these conditions vary so astonishingly that I can conclude nothing concerning them. The general supposition is, that about twice as many twins are born of the same sex as of opposite sexes; whereas if there were no influence to produce accord, and on the supposition of an equality of male and female births generally, the numbers ought to be equal.

It is only among twins of the same sex, and therefore presumably only among twins derived from the same ovum, that we find an extremely close likeness, or else an extremely marked dissimilarity. On the other hand, in twins of the opposite sex, we find only an ordinary family likeness or dissimilarity.

Further information on the subject of free-martins is very desirable; we know it to have been earnestly sought by Mr. Galton in many quarters without success, and if any of our readers can supply any facts bearing upon the matter we shall be exceedingly glad. The points on which such information are desirable are, 1. The true derivation of the word; 2. Any equivalents for it in other languages; 3. If the phenomenon is

* Marten seems originally to have meant an animal intended to be killed at Martinmas, which was the period in former years, before the introduction of root-crops, when cattle were slaughtered and sold down for the winter's food of the population. As barren cows were slaughtered preferably to others, the name of marton became especially applied to them. Why the animals about which I have been speaking were called free-martins, it is not altogether clear. Free might mean "naturally admitted to the privilege" of being slaughtered at Martinmas.

common to all breeds of cattle; and 4. The extent of its occurrence. We may, perhaps, note that a fowl very lately shown at a Spanish hen, and which has won prizes, is believed, by many to be of neuter sex; and on its death we trust it will be dissected. But whether this bird was a survivor from the rare but by no means unknown occurrence of twin-birds in one egg hatched alive (many such occur, but usually perish) there is, we believe, no evidence to show.

The Dairy Schools of Denmark.

THESE schools have been in existence for the past ten years in Jutland and the Danish islands. There are six in Denmark, and they are all prospering.

The following is from the notes of a French traveller, who visited one of these establishments, translated from the *Magnus Pittoresque*:—

"The school," says he, "is situate in the island of Zealand, about twelve miles distant from the Taastrup station on the railway from Copenhagen to Colson. It is called the Thine Candburga Skole (Agricultural School of Thine), and was founded in 1865, by Valentinus, one of the most distinguished Danish writers on husbandry.

"The director of the school, who is assisted by his wife and three professors, cultivates about 120 acres, keeps a herd of 20 cows, and bordering on the establishment is a farm, on which there are not less than 130 or 140 milk cows.

"Two sections of pupils are instructed. From the first of September to the first of November the pupils are all girls; from the 15th of November to the first of August, the girls are replaced by boys. The girls pay about £2 per month, and are obliged to provide their own bed and personal linen, but receive board and lodging, light and washing, beside excellent professional instruction.

"At the time of my visit to this establishment, I found engaged in it sixty-two handsome and healthy-looking girls, all of whom had nice manners, and were, seemingly, comfortable and happy. The director assured me that they were all daughters of wealthy peasant-proprietors. The instruction given is theoretical as well as practical.

"The pupils, before being received into this establishment, must possess a good elementary education; their ages vary from fifteen to eighteen years. On entering the school, they are first in Scandinavian history, afterwards in arithmetic, book-keeping, natural history, the management of the dairy, physiology, and alimentation of cows. And through all, it is the object of the instructors to excite their pupils' curiosity, and fix their interest in agricultural matters. The book-keeping taught consists merely in the affairs of the dairy, and general housekeeping; nor is sewing neglected, for in the afternoon the pupils are engaged in it; and, lastly, they are practised in singing by repeating religious and patriotic airs.

"The greater part of the morning is occupied in practical operations, and for this purpose the young girls are all in their turn employed at the different services of the dairy and housekeeping.

"Four batches of three girls receive a hundred quarts each of skim-milk, to transfer into cheese. Eight girls are employed at the churn, four preside at the butter washing, others are engaged milking the cows, washing the dairy utensils, preparing rennet; and in this way these girls are initiated into the various duties of the dairy. Some 400 or 500 quarts of milk are daily operated upon, every process being carefully noted and explained.

"The dairy is divided into five compartments:—

- "1. The wash house, fitted with two boilers for hot water, and a plentiful supply of cold water;
- "2. The compartment in which are placed the churn (worked by horse-power), the cheese press, and scales for weighing milk, butter, or cheese as taken in or given out.
- "3. The butter cellar.
- "4. The compartment in which milk to be skimmed is placed.
- "5. The cheese store.

"The girls sleep in two large dormitories, and eat together in one long dining hall. The school-room, like the other apartments, is large and cheerful, the walls being ornamented with maps and other instructive pictures.

"The boys, who succeed the girls, remain at the establishment from the 15th of November to the 1st of August following, and receive a much more developed education. These young men are all sons of well-to-do peasant-proprietors, and before being admitted to the dairy school are obliged to attend for at least one year at one of the high schools, after leaving the elementary one.

"In these high schools, founded by private individuals and societies, and encouraged by the State, the pupils receive excellent instruction in history, geography, geometry, modern languages, natural sciences, &c. &c.

"The dairy school at Thine receives each year a forty of these young men. They, however, have only two hours of practical work each day, during which time they are required to assist with all the



various duties. The pupils are charged about £1 12s. per month, exclusive of washing. There are laboratories and herbariums at the disposal of the pupils, and every week they make excursions into the country. Thus, when they leave the establishment, they have not only received a comprehensive and solid education, but have acquired a love for country life and agricultural pursuits.

"Norway and Sweden have also, for some years past, entered into this system, and have founded many establishments on the model of the one at Thüne, besides bringing directors and professors from Denmark. Among these establishments may be mentioned the school of Hadsjö, founded five years ago, and that of Bergvare.

"Independent of these special schools, there are fourteen or fifteen model dairies recognised by the late and provincial governments, which are allowed to receive a few girls or boys, to instruct them in the manufacture of butter and cheese." A. K. W.

Catalogue Judging.

I AM entirely at a loss to understand what benefit can be derived from giving judges the catalogues at shows, and I wish to call your attention to the statement so confidently made—"That that system was adopted last year at the Yorkshire Society's Show; that it was a great success, and gave satisfaction to all concerned." Now, I think it a great pity that any such statement should have been made, because it is not true. I was present, and beg to state that I never saw one of the judges look at their catalogues, and I say distinctly, that the three gentlemen who judged the sheep never opened theirs, except to mark the numbers of those they had placed; and they did not think themselves honoured by having the catalogue put into their hands. However, I am satisfied it made no difference to their awards, and I, for one, would not be afraid to trust the judges with the open catalogue; because I believe that, as a rule, they are more honourable than to be guided by unworthy motives; but that is not the question at issue. The controversy must turn on the question, *What are the judges' duties?* Are they to give the prizes to the best animal before them, or to the one with what some might think the most fashionable pedigree? If to the former, they do not require the catalogues, and if to the latter, they do not require the animal; and the sooner this point is decided the better. (The public would then know whether the Royal Agricultural Society was worthy of their support, because if it is to be made a close preserve for a few gentlemen, who possess the fashionable line-bred Shorthorns, then we may bid farewell to its usefulness, or rather, its existence; and I hope Mr. J. Dent-Dent and his supporters may come forward and state distinctly what their motives really are. If they wish to carry out their proposal of judging by pedigree they would require to give the judges the Herd-book also, because the pedigree as given in the catalogue is only a key to the whole pedigree, and who would think of judging a pedigree without reference to its breadth as well as its length. It is, therefore, a perfect admission to talk about the catalogue being of any advantage to judges in the show-yard; but if that system is to come in force there would be an end of the show-yard, with all its beauty and eris, real or fancied. But suppose the pedigree-judging system established, I am afraid it would bring very little satisfaction to judges, because after having found what they thought the best pedigree, and decked the possessor with his honours, it is quite possible they might find him one of the very poorest specimens of the breed; and I hope the members and supporters of agricultural societies all over the country will resist this foolish movement. They have been checked in the meantime; but unless carefully watched, the change will be introduced into some of the other societies without notice to the members, and boldly declared to be "a great success," &c. OBERVEN.

LORD CLERMONT has purchased Grand Prince, bred by the late Mr. Thomas Barnes, for the herd at Clermont Park. Grand Prince is by Royal Prince, from Grand Duchess by Grand Duke the 3rd; and as Royal Prince was from Alpine, Grand Prince is a Mantalini on both sides, with that slight infusion of Duchess blood which Mr. Barnes had in one branch of his Mantalini family.

On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. C. S. READ said, that in consequence of the intention of the Government to bring in a Bill applying compulsory slaughter to Ireland, he proposed to postpone and alter the motion he had previously given notice of, and that day month to call attention to the report of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act Committee of 1873, and to move—that in the opinion of this House all regulations with regard to the stoppage of disease should cease to be varying and permissive, and should be compulsory throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Notes on a Small Stock Farm.

ON reading over my two former papers, I found that I had neglected to say a word upon calf-rearing and pig-breeding. Now, you may keep a cow or two and yet never rear calves, or fat a pig and never breed one; still it is impossible to keep a cow without the question obtruding itself upon you (annually, it is to be hoped), "What shall I do with the calf?" Well, the answer depends partly, perhaps, on the sex. You will hardly care to rear a young bull beyond the age for the butcher, unless, indeed, both mother and sire be very valuable animals. A friend of mine, indeed, is hoping now that an expected calf may prove a bull, but then the mother is an Alderney of choice strain, and has just cost more than fifty guineas; but this pedigree stock belongs to the Editor's or PREFERENT's pen, rather than mine. (No, I don't mean their cowhouse, but to their goosequill, not cattle-pen.) But if the calf be a heifer—the profitable sex—especially if the mother be a favourite, there are many, even in our small amateur style of farming, who would like to rear it, but are often deterred by the idea that it means necessarily the loss of the new milk for some months; then, too, the feelings are rather engaged for the young thing's life—no face is more innocent-looking or prettier, though no doubt their disposition is rather more obstinate than a pig's, we might, in fact, attribute to them wrongheadedness, did not reminiscences of calf-head and mock-turtle forbid the idea of their being anything wrong about the head.

Now, I fear that we shall get little help for our subject from old treatises. Here's a sample:—
"Post partum cura in vitulis traditur ovis."
Excuse a rough translation.

"After calving, all your care is transferred to the calf."
"Continuo que notas et nomina gentis insunt."

"And immediately you must brand its marks and names of family."

So, evidently they had pedigree cattle in those days; but wouldn't our crack Shorthorn breeders stare at the idea of ornamenting their pet's sides with a branded pedigree? but still what a space of great G's and little g's it would save in the sale catalogues! I commend the idea to the consideration of the Shorthorn Club.

"Et quos aut pecori malint submittere habendo aut aris servare aeras, aut scindere terram," &c.

"And decide which you will keep for breeding stock, which shall be sacred to the kitchen fire, which will do for working oxen," &c.

I don't think Virgil, then, will help us much, for you see customs and fashions change in calves as well as in bonnets.

Now, whether the calf be bull or heifer, let it suck the cow for a week (this is more necessary in the case of a first calf than of its successors), for it is good for both calf and cow; no hand-feeding is half so effective for the cow's udder as the natural "bunting" which it receives from the calf's head, which, like so many things that we are told are "good for us," seems at the time to the recipient particularly disagreeable. If the udder be inclined to be hard or knotty, draw off the chief portion of the milk, and let the young one satisfy itself with the remainder. This will reduce the knots or swellings, moreover it will have the richest part of the milk, for even in the udder the cream rises, and is therefore drawn off last.

During this week, then, we can decide, if a bull, what we will do with him: fat for the butcher, or sell at once? If the former, of course he must be left on the cow, and take all the milk he will, which very soon will be all she has; then when he is fat, say in eight weeks, his price ought to return at least 10s. per week; if, on the other hand, you sell at the end of a week, you have his immediate price, and the butter of which you would be deprived during the time of fattening; and, on the whole, I think this is our best plan (veal falls in price if you have a calf to sell). As to the price to be had for a calf a week old, little can be laid down, for prices vary with breed, time of year, and markets. I remember when calves were regarded (as children are sometimes impudently called) as incumbrances; to be got rid of for about 5s. and 10s. was thought a good price for one. To be sure they were Welsh, and in Wales, in days of cheapness (even to this day they don't know what a fat calf is there); nay, one instance I call to mind of the calf being given to the cowman, and he

immediately killed and salted down the new-born calf: I hope it proved good!

In these days, a Shorthorn calf should fetch from 30s. to 50s.: I sold a crossed Alderney and Shorthorn bull calf the other day for 25s.; but of course in a bull calf the Alderney cross was somewhat off its value.

But now to our proper subject, rearing, or, as it is often called, and upon our plan it is the correct name, weaning a heifer calf, for when we take it from the cow a week old, or under, they see each other no more until they meet in the field as granivorous animals, and very rarely will the calf then attempt to return to its infantile nutriment; if it should, a spiked muzzle will prevent it.

Now, in all directions for hand-feeding calves I find that for so many weeks *new* milk must be supplied, then, gradually, skim milk, with green, or hay tea, or some other mess; they may all be good, but I have never tried any way but one, and as for fifteen years we have reared one or two calves yearly, and never lost one, I doubt if our plan can be improved upon either for cheapness or efficiency.

From the time the calf is a week old (if taken from the cow sooner the new milk is continued until the end of a week), it has nothing but skim milk and flax-seed. The milk, of course, must be sweet—no suspicion of sourness—and as for quantity, about a gallon at each meal, i.e., morning and evening, will do well. Every evening a *teacupful* of flax-seed is put into a quart jug, which is then filled with boiling water. Half of this, jelly, seeds, and all, is mixed with the morning meal, the other half with the evening; the milk is put upon the fire and scoured, not boiled, and the flax-seed jelly dissolves in it, and the calf takes all down together, seeds and all; stir it occasionally whilst the calf is drinking, that the seed may not settle. Of course, if made too hot, it is not given until cooled to the temperature of new milk.

This and nothing else forms our calves' diet, until they can eat a little, when a handful or two of sweet grass, or good hay is given; and as these are increased, the milk may be diminished or watered, until weather and age allow of their being turned out to grass; but the longer some milk and flax-seed is continued to them, even after they are turned out in the day, say until six months old, the better they will do and look. Now this is very little trouble or expense, just the cost of a tea-cupful of flax-seed per day. I hear of other people's calves dying from scouring, or other vituline complaints; we have never suffered from them, never lost a calf or had one "sick or sorry;" and as to condition, our neighbours have often thought that they were fatting for the butcher. With respect to their first taking to the pail, there is no difficulty if taken from the cow soon enough; often they will thrust in their muzzle and suck it all up on the first time of asking, if not, the fingers dipped in the milk, and, when they have hold of them, lowered into it, will soon teach them. One word more before we pass on to pigs. Should the young one reared be an Alderney, do not keep her too long, with the view of making her a fine heifer, before she comes into profit, as if kept so too long there is often a difficulty in getting them in calf at all.

A precious dull paper so far! Well, I plead guilty, but there's nothing like becoming thoroughly imbued with your subject, so doubtless from having to do so much with the calf's head, rather an odd symbol of stupidity, by sympathy or affinity, or whatever the modern term may be, our brains may have become exchanged. I only hope when this paper is gone off, I may get my own again. Still, if not entertaining, it may be useful; we will hope it may be.

Now then, for the pigs; but when we have them, I shall say little or nothing of rearing them, for then the mother will do her proper part, unless you should have the ill-luck to lose her. An old lady, a neighbour of mine, under these melancholy circumstances, reared the "mitherless bairnies" herself, and it was a grand sight to see the hamper opened, and ten little squeakers rush out and surround her, making determined inroads upon her petticoats, and joining in a beautiful chorus, each waiting, I can't say patiently, for its turn to be lifted to her lap, and suckled from the teapot-spoon.

Well, "to breed or not to breed, that is the question!" My first reason for wishing to do so was always finding pigs dear when I wanted to buy (a law of nature which is *never* relaxed), then,



I had the fancier's reason, the desire to have something rather different from, and if possible better than, the common breed about me. Now, where I then was, as all the bovine tribe were Herefords, so all the pigs were white, and I was tired of the uniformity, besides, I knew something of "Berkshires." However, as my first cow was a present, so the first sow I had was a present too, and from the same quarter, and it wasn't white, which was something; it was red, in colour not so dark as (for they are striped like tigers), but something like one of those little wild pigs you see (or you may see, if you go there, and have luck), unkeaned in the German forests, by the little Dachshunds, whose chief use, so far as I have seen, is to drive out the wild pigs and deer.

Well, this our first sow arrived as a small pig, with a blue ribbon round her neck. No! she hadn't won it at a show, and as I do not think she ever would have done so, it was as well to decorate her beforehand; but she made a very good sow for all that, and I didn't say as an ungrateful recipient of a dog did, "Drat all presents as cats, says I!" But I hadn't a Berkshire yet, which I had set my heart on, so I "unadvertised." (I put it in this form because I forgot whether I inserted or answered an advertisement.) Anyhow, I see by an old account that I got one three months old for £2 2s., of some celebrated strain—Gipsy, I think. When the proper time came, I hunted up a Berkshire boar, and then impatiently waited for the first litter, and really there was almost as much excitement over the arrival of those seven little Berkshire pigs, as over the first baby; similar expressions of endearment were certainly used to each, for I often heard the baby addressed, "You little darling! I could eat you up!" and I believe I expressed similar sentiments to the first litter, thinking of sucking-pig.

And so I managed to introduce some Berkshires into the neighbourhood, and besides providing myself with nice stores at first cost, I was able easily to dispose of all I would sell at good prices. I need not say much on feeding; give the sow as much milk as you can spare, and the little ones will soon learn to take their own share.

Perhaps, the most frequent loss in young pigs arises from that fatal accident to babies, over-laying; and when we see a great, fat, unwieldy mother bump herself down, with a half-roll over, utterly regardless of her progeny, it seems surprising that any should eventually escape; the real danger, however, is when they are caught between the wall and her fat back, as she rolls on her side, if they are, they're "gone coons;" but against this I adopted a precaution, which proved effectual, for I never lost one that was born alive during the three or four years that I kept sows. I fixed a stout rail all round the inside wall of the sty about six inches from the wall, and rather more from the ground—this gives the little pigs always a gangway of escape behind the sow when she lies down.

Some people, as the little pigs arrive, take them away, and restore them when the whole business is over, lost the sow should "eat them up"—carry to performance the expression of affection which human mothers only threaten—but I left them alone, and never had one indulge in cannibal propensities, either to her own offspring, or babies, or lambs. I don't say they won't, mind: I believe they will; but we always fed them well, and I think that has something to do with it. No doubt cannibalism comes naturally to some—even young ones are sometimes given to a savage appetite. One spring I had just put out two broods of young turkeys—the first I had ever had, and I was proud of them, for there were thirty-one in the two broods. They were in a nice green inclosed stackyard. I left them for five minutes, to fetch food and water, and when I came back they had two other visitors—two small pigs, eight weeks old, just bought, therefore not of my bringing up and education, and so innocent they looked, making a tour of inspection round the coops. "How soon all the little turkeys have gone in under their mothers! yet the mothers look excited and anxious;" and "Halloa, here's a spot of blood on the grass!" So the truth flashes upon me, and investigation shows that the thirty-one turkeys had been reduced in five minutes to fifteen. I could have found it in my heart to reduce those innocent-looking little pigs to pork; but after all, as "coming events cast their shadows before," perhaps they were but taking precautions against one day being made sausage-stuffing for turkeys by making the turkeys stuffing for pork. E.S.T.

The Stable.

"Roughing" Horses.

THE objection to Mr. Fleming's method of roughing appears to me to be the difficulty which must exist in withdrawing the square studs, driven in tight enough to withstand the journeying, on the return of the horse to the stable; as of course he would not allow a horse to lie down in his stall with the steel-pointed studs still in his shoes. It is for this reason that I prefer the screw studs, which can be easily untwisted with a wrench or "spanner," and the holes plugged with oiled tow to keep them free from grit and other impurities. The farriers do not like them; mine charged me double after the first time, as he found the shoes and the roughing lasted a great deal too long to make it pay. I confess I often lose even the screws, and I should think the studs merely hammered in came out still easier, unless, indeed, they are knocked in so tight that they will not come out even in the stable when you want them to do so. T. H. L.

Sussex.

THE entries for the Glasgow Agricultural Society's Stallion Show, to be held on the 22nd instant, amount to 162.

BRIGHT ENTRIES.—It will be remembered this cow made at Aylesbury last September £2,268, the highest price ever paid for a cow in England, falling to Mr. Booth. We are happy to hear that last Wednesday week, February 9th, she calved a fine white heifer calf, by Knight of the Shire (26,502).

THE Gloucestershire Agricultural Society have been invited to hold their show this year conjointly with that of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society. They have declined the proposition for the present year, but are willing to appoint a committee to consider the question of amalgamating next year.

THE prices of grazing farms in Scotland seem to continue to be on the increase. The following grazing farms on the estate of Stobbs, belonging to Sir William F. A. Elliot, Bart., have just been let:—Penchrie, to Messrs. Reid & Burns, at £2,000 per annum, being a rise of £400 on the current rent; and Lymiecleuch, to Mr. John J. M. Borthwick, Tynsholm, Langholm, at £1,450 per annum, being a rise of £350 on the current rent.

At the last meeting of the Irish Cattle, Trade Defence Association the following resolution was adopted:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not in accordance with the principle of the law, and is calculated to affect prejudicially the interests of the cattle trade, that a person who may have in his possession horned cattle or sheep suffering from foot-and-mouth distemper, under circumstances where there is satisfactory evidence that there was no intention to act in opposition to the law, that that person, notwithstanding, should be treated as a delinquent, and subject to heavy punishment."

IMPORTATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.—Last week the veterinary surgeon at Stranraer found one of the cattle shipped per *Princess Estrie*, from Larne to Stranraer, suffering from what appeared to be a mild type of foot-and-mouth disease. The animal was detained at the harbour, and the matter reported to the proper authorities. Wigtonshire is now comparatively free from this disease. The Town Council of Stranraer have taken the matter up, and determined to frame such regulations as will prevent the re-introduction of the disease into the county.

ON Thursday we (*Edin. Courant*) saw on its way to the shambles an ox of tremendous size from Mr. Brown's farm, of Drumhain. He was rising five years old, girthed 9 feet 6 inches, and his gross weight was 24 cwt., while it was computed that, after being killed, there would be about 17 cwt of dead meat. He was a first cross between a short-horn bull and a polled cow.

THE UNDERLEY BULLS.—The services of the bulls 2nd Duke of Tregunter (26,922) and Duke of Underley (33,745) seem to be in considerable demand. A communication from Underley informs us that amongst the animals lately sent to the former are Princess 4th, the property of the Duke of Manchester, Winsome 10th, and Lady Ashton Wild Eyes, owned by Mr. Starkie, and Maid of Oxford, the property of Mr. Wilson. Amongst those sent to Duke of Underley are Winsome 17th and Lady Harrington, from the Lathom herd; two very smart heifers, called Fanny Gwynne and Dignity, from the excellent herd of Mr. Foster, of Kibrow; the Duke of Manchester's Waterloo, purchased from Lord Fitzhardinge (her second visit to Underley); a heifer of Lord Zetlands, whose name is not stated to us; Grand Duchess of Oxford 27th, from the celebrated Holker herd; and lastly, Grand Duchess 23rd and Grand Duchess 24th, from the famous herd of Captain Oliver, of Shalebrooke.

Bearing-Reins.

IN your columns of the 11th inst., I have read with much interest a letter signed FAIRPLAY, discussing the use of bearing-reins. It is in reality, a criticism on Mr. Flower's invaluable pamphlet, taking as a material point the agony depicted in the illustration of the gag bearing-rein. Your correspondent questions whether Mr. Flower "ever saw a horse wincing after the manner of the animal in the engraving." Any person making his observations in the fashionable parts of the metropolis where carriages are awaiting the commands of their fair owners, most of whom are totally unaware of the pain their generous steeds are suffering, will distinguish sadly too many animals which may be aptly accepted as the originals of the sketch.

Passing on to FAIRPLAY'S advocacy of the simple bearing-rein, it is very difficult to recognise any good effects it can possibly have on a sluggish horse, whose mouth it will render infinitely less sensitive by causing him to hang upon it, thereby conducing to more inactivity.

The next remark, concerning their use on horses that from bad breaking-in have contracted a habit of going with their "noses close to the ground," I must with due courtesy observe, savours of rather more exaggeration than Mr. Flower's illustration of torture. If a bearing-rein is used with a horse that carries his head so unmannerly, it must deaden his mouth very materially, causing him to bore, with which the metaphor may be well associated. Under such circumstances the animal will be far less tractable than he would be without the bearing-rein, but driven with a Liverpool bit or a ring snaffle, guided by the hand of a person worthy the designation of a coachman. No really talented breaker of horses for harness ever uses bearing-reins of any kind, unless it be those who, for fashion's sake in London, adopt the gag to sell horses to persons who are inexperienced in the superiority of natural action. When horses are driven at the lower bar of a severe bit, it will necessarily bring their heads down in many cases too low; but the talented coachman rectifies that by driving from the upper bar or check. It is satisfactory to notice that the use of bearing-reins in London is very visibly on the decrease.

Tynmll, February 11th.

Cecil.

P.S.—There is another subject which I had inadvertently overlooked. FAIRPLAY writes thus: "I should say it was a highly injudicious thing for a lady to drive a pair of restive horses without some such check as a bearing-rein affords, and if we would teach the equine species to carry their heads in a proper fashion, I imagine it would be highly necessary, at some period of a driving horse's existence, to bring it under the salutary control of a bearing-rein." Having the most tender regard and respect for all my fair friends who handle the ribbons, I must protest most emphatically against their ever being placed in the perilous position of driving restive horses, however caparisoned. No bearing-reins of any kind will cultivate amiability of temper with such animal—quite the reverse. The equine species will carry their heads in a proper fashion, that is, as regards their natural conformation, by the use of proper bits, which do not inflict pain when controlled by good hands. Harness-makers can supply bits, but they cannot cultivate hands, the most sensitive of all communication between drivers and their horses.

Clydesdale Show at Glasgow.

THE first stallion show under the auspices of this Society was held in Glasgow on the 11th inst. The origin of this association dates only from last year, and owes its origin to a difference of opinion among the members of the Glasgow Agricultural Society as to the holding of a summer show in the year of the visit of the Highland Society. It was said that those who were most anxious for the show were all holders of stock, their object being to gain a premium in order to enhance the value of the animals they wished to dispose of, while those against whom this complaint was levelled denied the mercenary part of the motive, but admitted that the not holding a show would be a serious loss to them. So hot was the feeling engendered on both sides that a section of the farmers determined to secede, and form a society of their own. They set to work with a will, and in due time adopted a constitution, and held a summer show. During the winter an attempt was made to heal the division, but the

wound was too recent, and the demands made by the breeders were such that the parent society could not accede to them. In these circumstances, each went on its own way, and as everything depended on a lucky start, the farmers determined on holding their show ten days before that of the others, and thus, if possible, secure nearly all the horses which have come to Glasgow for some years past.

The weather on Friday last was all that could be desired. A keen frost prevailed, and the sun shone out brightly, making the perambulations of the visitors, of whom there were a large number, very agreeable; but the tan-refuse, which had been spread over the granite the previous night, was hard and slippery, and one or two of the animals rolled over on their sides, though without suffering any damage. The entries for the show comprised 52 aged stallions, 47 three-year-old stallions, 21 two-year-old entire colts, and 21 one-year-old colts, besides 56 mares and fillies. As was to be expected, the greatest congregation of spectators assembled round the ring in which the judges were endeavouring to decide the merits of the aged horses. Looking at them as a whole, the show was an excellent one, there being scarcely an animal which would not have done credit to any show-yard. As this may be said to be the home of the Clydesdales, the best shows of such animals are ever seen at Glasgow where there are not only numbers but quality.

After a most careful examination, ten of the fifty-two were chosen for a second and narrower inspection than could be given by a general trot past. All the horses were closely examined, and it was only after considerable delay that the silver medal and the premium of £100 was awarded to a beautiful bay, riding four years old, named Roving Boy, and owned by Mr. David Riddell, of Kilbowie, Dumfries. Mr. Riddell is a well-known breeder of Clydesdales, and his horses have several times carried off the premier honours at the Glasgow Show. The sire of Roving Boy was a young colt which was bred by Mr. Samuel Clark, of Mansour, and was exported to Australia. The silver medalist is a horse of splendid carriage, being free and graceful, carries a fine head, has a short back and nice ribs, is strong on the legs, good bone and substance, and altogether such a horse as may be expected to produce good stock. Another year will bring him to even greater perfection than he possesses at present. As he was trotted out he was the admired of all. He will travel in the Glasgow district this season as the Society's horse. There were no fewer than forty-seven three-year-olds brought before the judges, and as they were all animals of a high character, the task of selecting the horses entitled to honours was no easy one. A very judiciously chosen and even set of twelve were brought into the ring a second time, to undergo a further scrutiny by the judges, and as a proof that the duty devolving upon them was one of a difficult nature, there were frequent consultations, and as frequent renewals of the examination. At length, four horses were chosen, and after these were placed in order, the judges took a final look before awarding the medals. Ultimately they handed the gold medal to Luck's All, a rich bay horse rising three years old, and owned by Mr. Riddell, who was thus fortunate in carrying off the principal prizes of the day. Luck's All is a nice compact and handsome horse, with grand bone and good quality. His pasterns and feathering were all that could be desired in a Clydesdale. He was bred by Mr. Lawrence Drew of Merryton, his sire being the celebrated horse Prince of Wales, out of Kate, who was of London Tam, a noted Highland Society prize-taker. So highly was this horse esteemed by the committee of the Leamington Society that they named him to travel in their district during the season, and gave the owner a premium of £100. Two silver medals were also awarded, the one to Enterprise and the other to Duke of Dalry. The former, who is owned by Mr. Thomson, Blaket, Dumfries, is strong and massive, and is an imposing horse. He has already proved a prize-taker, for he was first at Ayr Show as a yearling, and was second as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's Show in Glasgow last year. He was selected to travel in the Strathern district, the owner receiving a premium of £100. The second silver medalist is owned by Mr. Kerr, Newhouse, Dalry. The Duke of Dalry is a nice brown horse, and gives promise of great improvement. The Peebles Farmers Club fancied the horse, and gave his owner a premium of £100 and a silver medal. The commendable horse Ivanhoe, belonging to Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumgoyne, Strathblane—a well-known and successful breeder of Clydesdales—was selected by the farmers of Kirkcubbin district of Ayrshire, and gave £80 of a premium. Besides the four societies already named, there were thirteen others who selected horses. The Northumberland Agricultural Society selected Mr. Weir's (Milngavie) Napoleon, sire of the famous Glasgow horse, Crown Prince. This horse is a dark bay, and stands high. Though not much relished by some Scotch farmers, he found favour in the eyes of the Northumbrians, who gave his owner a premium of £100. The western district of Midlothian again selected the black horse Defiance, which they

had last year. They were highly satisfied with him, and this year Mr. Andrew, the owner, received a hundred guinea as a premium. Mr. Weir's (Crathrigg) Gentleman, who is of the celebrated Prince of Wales stock, was selected by the Dumfriesshire Association, who gave a premium of £100. Prince Charlie, owned by Mr. Steel, Lockwood, Coalbridge, was the favourite of the tenantry of the Earl of Selkirk, and they gave a premium of £100. The Kircubrightshire selected three horses:—Mr. Samuel Clark, Kilbushan, received £100 from the representatives of the eastern district for the services of Young Clyde, a dark bay; Mr. Hugh Andrews, Paisley, got £100 from the County of Kircubright Society for his horse Dandie Jim; and Mr. Kerr, Dalry, got £150 from the Kircubrightshire Society for the services of his brown horse King of Kintyre. A gentleman representing the tenantry of the Earl of Tankerville, of Chillingham Castle, gave £500 to Mr. Riddell for the services of Baron Kerr for the season, without fee. He is a good length of a horse, but is a little light, and was purchased from Colonel Williamson, of Lawers, a short time ago. He is to stand at the Castle stables, and will be solely for the use of the tenantry on the estate. He has come of excellent blood, his granddam, Buttery, having taken upwards of twenty prizes in Glasgow and neighbourhood in her day. The Strathern district of Perthshire selected two horses, each of the owners receiving a premium of £100. The Central District Society laid claim to New Style, three years and six months old, and having Crown Prince as his sire. He is owned by Mr. James Kerr, Kilmorie. The other Society chose Mr. Riddell's Bethwell, who is rising three years old, wants a little filling up, but his form is excellent, being very much after the pattern of his sire Prince of Wales, now recognised as the most perfect model of a Clydesdale horse. The Herwick Society gave £70 to Mr. Kirkwood, Paisley, for the services of his young horse Stanley, who is also one of the progeny of Mr. Drew's Prince of Wales. Selkirk and Galashiels selected Pride of Galloway, a stylish horse, with grand bone, and gave a premium of £80 and a silver medal. The Lauderdale Society, who only gave £50, succeeded in securing Mr. Riddell's Pencil, a light horse, but coming of good stock.

The young male stock exhibited was of a good character, and some of the prize animals promise to make themselves heard of in future years. In Aged Mares the turn-out, though not numerous, was excellent in quality, one enthusiastic admirer declaring that he had never seen a finer lot of mares brought under the eye of judges. Fillies were also fair, though some of them lacked condition. The following are the names of the judges, and their awards:—

SOCIETY'S HORSE—Messrs. Robert Murdoch, Halls; John Wallace, Stranraer; Alexander Lang, Greenland; James Park, Dechnon; William Robertson, Old Hall.

THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS—Messrs. Wm. Brock, Barrow Clyde; James Calder, Colgrain; James Picken, Lath Langside.

AGED MARES, TWO AND ONE-YEAR-OLD COLTS—Messrs. Duncan McFarlane, Torr; James Conrough, Blakethorn; John Gilchrist, Todhill.

THREE, TWO, AND ONE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES—Messrs. James Fleming, Castleton; Andrew Warnock, Beanyards; John Park, Glenshannock.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—Premium of £500 and silver medal, D. Biddell, Kilbowie, Dumfries (Roving Boy); THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS—Gold medal, D. Riddell (Luck's All); silver medal, J. Thomson, Blaket, Crookston, Dumfries (Enterprise); silver medal, W. Kerr, Newhouse, Dalry (Duke of Dalry), dark brown; TWO-YEAR-OLD ENTIRE COLTS.—1, L. Drew, Merryton, Hamilton, sire Prince of Wales; 2, J. L. Innie, Blakhill, Maryhill, sire Crown Prince, sire of Dan, Leddy; 3, A. Johnston, Lochburnie, Maryhill (Landmass), sire Mr. McKean's Prince of Kilmorie; 4, L. Drew, sire Prince of Wales. ONE-YEAR-OLD ENTIRE COLTS.—1, J. Skeoch, Todhill, Stranraer, sire Conservative Tom, sire of Dan, Clansman; 2, 3, and 4, L. Drew, sire Prince of Wales.

MARES AND FILLIES—MARES POOLED BEFORE JAN. 1874.—1, J. F. Murdoch, Halls; 2, Newton, Cambuslang (Jean); 3, H. Stark, Castleton; 4, A. Buchanan, Garraichden Main, New Kilpatrick (Maggie); 5, J. Macaul, Glenshannock, Mosetrie (Princess), aged 3 years 2 months, by Prince of Wales, out of Jess. THREE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.—1, J. Thomson, Blakethorn, Kelso; 2, L. Drew; 3, J. Young, Hamilton Farm, Cambuslang (Kory); 4, W. Pollock, Main, East Kilbride (Princess of Kilmorie), sire Prince of Wales. TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.—1, A. Buchanan, Garraichden Main, New Kilpatrick; 2, B. Pollock, Green, Meath; 3, A. Buchanan. ONE-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.—1, F. Brown, Craigton Farm, Bishopcote, sire of Eriton Tet, out of Jess; 2 and 3, L. Drew; 4, M. Gilmore, Town of Inchman, Paisley.

"Chanting."

In almost every daily paper an advertisement somewhat similar to the following appears:—

"To be sold, through a dealer, two light bay horses with black points, sixteen hands high, a perfect match, steady in single and double harness. One is a capital hunter, and the other a perfect lady's hack. To be sold together or separately. Warranted perfectly sound, and any reasonable trial allowed. Apply at ——— Street, F.R.—Veterinary examination not objected to."

Now, anything fairer than this to any one desirous

of purchasing a horse it would be difficult to imagine. The question then arises, How is the profit made? Let me warn every would-be purchaser to shun such "chants"; they are almost always swindles, as numbers are finding out daily to their cost. I will, however, describe how these fellows secure their game, and mention a few instances, for the truth of which I can vouch.

Preference must be given to "Joby," who is unquestionably the king of the "chanters." The first thing he does is to secure stables behind some gentleman's house, and often-times he obtains permission to give a friend a glass of wine in the parlour. The next is to give some broken-down scholar a shilling "to sing a good psalm" for him; or, in other words, to write out the "chant" for the papers (as "Joby" cannot write himself), and also to draw out a receipt with the date and price left out. Now, let us adjourn to the stables.

A first glance impresses one that "they are as clean as a lighthouse, and as neat as an old maid's parlour." The step is pipelined, and always kept scrupulously free from dirt. The straw in the stalls appear to have been laid on one by one, so regularly are they placed. The fringe is a clever piece of artistic plaiting that few young ladies could copy. And yet these men live in garrets.

The horses—what can be seen of them—seem fine well-bred beasts, and frequently on entering turn their heads round with more honesty depicted in their faces than can be found in those who are for the time connected with them. They have each of them got on a suit of very good clothing, quite new, and to match. The hood is neatly arranged underneath the roller, with its ears sticking upright, while their legs are carefully encased in bandages of clean white flannel. An ostler is bustling about, making a deal of noise, but doing very little work. A minute ago he could have been seen at the door watching for "flats," with his pipe in his mouth.

Enter the "flat," who generally brings with him a friend, well skilled in horse-flesh in his own opinion, who is the first duped, and who generally persuades the "flat" to buy. They look round the place, and then the judge asks, "Are these the horses that are advertised in to-day's paper?"

William, the ostler, who has the most innocent look imaginable, and whose effort in life is to keep out of prison, replies, "Yes; I believe as master was a goin' to sell 'em. He's in the 'ouse, sir; shall I call 'em?"

The judge: "Presently. How long have you had them?"

Ostler: "About a year and a'arf, sir. I broke 'em in myself, an' very sorry I am to leave 'em. If you buy 'em, sir, an' are in want of a coachman or groom, sir, master'll give me a good character, sir, I'm sure. Poor fellow, he's well nigh heart-broke since misus died; he's never ridden behind 'em since. This one was her fav'rite; she used to ride it reg'lar when master went a huntin' on this 'ere one. We used to have another, but master gave it to misus's brother about a wick ago. Sound, did you say, sir? There ain't no veterinary surgeon in all England as could pick a blemish on 'em, 'cept this, sir. I don't mind showing you, sir, if you won't tell master."

The judge then nudges the "flat," as much as to say, "You see I know how to deal with these fellows. I could get anything out of them."

William undoes the roller, and shows on the off side of the "hunter" a white mark, which any short-sighted person could easily see, and says, "This was my fault, sir; I left a nail in the bowen one day, an' it caught 'Ranger,' but it's not seen when the 'arnee is on, an' I generally work him on the near side, sir."

The "flat" says, "Oh, that is no detriment; I don't care about that. (Who could?) But is that all that is the matter with them? Now, I may want a coachman, and here is a shilling for you. Tell me the truth."

William: "Well, sir, to be candid with you, they pull a bit; an' if you drive 'em about ten mile they make your arm ache. The ones I had afore those used to take whipcord, an' was easier driven, but these is the best 'ouse afar."

The stupidity of the man is silently chuckled at, and he is requested to fetch the master. When William departs, the two look over the place to see if there is anything suspicious about it, run their hands down the horses' legs as far as the bandages will permit them, examine the teeth, and try the eyesight. This is thought clever; but, if anything could be found there, they would not have been left alone, or else one horse would have been "bished," and the other have received several doses of ash-plant mixture on the blind side of it, so that the slightest rattle on that side would cause it to jump almost into the manger. "Bishoping," or "christening," means that the ego (?) of the horse is put on the tooth by means of a red-hot iron, and this accounts for there being so many six-year-old horses (?) in the country.

William in the meantime has gone to the nearest public-house parlour, tells the master, and comes back, saying, "Master's a just gone out, sir. I left word with the 'ousemaid. She says he won't be a minute, as he's a goin' to take little Miss out for a

walk, an' she's-a-walkin' for him now, s'j. Oh! 'ere he is, sir; I thought he wouldn't be long."

A man about five feet five appears; hair now turning grey, but formerly dark; little rabbit-tail whiskers, and a very sorrowful countenance. He is dressed in deep mourning of the best quality and cut, gloves on his hands, and carries an umbrella. Such is "Joby" during business hours.

William goes to him, professing to tell him there are some gentlemen there, and he condescends to go into the stable before going into the house. He sees the gentlemen, bows politely, heaves a heavy sigh, and asks them if they would like to see the horses out, which, of course, is the very thing they want.

William brings them out one at a time, runs up and down the street, puts both in one stall to show what a match they are, backs "Phobe" into her place again, and commences rubbing them with a cloth—not to find any dirt on them, as their skins shine like a looking-glass, and would not soil a white kid glove if rubbed over them, but to keep on the opposite side to where a defect may be. The judge asks the price. "Joby," being plunged in melancholy thoughts, does not hear him till the request is repeated, sighs, and says, "The price I want for the pair, gentlemen, is two hundred guineas. I warrant them both sound and all that is represented in the advertisement. I should not have parted with them only my poor wife died three weeks ago. No doubt you would see it in the papers. It is not for money that I am selling them, but I shall never use them again. I am selling all up, and going on the Continent for a year or two. The only thing I stipulate for them is that they must have a good home, and that, as I shall not be here myself, a friend of mine may call occasionally to see that they are well cared for."

The two friends consult. "Joby" walks to the other end of the stable, strokes "Phobe," and wipes a tear from his eye with a scrupulously clean white handkerchief, while William attends to "Ranger" within hearing distance. He gives the "office" to "Joby" whether they intend to buy or not, and he acts accordingly.

The judge: "I suppose a hundred and fifty would not tempt you, sir?"

"Joby": "Well, really, I don't know the value of them; they cost me a deal more than I'm asking you, and I should think they are fully worth that."

The judge won't give more, and after a lot of wrangling, the bargain is struck; "Joby" calls a cab, they drive to the office of the "fat" who gives him a cheque or hands him the money, and he returns.

If it is after banking hours, and he cannot get the cheque cashed, he asks as a particular favour to keep them till morning as "Ranger" had a slight cough, and he had ordered the groom to give him a mash. This kindness is reciprocated, as a cold stable might injure the horse. The cheque is soon "smashed," the groom is sent for the horses, to whom a strange man opens the door. The horses are found without a bit of clothing, hardly any straw, their coats sticking up like porcupine quills, and a coarse halter upon each to be led home with. He inquires from the man where the governor is, and is told that he is a perfect stranger there, as his orders were to deliver the horses to whoever presented Mr. So-and-So's card, and for which he had received a shilling.

The groom misses his little perquisite, goes to his own stables to put the horses into the brougham, finds that he has got a kicker and a jibber, or perhaps a "whistler" and a "piper," which, apart from "coping" parlance, means two different species of broken-winded horses.—*Liverpool Porcupine.*

The Kennel.

Dog Judging.

MANY suggestions have been made through your valuable columns on the best method of judging dogs. Some say publish the names of the judges before the entries close; others, let the judging be open. Still dissatisfaction exists where both the above systems are adopted. As a rule, there are two judges to each class, and often extraordinary awards are made, and the results most unsatisfactory. For instance, say one judge, who officiated at show A also judges at show B, but with a different colleague. And what is the result? The same dogs are presented for competition at each show, but change places, and that from a highly commended to a first, and vice versa. As an illustration, take the awards in small Bull-terriers at the late Alexandra Palace and the late Wolverhampton Shows. At Alexandra, Rose, No. 779 in class 83, obtained first honours, and Napper, No. 778 in the same class, only a highly commended. At Wolverhampton, the same Napper, No. 255, class 83, obtains the all-covered first; while the same Rose, No. 267, class 83, is sent into the third place. One of the judges officiated at both shows. Surely some explanation is required in such extreme cases. If one judge was appointed to each

class, and such awards as the foregoing were then made, the judge making the same could be asked for a reason of such conduct. But at present it is useless to ask for an explanation, as the oft-repeated assertion, "I was overruled and had to give way," would be the reply. Still this does not satisfy exhibitors. Until we get one judge to each class we shall have these inconsistencies. But let the ones fall upon one judge, and then we may have something like fair judging. Both systems, viz., that of publishing the judges' names before the entries close, and also open judging, may be carried out. Still I would suggest "one judge for each class" in addition.

I have never exhibited a dog in the class alluded to, therefore I have no personal motive in this instance in writing you, my only object being, if possible, to obtain a more satisfactory system of judging to exhibitors in general.

YOUNG FANCIER.

What is a Toy Terrier?

MR. VALLANCE asked, a short time back, "What constitutes a Smooth-haired Toy Terrier dog?"—a query by no means easy to answer. The difference between Toy Terriers, as they generally are and as they ought to be, is very great; they should be microscopic replicas of their full-sized brethren, but as a rule they are simply manufactured articles.

"A little bit of lean, a little bit of fat,
A little bit of this, and a little bit of that."

Some years ago, Toy Terriers were "my fancy," and so great was my craze that I dreamt of them; and, laughable though it may appear, would rather by far have appeared in the prize-lists with Black-and-tan Toys than with Mastiffs or Irish Setters. In those days a "Toy Terrier" meant a Smooth-coated Black-and-tan, under 5 lbs. weight. There was no occasion, however, to tack all that on; and it was only when some other variety was alluded to that it became necessary to employ further adjectives. There were "White Toy Terriers," and "Toy Bull-terriers," and "Broken-haired Toys," as now, but the little Black-and-tan was the only "Toy Terrier." Size was the leading property; they were generally under 4 lbs., and often considerably less. One of mine, a bitch called Queenie, weighed, when full grown and in show condition, a bare 2 lbs. and 3 oz., and I'll be bound to say in "fighting trim" she should be put on the machine against twenty-four ounces avoirdupois and a worn-out three-penny bit would have "dropped the ticks" either way. Mr. McDonald's champion Italian greyhound, that is generally supposed to sleep inside one of her master's driving gloves, would have looked a giant alongside her. Then colour was the next important property, and the finest Toy would be as rich-coloured and as well-marked as the pick of Mr. Lacy's, Mr. George Wilson's, or Mr. McLeod's. Their coats were extremely fine, of course, often too much so, but though they were very finely bred and rather light of bone, they were anything but the poor shivering little miserables that so many seem to imagine. I've owned more than one "three-pounder" that has rambled in the country with me for miles, sometimes, a distance that would have made many a Mastiff cave in.

London, no doubt, is the birth-place of the Toy-terrier; the breeders and fanciers of them form a little world of their own, and though they seldom—I think I may say never—exhibit at public shows, and are almost, if not totally, unknown in the great exhibition circle, in the London season one may meet with any quantity in the Park. Shodded in the most gorgeous of clothing, with collars of silver, and bells of gold, they take their airings in the lordly brougham, the park-photon, and the naughty brougham, for they are favourites with all, and have, possibly, a greater call than that king of pet dogs, the pug. No doubt the demand has regulated the supply, and while the producer finds a ready market, and a good one, without the trouble and risk of showing all round the country, the London Toy is not likely to find its way in any great strength to the show-yard.

With respect to their breeding I would wish it to be clearly understood that, in speaking of this breed as a "manufactured," I do not desire either to damage their reputation, or to convey the meaning that breeders keep up the strain by the continual aid of foreign blood. In-and-in breeding, judicious mating, and great care in rearing must one and all have played important parts in the "manufacture," but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the many points in which the Toy differs from the real terrier, and which are so pronounced that it "needs no ghost" to tell where those differences originate. The bold full eye and the "apple" head—anything but terrier properties—speak very decidedly of King Charlie blood, which may have been introduced for colour; but, though terrier men will smile, I believe it was more with a view to producing this very apple head, that we are now endeavouring to rub out. I can remember well the time—not so very long ago—that a breeder

would point to a little thing with a water-on-the-brain appearance strongly developed, and exclaim, "There, there's a Japple head for you!" as if it was a thing to be admired, instead of condemned, and I have also seen nice, wholesome-looking, and really terrier-like little beauties, with heads of a V shape, close drop ears, and small eyes, disposed of for a few shillings, and simply because they possessed those very properties that a terrier should possess.

Now-a-days, any little smooth-haired bow-wow under 8 lbs., or 9 lbs., passes muster as a Toy-terrier, while in Broken-haired Toys the diversity is quite charming. The reason of this meddling medley is easily assigned. Secretaries and committees word their schedules vaguely on purpose to catch entries, and it is not till the owners of these funny nondescripts have the opportunity of seeing them alongside and beaten by the correct article, that they find they are not in the hunt. The schedule of anything like a decent show should have one class for Smooth Toy-terriers, either black-and-tan, or white, not exceeding 7 lbs. weight, and another for Rough Toy-terriers, of any variety, including Maltese, not exceeding 7 lbs. If the show is held in a locality where any particular variety is especially fancied, then a special class should be provided, because, for instance, it would be palpably unfair to expect a little Maltese, or a toy Skye, however good, to enter the lists at a show held within a long stone's throw of Halifax, or a White Bull-terrier to compete in the London or Manchester districts with Toy Black-and-tans.

A Bull and terrier, however small and however pretty, unless it has so little of the Bull that it is not observable, can have no claim to stand in competition as a toy terrier, for a Bull and terrier of any size is no more a terrier than a Bull and Mastiff is a Bulldog, and it is no argument to say that a small Bull-terrier is more difficult to breed than a pure terrier, because were it a fact it would not alter an animal into what it was not. I believe the Black-and-tan breeders about London discovered many years ago that it was absolutely necessary to introduce a slight infusion of Bull into their strain, as without it they were too weak and delicate to rear, but the touch was exceedingly slight and afterwards the appearance carefully bred out; this, however, was not the case with Mr. Vallance's dog, which certainly looked about three parts Bull. I admit that there is a difficulty in breeding small Bull-terriers up to the recognised standard, with a long, lean, and shaped head and a proper stern, but at the same time cannot see what benefit there would be in case we could master that difficulty; the acknowledged weight for small-sized Bull-terriers is between twelve and sixteen, sometimes twenty pounds, but even at the larger weight they are but rarely found class enough to hold their own with full-sized specimens.

CALVERTON.

Toy Terriers.

IN reference to a statement contained in a letter signed by Mr. W. D. O'CONNOR in your issue of the 28th ult., and under the heading of "Toy Terriers," I, as one of the judges at the late Dublin Show, wish to correct the writer in one or two of his remarks.

For instance, he says that the two little "Bull-terriers" exhibited by Mr. Coppinger in the Toy Terrier Class were "ordered out of the ring" by the judges. Such, however, was not the case. The judges, having carefully examined the several specimens before them, awarded the first and second prizes to two Black-and-tan "Toy Terriers." The first-prize winner, I since have ascertained, was owned by Miss Alderson of Yorkshire, who is well known with her specimens at Birmingham and the Crystal Palace; exhibitors, therefore, should not consider that because their dogs do not win the prize that they are either "ordered out of the ring" or "disqualified."

I think it will be pretty generally found that in a Toy Terrier Class, wherever a small Black-and-tan terrier, with correct points, is shown, he is nearly sure to walk off with the prize, this breed, when procured small, and at the same time endowed with all the correct points and qualities, being held in highest estimation by all fanciers of Toy-Terriers throughout the United Kingdom.

R. G. BIDGWAY.

River View House, Waterford.

Chicago Dog Show.

WE learn from our American contemporary *Red and Gun*, of February 5th, that the National Dog Show, held at Chicago during the last week in January, was a great success. The total number of entries was 450. Speaking of the dogs, our contemporary's reporter remarks as follows. It may be as well to explain that the scale of points by which most of the classes were judged and some results of which appear in the prize list, are those which appeared in the first volume of this JOURNAL:—

The imported English Setters and their progeny a grand lot, and were, as might be expected, the

attraction of the show. Rock, the winner in the Dog class, is a magnificent animal, with a head that cannot be surpassed; he is lemon-and-white-ticked, good size, and would be nearly perfect, but for being a little goose-rumped, and his tail, which curls up too much. Paris, a Blue Belton and Leicester, his sire, an Orange-and-white, were exhibited by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Stratroy, Canada. In the awarding second prize to Leicester, and third to Paris, the judges erred, for Paris is a better dog than his sire, notwithstanding Leicester has a grand shoulder and good quarters, and was entitled to second place, there being but one other dog that has been on the show bench which can beat him, and that is Rock, and Rock he runs pretty hard. But the worst error the judges in this class made was in entirely overlooking Fairy, exhibited by Mr. Charles H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J., even giving third prize to her sister, Victress, exhibited by Mr. L. H. Smith, over her. To my eye, Fairy was the handsomest bitch exhibited. It is true, she was as fat as a hog, and was in no condition to be exhibited, being a victim to gluttony and petting. [Quite enough reason for passing her, we think.] Queen Mab, a Black-and-tan-ticked, imported from Mr. Llewellyn's kennel, and exhibited by Mr. Arnold Burgess, of Mayville, Ky., is a remarkably fine bitch.

Mr. Raymond also exhibited Young Laverack out of Fairy by Blue Prince, an eighteen-month-old dog, orange-and-white ticked, with fine shoulders, well ribbed up, and good forearms and quarters, true Laverack leg, but with more of a bitch than a dog head. Fairy, with two other sons of hers by Pride of the Border, Rod, and Guy the card over the latter said, but we presume it was an error, as it was doubtless intended to be Gun, and meant as a compliment to this paper, took first prize for the best Setter bitch with two of her progeny. Rod and Guy are good for their age, nine months. Rod especially is a finely-made dog, good head and loin. They are black and white. Mr. Smith exhibited five very fine Leicester-Darts, Blue Beltons and Black-and-tan. One of them, Gloucester, is a second prize. Exhibited with his brother Llewellyn, and their sire Leicester, they ran Rock and his son and daughter (Regent and Rose) very hard for the best imported English Setter stock dog, with two of his progeny. Leicester and his sons got 2693, and Rock and his 270, out of a possible 300.

Mr. Adams also exhibited Dora, and Drake and Duke, sons of hers, and three Pride of the Border pups, out of Dora. Mr. Demuth exhibited Scout, a Lemon-and-white, by Rock, out of Pickles, which is the coming dog. Had he not reached here too late to be entered there would have been a change in the programme of prizes, though only a nine-months-old pup. He is own litter brother to Queen Boss, Rose, and Regent, which won first, second, and third prizes in the class for "Puppies from imported English Setters." Three puppies of one litter winning the three prizes in their class, and the fourth able to compete in the aged class, shows the cross of Rock and Pickles a happy nick. Gloucester ran Regent very hard for third place, being but a point behind.

The Irish Setters were another grand lot. Mr. C. H. Turner's St. Louis dog Echo and bitch Leo II. are two of the finest specimens of the Red Irish Setter I ever saw. Leo is a grand bitch, and took not only first prize in the Irish class, but also first prize as the best bitch in the show. She is deep red, firm head, magnificently ribbed up, with a good curve to the leg, built for speed. Echo has a splendid head, lean, and with ears well put on, good stern, and well ribbed up. He deserved first prize. Erin, which took second prize, is a good-bodied dog with a good forearm, but his head is defective, his ears are too high on his head, and his colour is not good, showing too much of the black. He did not deserve second prize, as Rufus is certainly as good bodied a dog, and is a better colour, and should have had second prize, notwithstanding he has a bad head.

Mr. E. O. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, exhibited Kate, who was highly commended in her class, and took first prize for best Irish Setter bitch with two of her progeny. He also exhibited Ruby, sire of Rose. Mr. James Moore, of Toledo, exhibited Moss, full sister to Shamrock out of Kitty, imported by Wm. Jarvis, a handsome coloured bitch. The imported Black-and-tan Gordons were, as a class, very ordinary. Nora, exhibited by A. F. Copeland, Boston, is a beauty, and scored the highest number of points of any dog exhibited. Her coat is the finest, and her tan the richest I have ever seen. The Native English Setters were an extraordinary good lot—far better than I had expected to see. Their legs, loins, and chest were good. Their heads were generally the worst part of them. The Native Pups were also a good lot. The Native Black-and-tan Setters were a fair lot.

The Large Pointers were a splendid lot. The Small Pointers under 50 lbs. were a capital lot also.

The Native Irish were a very good lot, pretty much alike, and hard to judge.

The Irish Water Spaniels were a fine lot. The prize for best dog was awarded to Sinbad, belonging

to J. H. White, Chicago, imported with Queen-winner of first prize in bitch class, from the kennel of Mr. Skidmore.

Cocker Spaniels were a small class, and there were no Clubber Spaniels exhibited. The Black Retrievers were very good. One Chesapeake Bay dog, a bitch, was exhibited by Mr. J. W. Munson, but the judges did not evidently appreciate or understand her good points, and so overlooked her entirely. The Retrieving Spaniels, other than pure Irish, were good, though not a large class. The Fox-hounds were also a small class, but were good, especially the brace belonging to Mr. S. H. Turrill, beating in appearance the imported dogs exhibited.

The English Beagles were good, especially the brace of bitches exhibited by Mr. Turner, of St. Louis. English Greyhounds were few, as also Scotch Greyhounds, but were good. The Newfoundlanda were a magnificent class, quite equal to any in the show, and a pretty hard one to judge. Rough-haired Terriers and Black-and-tans were very good. Shepherd dogs were also good. The Spitz dogs were out in full force, while the coach dogs, with but two exceptions, remained at home. Perhaps they went to the horse convention, which was being held at the Palmer House.

Price List.

- CLASS 1.—IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTERS.—Dogs (7 entries): J. L. Adams (Rock); and J. H. Smith (Leicester and Paris). Bitches (5 entries): L. A. Hutton (Queen Boss); J. H. Smith (Leo II.); J. W. Munson (Rock); and J. C. Green (Fairy). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 2.—IMPORTED IRISH OR RED-AND-WHITE IRISH SETTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. and C. H. Turner (Echo and Leo II.); A. F. Copeland (Nora); J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 3.—IMPORTED BLACK-AND-TAN GORDON SETTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): L. H. H. Pickett (Dexter); J. T. L. Jerome (Shot); J. H. H. Pickett (Moss); J. A. F. Copeland (Rose); J. M. W. Moore (Moss); J. H. H. Pickett (Moss); J. C. Green (Moss); J. W. Munson (Moss); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 4.—NATIVE ENGLISH SETTERS OVER 1 YEAR OLD.—Dogs (10 entries): J. and C. H. Turner (Echo and Leo II.); J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 5.—NATIVE BLACK-AND-TAN GORDON SETTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 6.—NATIVE RED OR RED-AND-WHITE IRISH SETTERS.—Dogs (10 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 7.—POINTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 8.—COCKER SPANIELS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 9.—CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 10.—RETRIEVING SPANIELS, OTHER THAN PURE IRISH.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 11.—FOXHOUNDS OVER ONE YEAR OLD.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 12.—ENGLISH BEAGLES.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 13.—ENGLISH GREYHOUNDS AND SCOTCH GREYHOUNDS (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 14.—NEWFOUNDLANDS AND ST. BERNARDS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 15.—BOOTH-WALKER TERRIERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 16.—SILVER DOGS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 17.—POMERANIAN OR SPITZ DOGS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 18.—DALMATIAN COACH DOGS OVER 1 YEAR OLD.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 19.—NATIVE ENGLISH SETTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 20.—ENGLISH SETTERS (from imported stock).—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 21.—POINTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 22.—IRISH WATER SPANIEL.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 23.—SPANIEL PUP FOR RETRIEVING DUCKS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 24.—ENGLISH SETTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 25.—POINTERS.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 26.—IRISH WATER SPANIEL.—Dogs (5 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Bitches (3 entries): J. H. Smith (Fairy); J. W. Munson (Ruby); and J. C. Green (Moss). Paris, 52; Queen Boss, 50; Leo II., 49; Victress, 54.
- CLASS 27.—IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTERS DOGS FOR STOCK PURPOSES (5 entries).—L. Adams (Rock), Rose and Ruby.
- CLASS 28.—NATIVE ENGLISH SETTER DOG, FOR STOCK PURPOSES (5 entries).—J. H. Smith (Fairy).
- CLASS 29.—IRISH WATER SPANIEL DOG OR BITCH (5 entries).—W. P. Munson (Moss).
- CLASS 30.—RED IRISH SETTER DOG, FOR STOCK PURPOSES (5 entries).—J. H. Smith (Fairy).
- CLASS 31.—BLACK OR IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTERS (5 entries).—L. H. Smith (Leicester and Paris).
- CLASS 32.—BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER.—Dogs (5 entries).—J. H. Smith (Fairy).
- CLASS 33.—KING CHARLES OR BLENHEIM SPANIEL (5 entries).—J. H. Smith (Fairy).
- CLASS 34.—ITALIAN GREYHOUND, POODLE, OR ANY OTHER VARIETY OF FUR DOGS (5 entries).—J. H. Smith (Fairy).
- CLASS 35.—SMALL DOGS (5 entries).—J. H. Smith (Fairy).

Kendal Dog Show.

The annual gathering of the Kendal and North-Western Counties Association is one of the most pleasant and popular ones in the north, the picturesque little town itself not being the least of the attractions to the numerous visitors, who muster in very strong numbers, considering the sparseness of the neighbouring population. The show has usually been held in the Albert Buildings, but this year the dogs were exhibited in the new Bonded Warehouse, which were very adaptable for the purpose, the committee having sufficient room at their command to supply the various specimens with ample and commodious benches. This year has found a change in the secretarial department, and we were pleased to find in the very courteous and obliging Mr. Atkinson a gentleman every way suitable for the office, as there did not appear to be a single bitch in the arrangements; the feeding of the exhibits being of the most satisfactory character, a profusion of beef and wheaten bread being apportioned to them.

In addition to the canine department, there was a rather small but choice collection of the feline race, which were greatly admired by the fair sex. The total number of dogs upon exhibit was 314, the quality of which will be seen from the prize-list to have been of good character.

Messrs. Wm. Lort and John Walker, of Halifax, were the gentlemen appointed as judges, but we are sorry to record that the former gentleman was too unwell to put in appearance, his place being filled by Mr. John Douglas, who was originally put down for the poultry department.

Greyhounds held the pride of place in the catalogue; Mr. Sharple, with Queen Bertha, in the absence of Lauderdale and Bit of Fun, adding another to his long list of victories. She is sufficiently well known to save recapitulation here, but we have seen her wearing more of the Forrest Bark polish. Mr. Smith's Nell Gwynne, recently described in former reports, was placed second to her. Of the remaining lot, we were impressed with the commended white-and-brindle bitch Apology, particularly well-bred, being by Improver—Princess Royal. She is very neat all through her, reminding us very forcibly of Lobelia. Windermere, by Harterfell, sister to Clearwater, a good-looking blue, was in very bad coat, or would have figured in the prize-list.

Harriers brought together five entries, and Mr. Wilson, who resides in the locality, had upon the present occasion to play second fiddle, we believe for the first time since the establishment of the Kendal Dog Show. The winning dog, Marston, hails from Whitby, and is all round a clever, muscular dog, with the best of legs and feet, and an unmistakable look of giving no false cry. Old Lucifer, looking very well for his age, added another laurel to his brow, in the class of Otterhounds, very hard pressed by Mr. Coulson's Tory, who had a more gay appearance.

The Mastiff Dog class was a very middling lot. Seawell was absent, his kennel companion, British Lion, and Captain Braithwaite Wilson's Blumark taking first and second; the third being withheld. The judges placed Mr. Hartley's Lass before Miss Aglionby's Lottie in the Bitch class, a decision in which we could not coincide. The winner which was capital condition, but she greatly lacks the massive proportions of Miss Aglionby's bitch; there was some dissatisfaction expressed at this decision than at any other. Jura, however, made amends in the next class, as she fairly romped home in the class of St. Bernards, the second prize young bitch Constance, by Leo—Bernie, has all the characteristics of making something above common, greatly resembling Jura. General Prim once again sustained his superiority in the Pointer Dog class, with the exception of a few kennel blemishes, the old dog was looking tip-top; the judges had not much choice after him, Mr. Sammerson's Shot being greatly disfigured by fighting. Peg had not got it all her own way in the Bitch Class, she being hard pressed by Mr. Dalton's Black-and-white-ticked Jess, by Sir G. Musgrove's Jerry—Juno, who has a good head, well-joined, and remarkably good legs and feet.

Setters were much stronger, both in numbers and quality, taken as a whole: the well-known Bandit, who was claimed out of the Local Class at this show two years ago, receiving first honour in the Dog class, and also cup as best Setter in the Two Classes. He is getting decidedly early in his coat, and we thought him fortunate in his position. We rather liked Mr. Armstrong's Laverack Dash II., by Blue Prince, owner's Kate, who had more dash about him than Bandit. Hag had to be satisfied with highly commended; he was far from looking in his best form. Setter bitches: Mr. Brandeth's Bossie

II. by Rock, was a marvel of neatness, but many preferred Mr. Cockerton's very good-looking Lavrack puppy Meg, as possessing more substance; both her and her highly commended brother have rather a coarse appearance in head, which time will without doubt fine down. The highly commended were all worthy of a better fate, but the judges had no more printers at disposal. Mr. Holmes had two awkward customers out of the way in X I, and Maxwell Butterfly, they being entered but not sent, which enabled him to win first and second in the Retriever class; they were, however, far in advance of anything in the class. The Dalmatian class was the best perhaps ever brought together, scarcely an indifferent one in the fifteen that formed the class. Captain, the winner, we never saw looking so well, and he attracted great attention. Mr. James's trio were all very distinct in their markings, and we had a slight leaning to his highly commended Stella over his second prize winner. Buccleuch had little difficulty in taking first honour in the Special class. Mr. Shield's brace of Liver, and Mr. Smith's Black being the only others with any redeeming feature. The remaining portion of the class were miserable. Sheep-dogs, as usual at Kendal, came out immense, fifty-one putting in an appearance in the three classes, the best of which being without doubt the rough coated dogs. As last year, Mec, who appears to have taken a new lease of life, and Hero, again fought out the premiership, with a similar result. We have not seen Mec look so well for some time. The third, a Harlequin, was remarkably good in coat and frill, but several of the numerous Black-and-tans were preferred to him by many. But the local exhibitors exhibit a decided Gordon Setter trait in their countenances, although the majority were shown in the pink of condition. The best dog in the world, according to his erratic keeper, was Mr. Hill's Bonus, and if the judges had not taken their exit, there is no saying what would have been the result. Mr. Lacy's keeper made a judicious selection in claiming Mr. Millington's nameless dog at a very low figure. The two remaining classes were greatly above the average. Mr. Lancaster's smooth-coated young dog, Eden, appeared to us to have been greatly overlooked. Mec received the cup as best in the three classes. Mr. Wright's Dredhound Bovis, took first in the large Variety class, Mr. Smith's Irish Terrier being the only other in the class of any character, the entered Dachshunds not having been sent.

Bulldogs came out strong, in fact, the dogs were far better than is usually seen so far north. Gambler, Clinker, Crack, Crowbar, and Cerberus, well upholding the breed. Gambler, upon this occasion, defeated Mr. Arderton's brace of young dogs, but he must look out, as they are exhibiting vast improvement. The bitches were not up to the standard of the dogs. Mr. Adeock having Maggie Lauder in the catalogue at £13 12s., seems as though he wished to dispose of her. The second-prize bitch was blanked in one eye.

The judges in selecting Countess and Madman III. in the Bull Terrier, made no mistake, although there was a diversity of opinion whether the bitch or dog was best. Black-and-tan and White English Terriers were exhibited together, but the Lacy House kennel could not be denied. Mr. Lacy taking first with Sir Garnett, and second with Belcher, not General as stated in the catalogue. Belcher is a son of the latter, from Staff II., and he is destined to do the far famed Eastwood kennel some service—he having been scrapping. He was exhibited at a disadvantage, but upon examination, he has all the attributes of what a model black-and-tan should have, and slightly better in head than Sir Garnett. Joe, recently purchased from the late Mr. Martin, for forty-three guineas, was not looking well, and had to be content with highly commended. The Champion Fox-terrier class was, as is usually the case, numerically weak. Mr. Sharples finding the winner in Tart, who was looking very well, no bitches turning up in the class.

Mr. Sharples was again to the fore in the next class, taking the coveted card with Swell. Upon a first inspection he appeared to have a cherry nose, but as he had been mosed about in his hamper the mark upon his nostril might have been an accident, and will wait a little longer before giving an extended criticism respecting him. In selecting Viking, Shah, Nonpareil, and Saxon, the judges made a judicious selection, all of them being well marked, good in ear, serviceable, and workmanlike. We were disappointed in the Open Bitch Class; the first was all there, but notwithstanding that the second prize winner has heretofore figured in the prize list, her nose of many colours ought to be a stumbling block to success. That nursery of Fox-terriers, the Beckbury Kennel, once more furnished the winner in the Puppy Class, Mr. Smith's very promising young bitch, Limerick Lass, not Lad, as stated in the catalogue, making a successful debut; the class, as a whole, was not a very brilliant one.

Mr. Locke's trio of Dandie Dinmonts, Doctor, Grip, and Ginger, had come to grief in transit, consequently the class was short of much of its interest, considering his long career upon the show

benches. Old Sir Douglas was looking hale and hearty, and his well-merited victory was well received; Rob Roy, not at all a bad specimen, coming second. Mr. Pickett's best Bedlington accidentally slipped his collar at Newcastle station, so that he was badly represented. A diversity of opinion existed as to the award between Boxer and Flint, but when doctores disagreed, &c., &c. Mr. Lacy, by the aid of Spot (by Crab—Spot, not Broom, as inserted in the catalogue) found his way to the front in the class of Wire-haired Terriers. He is wonderfully good in coat, of the correct wire type. Scamp, Venture, and Mr. Carrick's Vixen, who, we think, was at Crook last year, are all good. Pugs were much better than have been out of late, and the awards judiciously made. It was not to be expected that Miss Fleury would be beaten in the Toy class, a small silver Yorkshire succeeding her. A pair of very fair Fox-terriers, both by Puck-Tricksey, won in the Selling class.

The Local classes were well filled, the neat Miss Prim, by General Prim—Floss, a frequent winner, had little difficulty in pulling through in the Pointer class, but for the special prize she met more than her match in the well-known Setter Hall, who received the cup for the best local dog in the exhibition. For the Local Variety class, the well-known Spaniel Young Bell, was to the fore, followed by a fair sort of Skye. For the first time at this show public judging was adopted, and from the success attending it there is no doubt of its being continued.

Dogs.

- GREYHOUNDS.—Chs. T. Sharples; 1, S. W. Smith; etc. R. Richardson; M. N. Brown.
- HARRIER.—Chs. E. W. Chapman; 2 and M. C. W. Wilson; M. R. Chapman.
- OTTIE HOUNDS.—Chs. J. C. O'Neill; 2, C. S. O'Neill.
- MANXIPPE.—Dog; Chs. J. Burley; 2, Oct. Bradshaw; W. H. A. Whitham; 3, J. Burley; 4, J. Burley; 5, Miss Agnew.
- ST. BERNARD.—1 and 2, Miss Agnew.
- POLTER.—Dog; Chs. H. W. Balfour; 2, W. Balfour; M. L. Balfour; 3, J. Balfour; 4, J. Balfour; M. W. F. Balfour.
- SETTERS.—Dog; Chs. H. W. Balfour; 2, J. Armstrong; M. C. W. Wilson; R. Thompson; A. Howard; J. Cowan; 3, H. T. W. Balfour; 4, J. R. Cockerton; M. J. Cockerton; J. Armstrong; E. Sutton; G. Owen.
- RETRIEVERS.—Chs. M. J. Wilson; M. R. Winder; T. Borer; J. Lewis; T. Borer.
- KALMAYANS.—Dog; 2, Fawcett; 3, W. A. G. James; M. Dr. Mathews; W. James; G.
- FIELD SPANIELS.—Chs. H. W. Balfour; Jankla; Rev. W. Balfour; M. R. Balfour.
- ROUGH-HAIRED SHEEP OR CUE.—Dog; Chs. H. Lacy; 2, Jankla; J. Borer; 3, A. H. Borer; 4, J. Borer; G. Borer; 5, H. T. W. Balfour; M. J. Borer; 6, W. Balfour; 7, J. Borer; 8, H. W. Balfour; 9, W. Balfour; 10, H. Borer; 11, G. Borer; 12, W. Balfour; 13, H. Borer; 14, W. Balfour; 15, H. Borer; 16, W. Balfour; 17, H. Borer; 18, W. Balfour; 19, H. Borer; 20, W. Balfour.
- ANT VARIETY OF DOGS OR BITCH OVERY LDK.—1, H. H. W. Balfour; 2, W. Balfour; 3, H. Borer; 4, J. Borer; 5, W. Balfour; 6, H. Borer; 7, J. Borer; 8, W. Balfour; 9, H. Borer; 10, J. Borer; 11, W. Balfour; 12, H. Borer; 13, J. Borer; 14, W. Balfour; 15, H. Borer; 16, J. Borer; 17, W. Balfour; 18, H. Borer; 19, J. Borer; 20, W. Balfour.
- SMOOTH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Chs. M. J. Wilson; M. R. Winder; T. Borer; J. Lewis; T. Borer.
- FOX TERRIERS.—THAT HAVE WON THREE FIRST PRIZES.—Dog; Chs. T. Sharples; 2, W. Balfour; 3, H. Borer; 4, J. Borer; 5, W. Balfour; 6, H. Borer; 7, J. Borer; 8, W. Balfour; 9, H. Borer; 10, J. Borer; 11, W. Balfour; 12, H. Borer; 13, J. Borer; 14, W. Balfour; 15, H. Borer; 16, J. Borer; 17, W. Balfour; 18, H. Borer; 19, J. Borer; 20, W. Balfour.
- THAT HAVE WON TWO FIRST PRIZES.—Dog; Chs. T. Sharples; 2, W. Balfour; 3, H. Borer; 4, J. Borer; 5, W. Balfour; 6, H. Borer; 7, J. Borer; 8, W. Balfour; 9, H. Borer; 10, J. Borer; 11, W. Balfour; 12, H. Borer; 13, J. Borer; 14, W. Balfour; 15, H. Borer; 16, J. Borer; 17, W. Balfour; 18, H. Borer; 19, J. Borer; 20, W. Balfour.
- THAT HAVE WON ONE FIRST PRIZE.—Dog; Chs. T. Sharples; 2, W. Balfour; 3, H. Borer; 4, J. Borer; 5, W. Balfour; 6, H. Borer; 7, J. Borer; 8, W. Balfour; 9, H. Borer; 10, J. Borer; 11, W. Balfour; 12, H. Borer; 13, J. Borer; 14, W. Balfour; 15, H. Borer; 16, J. Borer; 17, W. Balfour; 18, H. Borer; 19, J. Borer; 20, W. Balfour.
- SMOOTH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Chs. M. J. Wilson; M. R. Winder; T. Borer; J. Lewis; T. Borer.
- WIRE-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Chs. H. Lacy; 2, H. Borer; 3, H. Borer; 4, H. Borer; 5, H. Borer; 6, H. Borer; 7, H. Borer; 8, H. Borer; 9, H. Borer; 10, H. Borer; 11, H. Borer; 12, H. Borer; 13, H. Borer; 14, H. Borer; 15, H. Borer; 16, H. Borer; 17, H. Borer; 18, H. Borer; 19, H. Borer; 20, H. Borer.
- WIRE-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Chs. H. Lacy; 2, H. Borer; 3, H. Borer; 4, H. Borer; 5, H. Borer; 6, H. Borer; 7, H. Borer; 8, H. Borer; 9, H. Borer; 10, H. Borer; 11, H. Borer; 12, H. Borer; 13, H. Borer; 14, H. Borer; 15, H. Borer; 16, H. Borer; 17, H. Borer; 18, H. Borer; 19, H. Borer; 20, H. Borer.
- LITTER OF PUPPIES.—1, Miss Chery; 2, W. Layton.
- SELLING CLASS.—1, R. Chery; 2, J. Alexander; 3, H. Winder.

Diseases of Dogs.

SKIN DISEASE.

CONTINUING the subject of Skin Disease, Mr. Hasting, in his last lecture at the Dog Institute, said: We have shown that there are three minute animal parasites which give rise to certain forms of contagious skin disease in the dog; we have now to point out that there are at least three more forms of disease, which are more or less contagious, and which are due to the presence of a vegetable parasite. Some years ago there was a stormy discussion in the medical world as to whether there was really any skin disease due entirely to a fungoid or cryptogamic growth. Even when the parasitic fungi were shown under the microscope, amongst the scurf and hair removed from a diseased spot, it was argued that they were not the cause, but the effect, that just as fungi are seen on many decaying organic masses, so we have on a diseased skin a suitable surface for their growth, and that really the skin was first diseased, and then invaded by the vegetable parasite. This argument contains just a grain of truth, inasmuch as it is true that a neglected and unhealthy skin is most favourable to the growth and development of the vegetable parasites as it is to the animal parasites.

There is now no question that some skin diseases are due entirely to vegetable parasites. We find certain definite symptoms which are always accompanied by specific fungous growths. We find that external remedies which destroy these growths

cure the disease, and that so long as the parasite retains vitality the disease cannot be cured. We know, too, that these diseases are contagious, and we can transplant the parasite on to a healthy skin, and produce an exactly similar affection.

The vegetable parasites consist of cells and fibres, the latter penetrating the skin just as the roots of a plant do the soil. They also penetrate the hairs, causing them to split. The best way to discover the parasite is to scrape the affected skin with a blunt knife, and then to examine small portions of the scurf and broken hairs in a little glycerine under a microscope. In all skin diseases where there is a fracture and loss of hairs on a part, and where much scurf is found, with little itching and no red spots or crusts, we may suspect the presence of a vegetable parasite. Now, although we have four forms of disease in which the cryptogamic growths are found, I am unable to describe each as a specific parasite. I can detect under a microscope a vegetable organism, but I could not positively say from its appearance what symptoms it caused on the skin. I know that there is a form of ringworm of a dry scurfy nature, which is due to a fungoid growth, and that there is a wet form of ringworm in which the hairs are matted together, and which shows the fungus impinging the hairs. There is also a form of dry scurf disease, spreading in large irregular patches, accompanied by loss of hair, but by very little itching, and which also shows a fungoid growth. But I cannot distinguish any difference in the parasite which causes these three different forms. I cannot distinguish between the seed which produces turnips, and that which produces kohlrabi, but the produce is evidence of a difference, and I submit that the three distinct forms of disease indicate each a distinct cause, and are the produce of a different parasite.

A few words on these different forms of disease will suffice, as the treatment is the same in all.

Dry Ringworm appears as a dry, scurfy, tolerably well defined spot, from which the hair falls. In all animals this disease has a tendency to assume the circular form, but the scratching of the dog causes it to spread irregularly. If we could see the very first symptoms, it would be found that the affected surface presented a slight papulous eruption, but this is seldom noticed, as it is only when loss of hair occurs that attention is directed to the spot. The parasite causing this disease, is scientifically known as *Trychophyton tonsurans*. The spores may be carried to the skins of other animals, and thus communicate the disease. Any part of the body may be affected.

Wet Ringworm is a condition seldom met with. It consists of an irregularly circular sore, on which the hair is matted together by a viscid, glutinous exudation, from an inflamed patch of skin. The part is sore and tender. The dog does not scratch it. It may be mistaken for the patches seen in cases of "Bleeth," but, unlike them, shows no sign of healing as the result of internal remedies. A microscopic examination of the broken hairs shows the parasite, which seems in these cases to affect the hair more than the skin. I can point to no distinctive character of this parasite, which resembles the *Trychophyton*.

A third condition due to a vegetable parasite consists in extensive scurf patches, chiefly seen on the sides and back, from which the hair falls, but which is accompanied by no itching.

There is another disease which is not uncommon in Scotland, affecting the heads of children. It is called Favus, and is transmissible to cats, mice, and dogs. It is extremely rare, but can be mistaken for no other disease, as it is always accompanied by the formation of thick yellow crusts, which present a honeycombed appearance.

The treatment of the vegetable parasitic diseases of dogs is simple in the first stages, when the fungus has no deep hold of the skin, but is often tedious in cases of longstanding Tannin, either in solution or in a common lard ointment, is often effectual. This will explain the benefit which is said to be derived from immersing so-called cases of mange in tan-pis. The concentrated solution of perchloride of iron, applied with a small hard brush, is also very good. Ointments of iodide of mercury (either green or red) are very effectual; so, also, is iodide of sulphur, which, however, stains white hair. Wet ringworm is also easily cured by a strong solution of sulphate of zinc. In all old-standing cases I prefer the red iodide of mercury, as it acts as a blister, and thus raises the cuticle, and gets at the deeper portions of the parasite. When the disease is cured, a long time is often required for the reproduction of hair. Equal parts of turpentine and olive oil, rubbed into the skin in limited areas, is a good stimulant to growth, and the turpentine can be increased till it produces marked irritation.

Up to Friday evening last about £2,700 had been subscribed in Norfolk to the fund which is being raised for a testimonial to Mr. C. S. Read, M.P. It is probable that the Norfolk contribution alone will reach £3,000. The subscription lists are reported to be doing very well in other counties.

Kennel Registry.

[All names intended for insertion must be authenticated by full names and addresses. No charge is made.]

On February 8th, at Preston, Mr. J. W. Pipe's Fox bitch *Sumt*, by the late champion old *Hando*, had six puppies to Mr. Salisbury's *Boyle* (4 dogs, 2 bitches), all fawn, black points; kept.

On Friday, February 11th, Mr. Brook's Greyhound bitch *Gipsy Girl* had twelve puppies (8 bitches and 4 dogs) to Mr. Forrester's *Castaway*; six kept.

Mr. James Elsgood's Pomeranian bitch *Rose* has thrown two pups (1 bitch and 1 dog), by dog *Tassel*.

On February 9th, Mr. Elsgood's *Topsey* threw three bitch pups, by *Tassel*.

On February 10th, J. B. Furness's prize Mastiff bitch *Mag* threw seven pups (3 dogs and 4 bitches), to same owner's prize dog *Paris*.

William Davis's Terrier bitch *Rose* has whelped four puppies, all white (3 dogs and 1 bitch), to Isaac Smith's *Prince*.

On the 9th inst., Mr. Lockwood's white Bull-terrier bitch *Pasha* had seven pups to Mr. P. Parkin's Bull-terrier *Frank*; four dogs and three bitches, five all white, two marked on the ear; all kept.

Mr. Fred Greenham's St. Bernard bitch *D-gmar* has dropped eight pups; five kept; all well marked.

On the 9th inst., Mr. Vero Shaw's Bull bitch *Sting* threw six pups to his *Sepoy*; five have since unfortunately died.

On Feb. 11th, Mr. A. H. Clarke's Fox-terrier bitch *Nectar* threw five pups to Mr. H. Clark's *Topster*; three bitches black-and-tan markings, one bitch all white, and one dog black-and-tan head; dog since dead.

On Dec. 5, 1875, W. F. Brown's Bedlington Terrier bitch *Flambe* threw five pups—three dogs, two bitches; two dogs and one bitch dead—to his *Boxer*.

On Feb. 5, 1876, R. Marshall's Dandie Dinmont bitch *Perrier* threw six pups—three dogs and three bitches; one dog dead—to Mr. Robb's *Sir Roger*.

On Nov. 22, 1875, Mr. C. Ormiston's Black-and-tan Dachshund bitch *Flo* had six pups (all dogs) to Mr. J. Temperley's *Bergmann*.

On Feb. 7th, Mr. J. Temperley, junr's, red Dachshund bitch *Zampa* had three pups (all bitches) to owner's *Bergmann*.

On Feb. 3rd, at Ballymore, Ireland, Mr. T. Erwin's Irish Setter bitch *Baby I.* threw nine pups to champion *Basto*; six dogs, three bitches; all red, with very small star on forehead.

On Feb. 6th, Mr. T. Erwin's first prize Irish Setter bitch *Fergy* threw nine pups (five dogs, four bitches) to his young dog *Druid*; three all red, remainder all red, with small white star on forehead.

On February 10th, Mr. Jas. Giltrap's Italian Greyhound Countess visited Mr. J. J. Fin's *Bismark*.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., Mr. C. W. Waite's prize Collie bitch *Rose* visited Mr. Shirley's *Trefoil*.

On February 6th, Mr. Christian's of Alford, Fox-terrier bitch visited J. D. Huestway's *Harold*.

On February 14th, J. D. Huestway's *Harold* visited Mr. Hill's Fox-terrier bitch *Fly*.

On February 7th, Mr. W. H. Harper's Newfoundland bitch *Bessie* visited Dr. Gordon Stables' champion *Theodore Nero*.

On January 31st, Mr. C. W. Shaw's Newfoundland Nell visited Mr. W. Coat's *Leo*.

Mr. W. A. Nickoll's Fox-terrier bitch *Nitro* has visited Mr. M. W. Secoran's *Satan*.

On February 7th, Dr. Gordon Stables' *Theodore Nero* was visited by Mr. W. H. Harper's *Bessie*.

On February 6th, the Rev. Alexander's Fox-terrier bitch *Yeoman* visited Mr. W. Halsey's *Echo*.

On February 7th, Mr. G. A. Wilson's Fox-terrier bitch *Yeoman*, by *Faxer*, visited Mr. C. Bartle's *Yeoman Tyke*.

On February 12, Mr. C. Bartle's *Yeoman Tyke* visited owner's bitch *Yvra*.

On Feb. 1st, Mr. J. Hardy's Fox-terrier bitch *Lille* visited Mr. K. Alston's champion Fox-terrier *Spicer*.

On Feb. 10th, Mr. J. Moon's Fox-terrier bitch, *Sparrow*, by *Creek* out of *Yeoman*, visited Mr. Alston's champion *Spring*.

On Feb. 11th, Mr. W. H. Scott's Black-and-tan Dachshund bitch *Julia* (from the Emperor of Germany's kennel), visited Mr. J. Temperley's *Bergmann*.

On the 14th inst., Mr. W. Dimond's Fox-terrier bitch *Daisy* visited G. M. Oliver, Esq.'s *Tadler*.

On Feb. 14th, Mr. Edw. Ross's Nell, by Old *Twig*, visited Mr. T. Lloyd Edward's Old Champion *Tyrant*.

On the 25th inst., Mr. Theo. Baldwin's Mastiff bitch *Norma* died; 2nd at Birmingham, 1870, and was sister to Miss Agligny's *Empress*.

Mr. Q. M. S. Hamilton has purchased of Mr. Carver the Fox-terrier *Young Rattler*.

On January 4th, James Hinks sold his champion Bull-terriers, *White Prince* and *Young Turk*, to Mr. Richard Jas. Hartley.

Mr. Theo. Brown has purchased from Mr. Fred. Gaskell, a Mastiff bitch pup, by King out of Nell.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—A show entirely confined to these dogs is to take place at Oathead on March 29th. The vexed question of colour lately mooted is provided for by having a champion class for any colour, with open classes for Blue, Blue-and-tan, Liver, and Linty specimens.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.—[Advt.]

Poultry & Pigeons.

Polish Fowls.

DURING the past few weeks there have been two or three allusions to Polish fowls, in the "Editor's Drawer," as being a very delicate breed. One week they are described as a variety bearing confinement well, but very tender, and of delicate constitution; another week they are stated to be very subject to roup. I believe they will bear confinement well, if properly attended, but I must most emphatically deny that they are either delicate or subject to roup. If they were, I could not keep them in my very exposed situation so easily as I do. I believe them to be one of the hardiest of breeds, and very easily reared, although, from their great beauty, they might be easily supposed to be difficult to keep. I had a letter from Mr. Beldon the other day, and he therein states that Polish are not delicate by any means; if kept dry, they are very hardy, and stand knocking about the best of any. I have no doubt if other Polish fanciers were interrogated, their answers would be similar. In proof of their bearing knocking about pretty well, I may state that I have now a hen which is about six years old. The old lady has won nearly forty prizes, and she rarely seems in the least affected by going to shows and travelling about. On their return, I now give them anything but corn to eat after their journey, and they never seem to suffer from this treatment. I do not know whether it is wise of me thus to act. It would, I daresay, be better to give them a little soft food, but I never do. How many Cochins, Brahmas, and Dorking exhibitors could say this of their favourites?

Whilst writing to you, may I be allowed to ask how it is that Polish fowls have no classes for young birds at either the Crystal Palace or Birmingham? There is not any variety that more needs classes for different ages than do the Polish. It was a treat to see, at the Alexandra Palace, twelve pens of Golden, ten of Silver, and ten of Black (which latter, I admit, are certainly delicate), and I make bold to assert that very few, if any, of those sixty-four birds will be found at either the Crystal Palace or Birmingham, for the simple reason that it is useless to enter young Polish against adults.

There was also an inquiry made in a recent number about spangled in contradistinction to laced plumage. For my part I should like the spangled quite as well as the laced, if it were a genuine spangle; but I must say that I have never seen a truly spangled Poland yet, nothing that could bear any comparison with the spangled Hamburg. On the other hand you may get the most perfectly laced birds in the Golden and Silver Polands—birds that will rival any laced Bantams, if bred for feather. The misfortune is that the rage seems to be more for large crests than for correctness of marking or brilliancy of ground-colour. I know I shall be treading on tender ground when I so express myself, for most of our Polish fanciers will disagree with me. I certainly excuse the fashion in a great measure, because a largish crested bird always looks well, to a certain extent, in the exhibition pen, whereas, if the light be bad where the Polish pens are placed, a very bright coloured, glossy Golden Poland looks no better than a duller coloured one. However, if the same birds are placed together in a sunny situation, the bright-coloured one looks very much handsomer than a duller ground-colour does. Therefore, as far as my fancy goes, I would sacrifice a little in crest for the sake of a rich bright ground-colour and correct marking in a Golden Poland. I find that rather light-coloured cocks breed better pullets than the darker-coloured ones, the latter breeding black, or very dark crested pullets, or else faint ground-colours. I enclose a couple of feathers from my Newcastle cup hen to show the ground-colour and the marking I like.

G. W. BOOTHBY.
[We think we have said usually that Polish do well under cover, and that what they need is to be kept dry. The delicacy we have had in view, and the liability to roup, is simply if allowed to get wet. If so, the crest also becomes wet, and the bird very liable to catch cold, according to the experience of most we have conversed with. Does not Mr. Boothby's experience corroborate this? So long as they are kept dry and clean few fowls do better.]

Houdan Combs.

I HAVE read the articles in your JOURNAL upon Houdan combs with some interest, but I cannot help thinking most breeders of Houdans must be aware of the cause of the great confusion at present existing in the combs of that breed. There cannot be any doubt but that Houdans have been crossed with Crèves, and perhaps to a greater extent than many imagine. There cannot be any doubt either why it has been done, viz., to produce dark birds, which at present seem to be preferred by most of our judges to equally as good birds but lighter in colour. Hence the confusion in combs. I can assert with confidence, that if you will attend any of our poultry exhibitions, and examine a class of twelve Houdan cockerels, you will scarcely find any two alike in combs; I therefore think in judging it ought not to be made a point of such importance as to exclude an otherwise good all-round bird, because he has not what the judge considers an orthodox comb. There is the horned comb, and the leaf comb, and I do not know how many other descriptions of comb, but all of an intermediate character between the above two. I have seen really superior birds passed by judges, for no other fault than what was considered some defect in the comb. If prizes are awarded to horned combs, and to leaf combs, which are as dissimilar to each other as possible, why pass by those of an intermediate character, which are the natural result of the above cross?

It would be well if our leading judges would confer together upon this point, and express in some public way their opinion. I am sure it would be considered a great boon by many who do not really know what to be doing. J. H. R. *Stourport, Worcestershire.*

In my answer to BERRY's first letter, however I expressed myself, I meant to imply that at present the two French breeds in question were too prone to have either Crève or Houdan combs indiscriminately—the horse's head where its tail should be. I would not get disqualify a Houdan through having a Crève comb. If, notwithstanding some deductions on account of this defect, a Houdan cock was sufficiently superior otherwise to his more correct-combed rivals, as I said before, I would have him win. Even the best comb imaginable cannot make a bad bird a good one. Why mayn't we have a greater variety of combs, if it costs nothing? Nothing pleases me more than to see the Houdans, Crèves, and La Flicche, grand specimens in every way, in "Wright's Poultry Book," with their three distinct types of combs. BERRY, rightly, thinks little of my exhibits (cockerels) she has seen this year, but I do not despair of seeing better Houdans than there are now, with correct combs too, nor even of breeding them myself.

Geo. Wm. HIBBERT.

[The above have been in type many weeks.]

Brown Leghorns at Bristol.

I WAS rather sorry to read the letter of "B. H." upon this subject in your last issue criticising Mr. Kitchin's report. I went carefully through the classes myself, and can endorse nearly all Mr. Kitchin's remarks. "B. H." is apparently logical when he says, "Are the judges always wrong?" They are not always wrong, or Mr. Kitchin's birds would have not been so often successful; but wrong sometimes they certainly are. Without wounding any one's sensibilities, I may say, for instance, that my third prize cockerel had no right to be placed before Mr. Kitchin's best cockerel, and that my unnoticed pullet is infinitely superior to my two highly commended ones. "B. H." may think the judge ought to know best, but I would point out to him that I am the best judge of the relative merits of my own birds, for I have studied them for hours, and weeks, and months, comparing their points, as I daresay most fanciers do. What judge, then, can know so well as myself? If the points of Brown Leghorns were as well known and fixed as the points of Brahmas, Dorkings, &c., a little more time would be given to the awards, and the best birds would generally take their proper place. I hope I have proved to "B. H." that in a comparatively new variety it is easy for a judge to be wrong. I am glad to hear that "B. H." is an admirer of Brown Leghorns, and would inform him that Mr. Kitchin deserves the thanks of all admirers of this breed, for the indefatigable manner in which he has brought them to the front. And may I be allowed to express a hope that if "B. H." should become an exhibitor that Brown Leghorns may be his choice, and that he may be well repaid for his devotion. *Gloucester.* SAM. L. BRADSHAW.

scanty in feather; and those birds seldom come down so low in chain as those do without this defect, consequently losing many fine points. Next come face and beak, which should be as short as possible, the head to be as round and bullet as possible, and the beak short, with a downward tendency (not too thin and spindly), so as to be kept out of sight as much as possible. Of course the eye should be of as bright a pearl as possible; a "bull" yellow, or orange eye would throw it out, if detected. The colour, black, red or yellow, is merely a fancy for taste, the first, perhaps, at present the scarcest, taking face and general feather quality into account, in any case, it requires to be as solid and deep in colour as possible. The flights require to be long, reaching near to end of tail, with as many white flight feathers as you can obtain up to ten. It will be observable, where there is good length of flight, the length of mane, hood, and chain to a great extent follow. As to size, it is wanted as small as possible, keeping up length of feather throughout, and when in hand wants to feel like a bunch of feathers without scarce any body, and to stand as low in a pen as possible, with shortness of leg; and in shape, avoid getting them too broad and thick across the shoulders, consequently the bird looks much smaller and attractive.

Points.	
Chain	25
Hood	20
Mane	10
Face and Beak	15
Colour	10
Flights	10
Size and Shape	10-100

BRANFORD. J. HAWLEY.
I wish to call your attention to the following. I have noticed in your reports of shows, that Red Jacobs invariably take the first prize. I wish to know where the Yellows are? Are they scarce, or is the public mind so infatuated with Reds that they pass all the Yellows? I am only an amateur myself, but I have some very good Yellow birds. What is the use of my breeding that colour if the prizes are always given to Reds? I wish to ask you another question concerning my Yellows. I have had a pair together since Christmas; they made a nest, and laid a pair of eggs; of course I let them alone and did not disturb them. I thought it was time for young ones, so looked and found four eggs in the nest. I only keep two pair of breeding birds in that part; the other pair has got unfortunately only one young one, and they have nests, so I should not think the other pair would go and lay to the other two eggs. The only thing I can think of is that they are two hens; but when I tried them, I put two cocks and one hen together, and they both played up to her, and the other cock drove the one I have got paired up to the hen right away. I cannot imagine how it is. AN AMATEUR FANCIER.

[We have rarely seen Yellows as good as Reds. Mr. Fulton bred a startling exception, and this bird accordingly, though denied his due at first, came to be considered as the champion of the year. But at the Peristeric Meeting, Mr. Betty, we think, showed a still better, and this was a Red! In regard to the second matter, we think the birds have found the first pair of eggs barren, and so laid again. In most cases they turn out such eggs, but not always, and perhaps in this case could not do so.]

Amateur Pigeon Society for Glasgow.

SEEKING the need of a pigeon society for Glasgow, as we have now no show at all, I think that if all the amateur fanciers willing to have a society would forward me their names, as I have already got a few, we might have a show of our own. I think the following rules would suit all our wants:—1, that the society be for amateurs in Scotland only; 2, that there be two shows annually, one to be open, and the other for members only; 3, that all birds exhibited be the bona fide property of the exhibitor at least six weeks before the date of show; and, 4, that 5s. be the amount of entry-fee, and subscription as much annually as the committee agree to. This is only my humble opinion, and I would be glad if the Scottish amateurs would give their advice and support. J. T. ROSS.

[Has not our correspondent overlooked or forgotten the North British Columbarian Society? That body has always been able to get a good show, but, unfortunately, the public will not come to see it, as is the case at Bristol. We know nothing more singular and unaccountable than these differences in popular interest among the inhabitants of large cities.]

READING COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.—A General Meeting of the above Society was held on the 14th inst., at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, W. G. Flanagan; Vice-President, T. T. Cooper; Steward, J. Albany; Treasurer, J. W. Banker; Secretary, J. Farmer. The following races for Homers were also arranged for:—Old Birds, first from Tonbridge, second from Folkestone, third from Boulogne; and for Young Birds, first from Oxford, second from Worcester, third from Bridgworth. The exact dates to be fixed later in the season.—JOHN FARMER, Hon. Sec.

Foreign Items on Homing Pigeons.

(From L'Esperrier.)

M. RODENBACH continues the subject of Pigeon diseases. He says:—The disease known as roup appears to have three stages, the first being incipient inflammation and running of the eyes; the next stage is the discharge from the nostrils of mucous matter of a greenish colour, which becomes hard and white, stopping the nostrils and showing itself in the mouth also; the third stage exhibits a serious affection of the mucous membrane, swelling of the head, and an affection of the eyes, close upon the heels of which ophthalmia follows. Often the discharge is from one nostril only, and one eye only is affected. In treating for the malady the bird should be placed in a warm place of even temperature and free from draughts; let the bird have rain-water to drink, with sulphate of iron dissolved in it, about three scruples to the quart; water tainted with tar is also recommended, together with pills of aloes, the pills being of the size of peas; give as food beans and barley; apply to the nostril a little vinegar, and remove the mucous matter with a piece of linen dipped in warm water. The causes of the disease are to be found generally in an unhealthy loft, where the air is not sufficiently circulated; the use of food which is of too heating a nature—as hampered for instance—and great fatigue, especially with regard to young birds. It is also caused by breeding with birds subject to such conditions as given above, the young ones being then particularly susceptible of the disease. The best preventive is to be found in plenty of air and exercise, a dry, clean, warm, but well-ventilated loft, clean water, and a due and proper quantity of sound food.

JUDGES AT READING.—Mr. Billelt, of Southampton, judged the British and Foreign Cage Birds at this show, and not Mr. Walters, as stated in our report.

NATIONAL PERISTERIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, at the Freemason's Tavern, Mr. Merck (president) delivered the inaugural address for the year. Its subject was the breeding of Almonds, and it was decided that it should be printed for distribution; hence our reasons for giving no notes of what was a most valuable and practical paper. It was stated that the society now numbers nearly ninety members.

HALLAMSHIRE FANCY PIGEON SOCIETY.—This society held its first annual dinner on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9th. After dinner the annual meeting was held, and three new members elected. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, A. Silvester; vice-presidents, G. Bagnall and J. Smith; treasurer, J. Jost; secretary, J. Vaughan. The committee to consist of all the members of the society.

MATING OF PIGEONS.—I have a pair of Dragons now with eggs, and they have been sitting for about a week now; but, however, on going to the loft these last few nights I find it is the cock bird that sits by night and the hen by day. I think this is very extraordinary; having kept pigeons these seven or eight years, I have never before seen pigeons do this.—QUILL DRIVER.

ANTWERPS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—All my birds, 100 in number, are stamped with name and address on every feather in the wing. This I do to prevent dishonesty, so that the judges did quite right to disqualify my birds, as I prefer to loose the price than my birds. I thank you and the Wolverhampton gentlemen very much for your remarks on my birds. This was my sole object in showing them, and I am perfectly satisfied.—JOHN MANTLE.

POULTRY IN PARIS.—The Times Paris correspondent, speaking of the Agricultural exhibition which is now being held in the Palais de l'Industrie, refers to the poultry department in the following terms:—In the poultry classes, the Black Cerecoeurs are very fine. The most curious sight in the building is a machine for fattening poultry. A large circular drum, divided into compartments, each containing a fowl or duck, slowly revolves past a man on a pedestal, who, as each bird passes, catches it by the neck, forces a pipe into its mouth and gives a stamp with his foot, thereby shooting a paste composed of barley and Indian corn into the victim's stomach. The inventor asserts that his system is "very salubrious," but I should doubt whether a hen or duck would not prefer to forage, or at least eat, for itself. Indeed, I saw several of the prisoners evidently trying to commit suicide by pecking at the green paint on their prison walls. The agony of the poor birds when their mouths were forced open, and their looks of astonishment on being released from their involuntary meals, excited a good deal of laughter among the crowd; but, as a farmer near me observed, it is to be hoped the invention will not be extended to a higher class of bipeds.

THE POULTRY YARD ACCOUNT BOOK, by H. PIPER, price 1s., noticed in the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, of December 24th, is published by Groombridge and Sons, 5, Paternoster Row, London, E.C., who will forward a copy post free upon receipt of 15 stamps; or it can be supplied to order by any bookseller.—[ADV.]

The Aviary.

The Lizard.

Of all the varieties of "canary" that are kept for exhibition, perhaps none is so generally admired as the Lizard, for whenever you enter a fancier's room, no matter in what direction his particular fancy is, whether it be Belgians, Norwich, Coppies, Yorkshires, Mules, or whatever kind of bird he most admires, you can generally find a few Lizards—in fact, a bird-room does not look complete without just one or two; and no wonder, for a perfect Lizard is a real "gem," to say nothing of his qualities as a singing bird, in which he ranks next to the German.

There are only two varieties of the Lizard—the Gold-spangled and the Silver-spangled—and these stand in the same relation to each other as Yellow and Buff do in the clear varieties, and in breeding are matched the same way, viz., a Gold-spangled and a Silver-spangled; and thus mated you will breed both varieties from the same pair. By mating two Gold-spangled you will get more colour, but you will lose size, and this is an important point with every species of exhibition bird. On the contrary, if you mate two Silver-spangled you will gain a little in size, but as a rule you will then get them too light, and the spangles on the back; instead of being distinct, will muddle, and have a grey appearance; but I must not omit to mention that I have seen some splendid Greys bred from two Silver-spangled.

In selecting your breeding stock, choose the darkest specimens, as Lizards have a peculiar tendency to breed light, and this tendency needs very little encouragement to produce white feathers. Also see that they are well spangled quite down to the butts of the wings; and with regard to the cap it makes very little difference whether they are full-capped, broken-capped, or no cap at all, so that they are bred from good capped birds. I remember a Silver Lizard hen that had not a feather of a cap, which, being mated with a well-capped Gold Lizard cock, produced some of the best capped birds of the day. In moulting the Lizard you require a separate cage for each bird that you care anything about—in fact, it is advisable to put the best birds in separate cages as soon as you take them away from the nest, for if one should only pluck a very few feathers out of another it will spoil it for exhibition, as the feathers vary every moult, being rowed in the nest feathers, spangled at the first moult, and grizzled afterwards; the wing and tail-feathers are black in the nest feathers, and tipped with white at the first and all following moults, consequently, as one of the rules for exhibition is that the wing and tail feathers are to be black neither wings nor tail are to be drawn for moulting. The Lizard is only a one-season bird, and it is this variation of feathers at each moult that is the cause of so much trimming; for I really believe there is as much trimming in the Lizard classes as all the other varieties put together, evenly-marked birds included. Cayenne does improve a Lizard, although the Lancashire fanciers have up to this time entirely ignored cayenne on the ground that it will finally ruin their constitution. A cayenne-moulted Lizard, that I believe has been imported from the neighbourhood of Derby, has been giving it us so hot, as to clearly prove to those fanciers who will persist in doing as their grandfathers did, that there is only two courses left open for them, viz., either to go and do likewise, "or" strike them out as artificially-coloured birds. I have often wondered to myself what would be the consequence if one or two eminent judges were to maintain that cayenne-fed birds were artificially coloured, and disqualify them accordingly. Would the "judges" or the "cayenne" go to the wall? In judging the Lizard, different people have different opinions; some fancy the birds that have the most rows of spangles on the back—in fact, I once heard a fancier boast that he had a Gold Lizard hen that had fourteen rows of "creeling" on its back; that was what he called having plenty of work on. But there is another kind that I fancy, and those have the spangles in straight lines, and the spangles large and distinct; these are called by some fanciers "moulted" birds. I never count the rows if the back looks full of work.

Lizards at our local shows were formerly judged by thirteen points, but they are now judged by a pair of eyes. The old rule of

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"catch and count" is now done away with, except at all-England shows; but trimming has got to such perfection that you can never be sure of a Lizard unless you handle it. I have tried to obtain a copy of the old rules, as they would have been very interesting to Bazaarers and others who are just beginning, but I have been unable to obtain one; however, I have a more modern copy by me that will perhaps be acceptable. I believe they originally hailed from Prescott:

- 1. Cap—for colour, magnitude, and regularity.
- 2. Colour—for richness, not only in cap but throughout the bird.
- 3. The cap must come to the eyelash and no lower. If the eyelash is not dark it is not as good a bird as if it was a dark one.
- 4. Wings and tail black home to the quill.
- 5. Spangle—for distinction.
- 6. Size—for largeness and elegance of shape.
- Additional Beauties.—Finsions—for magnitude and regularity; fair breast and regular; legs—for blackness.

REGULATIONS. No bird shall be considered a fair show-bird that has a feather without black in stalk and web, either in the back, the flight, or the tail-feathers. The back to be reckoned from the feathers which turn with the head, including the first single feather at the bottom; or that has less than eighteen flying feathers in each wing and twelve in the tail; and no unhandsome Lizard is a show-bird.

The Lizard is also one of the most useful birds for crossing, as they are occasionally used in breeding "London" fanciers, evenly-marked, and many others. The handsomest male that ever I bred (and I have bred one or two) was bred from a Goldfinch cock and a Silver Lizard hen. They are also very-good breeders, the hens being used by many fanciers as "feeding hens."

Old File.

Montrose Show.

THIS local society's first show was held in the Trader Hall, Montrose, on Saturday, 12th Feb., the competition being confined to exhibitors within six miles of the town. Mr. Ferguson, Forfar, judged, and the following are his awards:—

- SCOTCH FANCY.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, W. Strachan; 2, G. Low; 3, J. Murray; 4, J. J. Strachan; 5, Mrs. G. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- COMMON CANARY.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- NORWICH.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, A. Matheson; 2, M. Grove; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- GOLDFINCH.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- PARROTS.—ANY VARIETY.—1, A. G. Strachan; 2, D. Strachan.

Brechin Show.

THE Ornithological Society's Show was held in the Merchants' Hall, Brechin, on Saturday, 5th February, and was, like its predecessors, a great success. Mr. Binnie, Perth, and Mr. Donald, Aberdeen, were the judges, and the following are their awards:—

- SCOTCH FANCY.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, W. Ferguson; 2, W. Wood; 3, W. Wood; 4, W. Wood; 5, W. Wood; 6, W. Wood; 7, W. Wood; 8, W. Wood; 9, W. Wood; 10, W. Wood.
- COMMON CANARY.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- NORWICH.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, A. Matheson; 2, M. Grove; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- GOLDFINCH.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- PARROTS.—ANY VARIETY.—1, A. G. Strachan; 2, D. Strachan.

Crystal Palace Show.

This show, which has hitherto always opened on a Saturday, will this year be opened to the public to-day, the judging having been conducted yesterday, as usual in private. Time will not permit us to enter into any detailed criticism until next week, but we give a general outline, and bulk of prize-list.

Norwich Clear Yellows number forty-eight only, against some eighty last year, notwithstanding that the schedule offered five prizes instead of three; the quality was good, and the colour generally of a very heightened description. Clear Buffs 45 entries. Other Norwich, class well represented. Respecting the classes for "Non-Peppered" Norwich, we must defer all remarks till next week. Yellow and Buff variegated number together ninety-two, Belgians excellent, 57 entries in all. London Fancy Birds just moderate, the Buffs being a better class than Yellows; the two classes contain thirty-nine exhibits. Lizards more remarkable for quality than quantity. Golden eaves; Silvers nine; Broken Caps twenty-three in two classes. THE FANCIER'S GAZETTE prizes for Yorkshires brought out twenty extra entries in three classes, most of them being birds of rare merit; but we wish there had been more.

Cinnamons over 100 entries, separate classes, both for "high colours" and pure and simple of both Yellow and Buff varieties being arranged, with what result our detailed report next week will show. The Mules formed good classes, and numbered 124, of all descriptions, Mr. Doelt having as usual a large team. Mr. Spence's celebrated Brown Linnet Male has also made its annual pilgrimage. The groups very inferior.

The British Birds are quite up to the usual high standard of this show, commencing with Bullfinches, of which there is scarcely a second-rate specimen in the lot. In Goldfinches were some charmingly rich-coloured birds, but only one Cheveril (and that a hen) graced the class. The remainder of British Birds likewise well represented, the Nightingale being the largest class we can remember. The collection is further remarkable for a large number of the odds and ends so highly interesting to the naturalistic fancier; of these may be specially mentioned, a Willow Wren, several Wagtails, a Redstart, a Titlark, and a Tree-pipit.

The Foreign Birds form quite a galaxy of colour and noise. There are representatives from every quarter of the globe, inhabited and uninhabited. This arrangement is in every way up to the Crystal Palace standard, and we trust that the weather will do its best to make the exhibition enjoyable.

The Judges are Messrs. Barnaby, Willmore, and Wallace for Canaries; and Messrs. Harrison and Jenner for British and Foreign Birds.

- NORWICH.—CLEAR YELLOW.—1 and 2, J. Atherton; 3, J. Atherton; 4, J. Atherton; 5, J. Atherton; 6, J. Atherton; 7, J. Atherton; 8, J. Atherton; 9, J. Atherton; 10, J. Atherton.
- COMMON CANARY.—YELLOW.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- NORWICH.—YELLOW.—Cock: 1, A. Matheson; 2, M. Grove; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- GOLDFINCH.—YELLOW.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- PARROTS.—ANY VARIETY.—1, A. G. Strachan; 2, D. Strachan.

YORKSHIRE.—CLEAR-MARKED OR VARIEGATED (respective of colour).—1, G. A. Watson; 2, G. A. Watson; 3, G. A. Watson; 4, G. A. Watson; 5, G. A. Watson; 6, G. A. Watson; 7, G. A. Watson; 8, G. A. Watson; 9, G. A. Watson; 10, G. A. Watson.

CINNAMON, YELLOW (High Colour).—1 and 2, M. Messrs. Partners and Co.; 3, J. Atherton; 4, G. T. Watson; 5, Messrs. J. and W. Wallis; 6, J. Adams; 7, G. T. Watson; 8, G. T. Watson; 9, G. T. Watson; 10, G. T. Watson.

"GOLDFINCH MULE"—EVENLY-MARKED YELLOW.—1 and 2, J. Doelt; 3, J. Doelt; 4, J. Doelt; 5, J. Doelt; 6, J. Doelt; 7, J. Doelt; 8, J. Doelt; 9, J. Doelt; 10, J. Doelt.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—1, W. J. Harrison; 2, W. J. Harrison; 3, W. J. Harrison; 4, W. J. Harrison; 5, W. J. Harrison; 6, W. J. Harrison; 7, W. J. Harrison; 8, W. J. Harrison; 9, W. J. Harrison; 10, W. J. Harrison.

RED-HEADED CARDINAL.—Single: 1, Capt. Ramsey; 2, Mrs. Ramsey; 3, Mrs. Ramsey; 4, Mrs. Ramsey; 5, Mrs. Ramsey; 6, Mrs. Ramsey; 7, Mrs. Ramsey; 8, Mrs. Ramsey; 9, Mrs. Ramsey; 10, Mrs. Ramsey.

Oldham Canary Show.

THE Oldham Grand Annual Hen Canaries Show was held at the house of Mr. Wm. Barrett, Lower House Inn, Oldham, on Saturday, February 12th. The judge was Mr. E. Hallett, of Oldham. The following are his awards:—

- SCOTCH FANCY.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- COMMON CANARY.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- NORWICH.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, A. Matheson; 2, M. Grove; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- GOLDFINCH.—Yellow.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- PARROTS.—ANY VARIETY.—1, A. G. Strachan; 2, D. Strachan.

Cage Birds at Bournemouth.

MR. W. WALTER, of Winstanley, judged canaries at this show, which was held on Wednesday and yesterday (Thursday). The following are the awards:

- NORWICH.—CLEAR YELLOW.—1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Atherton; 3, Mr. Smith; 4, Mr. Atherton; 5, Mr. Smith; 6, Mr. Atherton; 7, Mr. Smith; 8, Mr. Atherton; 9, Mr. Smith; 10, Mr. Atherton.
- COMMON CANARY.—YELLOW.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- NORWICH.—YELLOW.—Cock: 1, A. Matheson; 2, M. Grove; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- GOLDFINCH.—YELLOW.—Cock: 1, J. H. Strachan; 2, J. H. Strachan; 3, J. H. Strachan; 4, J. H. Strachan; 5, J. H. Strachan; 6, J. H. Strachan; 7, J. H. Strachan; 8, J. H. Strachan; 9, J. H. Strachan; 10, J. H. Strachan.
- PARROTS.—ANY VARIETY.—1, A. G. Strachan; 2, D. Strachan.

Suet for Canaries.

SUET again! What! you will say, surely the hen canaries are not egg-bound yet? no, perhaps not, but they may have bellows to mend, and perhaps some of the cocks too. They may be puffing and blowing and making a very disagreeable noise at night, when all respectable birds ought to be asleep. A neighbour of mine had one very bad indeed; I considered him quite worthless, in fact, worse than a dead one, for they don't eat seeds. He gave him plenty of suet, and he got well. I had one troubled with the same complaint, so I put him a lump of suet to peck at, and he got right, and continued so all through the winter. So I should like other fanciers to try it, and report in due course.

Derby.

J. B.

Rabbits and Pets.

The Dutch Rabbit.

This variety came originally from Holland—indeed, did it spring from any other source the appellation would be inappropriate. They are still imported in large quantities from the mother-country, and occasionally an almost perfect specimen may be found amongst them. As far as my own personal experience goes, imported specimens are of little service to breeders at the present time, as they are generally very large and their produce almost worthless. The prevailing colour amongst them is Black-and-white.

Seven years ago the Dutch rabbit was a complete stranger to the majority of English rabbitries. As recently as 1871, I remember a most splendid specimen competing in a class for Any Variety Except Lops, and the judge, or judges (I forget which) left it out of the prize-list, from a feeling of doubt as to what the animal really was. Since that time, however, this most diminutive of its tribe has made rapid advances, and to-day scarcely a show of ordinary pretensions is without its Dutch class.

Now for a description of this "Foreign Owl" of the rabbit fancy: In colour it may be either Black, Blue, Tortoiseshell, Yellow, or Grey, and as the first-mentioned when interspersed with white forms the greatest contrast, I shall choose that colour for the subject of further conversation.

To give a complete novice the idea of marking, I will suppose a rabbit before me, round the body of which I fasten a piece of common twine, taking care to place it midway between the two extremities (nose and tail), nearer the former than the latter, but by no means allowing it to catch on the fore legs; it must also be placed exactly perpendicular to whatever the rabbit is resting upon. That part beyond the line thus drawn should be black, with the exception of the hind feet, which are tipped with white; it is desirable that these tips be perfectly even and as near an inch and a half in length as possible—whilst the part in front of the line is all white, save two patches of colour, somewhat resembling an ellipse in shape; each of these patches include an eye and an ear, but are separate one from the other.

To give the idea of head-marking more distinctly, I will suppose the head to be all black, then what is wanting is a white wedge-shaped blaze passing up the centre; at the nose this blaze should be about an inch and a quarter wide, gradually decreasing, until it passes between the ears, a mere fine streak and nothing more. Of course this white is continued underneath the animal's (may I say) chin until it joins the white on the breast. As I have said, the two patches of colour should not join one another at any point. This is called the old style of marking, to distinguish it from a new-fangled idea, that of bringing the colour so far up the body as to encompass the fore legs, leaving only a narrow collar of white round the neck. Then the fore feet are tipped with white to match the hind. This is termed the new style, and rabbits so marked, Ring-necked Dutch.

Nextness is a great point in this variety, the body cannot well be too compact, or the ears too short and upright. As to weight, if five pounds is not exceeded, so much the better. The eye should be dark and plump, the coat short and silky. I have occasionally seen specimens with odd eyes—this is a great objection.

And now, if I have succeeded in my undertaking, viz., to describe a perfect Dutch rabbit, I have been less enough to describe what I never saw! This open confession reminds one of the

Irishman, who seeing a representation of his Satanic Majesty exposed to view by a photographer, stepped in and wished to be supplied with his grandfather's portrait—the latter gentleman then being far away. The photographer remonstrated, and assured him he had never even seen his aged relative; when Pat, who had gained his point, gave a knowing look towards the individual with a tail, and wished the astonished artist "Good morning." I again repeat that I (eye) never beheld a perfect specimen. The winners at our shows are supposed, and ought really to be, the nearest approach to perfection.

Next, I will tell what little I know of breeding. This variety is more uncertain in its results, in this respect than any other. It is a well-known fact that the pairing of two nearly perfect specimens brings much disappointment. To any one entering the Dutch fancy I say, pick heavy does for breeding; i.e., those with a superabundance of colour, providing they have hind feet well marked, and a fair blaze. Your buck cannot be too well marked, nor too clear in neck. But suppose you cannot procure a buck with the desired markings, and that, for instance, you have a good doe, whose only fault is a deficiency of white on hind feet, then pair with a buck which, if inferior in all other points, possesses above the usual quantity of white on feet. By careful selection it is, therefore, probable that exhibition rabbits may be procured from stock that is in itself worthless for such purposes. Above all, avoid spots in the specimens used for breeding. By spots I mean patches of white on saddle and elsewhere, or patches of colour in the collar, &c. Breeding in is resorted to very much to reduce size, and if not carried beyond reason, the young will still be as hardy as young Dutch should be.

I have bred Blacks of good colour, from parents both of same colour; this remark applies to Blues also, and did I wish for Yellows, I would try the same plan. The best Tortoiseshell are from a cross with Black-and-yellow, and occasionally Blue-and-yellow.

Almost as soon as your doe kindles, you may know your fate, for although the markings are but indistinctly seen, yet the worthless young may be picked out easily. Many fanciers destroy the least promising of the litter to ease the mother. But I think the doe should keep them all, as by this means the young never reach the size they otherwise would have done.

Dutch are used extensively as nurse-does, and it is a strange, but by no means an uncommon sight, to see a wee Dutch doe suckling a pair of young Lops, perhaps as large as herself. They are, as a rule, very good mothers.

The parents of the opposite sex are often very ferocious in their small way. At one of our agricultural shows, I arrived in time to behold a small crowd standing around a pen occupied by a Dutch buck. One of the spectators was teasing the animal with a stick, who in his turn caught the stick in his mouth, and shook it savagely, to the great amusement of the crowd. I soon put matters right, and had the satisfaction of seeing the rabbit at another show, later in the season, looking none the worse for his adventure. This time, however, he was being admired by no less a personage than the secretary, who inserted his finger in the pen, to cause him to show himself, when the rabbit inserted his teeth in the finger (no doubt thinking it was another stick), and caused the blood to flow freely. A third time he came home from the North, bringing a card bespotted with blood; but being perfectly sound himself—his owner concluded he had estranged another secretary.

Dutch are occasionally crossed with Silver-greys, hence we now have Silver-grey Dutch. At other times they are even crossed with Himalayans and Angoras; but I cannot see the utility of such breeding.

No variety, Himalayans excepted, are so easy to judge; therefore, there should be little difficulty in picking out the best marked specimens in ordinary classes.

To those who have hitherto despised this small pot for table purposes let me say, what is lost in quantity is made up in quality. F. SARNAON.

Cats at Kendal.

THIS show was held Feb. 10th, 11th, 12th. The following awards were made:—

BLACK, WHITE, OR BLACK-AND-WHITE.—3, D. Bude; 4, J. Moorhouse.

ANY OTHER COLOUR.—1 and extra, R. Baxter; 2, L. Treason.

FOREIGN CAT.—1, G. Kirkland; 2, J. Shaw.

KITTENS.—No award.

Swindling.

I wish to draw your attention to what seems to me to be a new form of swindle. On the 2nd Inst., I received the following telegram, purporting to come from a person named Calvert, at Northallerton:—"Send either money or rabbit at once, or further proceedings will be taken against you." To the best of my recollection I had never before heard of the sender of this message; but as since the beginning of the year I had received from seventy to eighty letters relating to poultry and rabbits, I thought I might have mislaid one from him, and wrote at once to this effect, to the only address he gave—viz., Northallerton.

Obtaining no answer, I wrote again, and last week had both letters returned through the Dead Letter Office. On application to the postmaster at Northallerton, I learn that on making inquiries he finds that the person who handed in the telegram, was a stranger in the neighbourhood.

That the affair is merely an impudent and somewhat novel form of attempting to obtain goods under false pretences is evident from the fact that I have received no further communication from the sender of the telegram. I shall be interested to learn if any of your readers have experienced a similar attempt at extortion. If so, perhaps some light can be thrown on the subject.

Preston.

R. A. BOSSIER.

South London Rabbit Society:

THE half-yearly show was held on Monday. The following were the decisions:—

LENGTH OF EAR.—1, Mr. Pritchard (black buck), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec. 2, Mr. Devere (black buck), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 4 days, 7th Dec. 3, Mr. Pritchard (black buck), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec.

BLACK-AND-WHITE.—Mr. Barry (black), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec.

YELLOW-AND-WHITE.—Special, Mr. Day (black), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 7th Dec. Mr. Barry (black), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec.

TORTOISESHELL.—Mr. Barry (black), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec.

BLUE-AND-WHITE.—No entries.

GREY-AND-WHITE.—Mr. Bloxham (black), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec.

SELF-COLOURED.—Mr. Devere (black), 2 1/2 in. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 7th Dec.

WEIGHT.—Mr. Barry (black-and-white doe), 1 1/2 lb. by 4 in., 4 mm. 2 days, 21st Dec.

BUDGERIGARS AND WATER.—Seeing Mr. Thomas Fowler's statement, in our valuable GAZETTE, that his bird had never taken any water or liquid for over two years, I beg to state that I had one for very nearly two years, and it, for certain, did never taste any kind of liquid all the time I had it. It, the same as Mr. Fowler's bird, lived upon nothing but canary-seed. I thought this very strange indeed, and often remarked it to my friends. Perhaps some of our readers will state if ever they met with the same thing, or if it is a common thing with these pretty little birds.—YOUNG CUB.

Editor's Drawer.

Farm and Stable

CART HORSES (C. H. E.).—1. The term "through-bred," as applied to cart horses, is incorrect, the thoroughbred horse being a perfectly distinct breed.

2. Pure-bred cart horses—not even Suffolk or Clydesdales—are ever called thoroughbreds.

MILK WITH BUTYR ACID AND BROMIDE WAX (H. C.).—We should thank the attention of the joints to be the natural consequence of age. Broken wind may be alleviated, but not cured, by condensing the food as much as possible. For example, give more oats and less hay, keep the horse moderately open, and don't work the animal on a full stomach. Give an occasional feed of carrots. We should not consider it safe to breed from the mare.

The Kennel.

DOGS' TEETH (Cherrytree).—Dogs' teeth are not like horses—a certain indication of age; but with great experience it is possible to arrive at a near guess. In young dogs the canines are sharp and very white, as the animal grows older the teeth gradually get yellower and blunter. The sketch you inclose would appear to represent a young dog, but much neglected. Clean with brax and chalk. 2. The bad breath arises from foul stomach; give more exercise and less animal food.

BREEDING (Toy Bull Dog).—We fear it will take a long time to work off the effect of the former alliance. You are most likely to meet with success in the end, however, especially as the bitch appears to throw fewer litters than the dog.

DEW CLAWS IN MASTIFFS (Sears).—They sometimes make their appearance in the most pure-bred dogs. You say he has four, should two of them be cut off? If they are double dew claws, and you are going to have them cut off, decidedly cut all off. It looks very like St. Bernard blood somewhere.

FUL-TRAILING, TO GET INTO CONVICTION (Suburban from first).—Try linseed—Cod liver oil and quinine capsules—and if she is a poor feeder, chop pieces of cooked meat and bread and force into her gullet. You might also try dry bread and linseed oil, as much as she can eat.

SHAKING (O. H. Herringbone).—No; it is in no way injurious to restrain a bitch from breeding. (H. E.).—It will not make her barren at all.

K. C. STEW BOOK (J. R. F.).—We cannot say exactly what shows will be included in the third volume, which will be published in the coming summer, but Burlington is sure to be noticed, and all the winners there registered. There could be no harm in sending full

The Kennel.

Sporting.

LIVER-AND-TICKED SPANIEL Bitch, shot over three seasons, very good at waterfowl, snipe, and rabbits, price £2 10s.—A. J. Nixon, Barton-under-Needwood. [12s]
MAGNIFICENT large Black Curly Retriever Dog, four years old; perfectly broken; an excellent companion; £2 to show; price £7, or £5 and services for one year.—H. E. Fox, Wigan. [261s]
PRETTY Spaniel bitch 18 months, part trained, had one litter, good mother; £4, or offers.—Herbert Lucas, Malvern House, Buxton. [112s]
RETRIEVER, Curly-coated, for sale, Dick, twenty months old, winner of the 1st prize in the Retriever class at the late show at Jersey, also silver cup as the best sporting dog in the show.—Fox price, &c., apply, W. W. White, Esq., Clarendon Hotel, Jersey. [10s]
VALUABLE Greyhound Bitch Bessie, by Looking Hayard out of Evesington, by Ghillie Callan (June 1874), very handsome, 35s.—Lane, Grocer, Salisbury. [322s]
WHAT OFFERS?—For a well-bred Liver-and-white Spaniel Pup, three months old.—T., 3, South Terrace, South Road, Forest Hill. [323s]

Stud Dogs.

STUD BULLDOG Young Curio, photo and pedigree—12 stamps: This is doubtless one of the very best specimens, sure stock-getter. Care is the sire of that smart young dog shown at the last Birmingham show, class 81, No. 734. Stud Bull Terrier Wonder; This dog is closely related to Mr. Godfrey's champion Victor, a strain so much admired of late. Wonder is the picture of Victor as regards the form of head and general symmetry of body, but even all white makes him more beautiful. Photos of the dam and sire of Wonder 12 stamps each.—George Guy, 41, Victoria Street, Small Heath, Birmingham. [120s]
STUD Bull-terrier Young Bill, winner of 1st Nottingham, 2nd Glasgow, 2nd Burslem, 2nd Wolverhampton; will serve a few bitches at two guineas each. He is the most symmetrical Bull-terrier showing, and possesses any amount of muscle and power, combined with that true Terrier appearance so very desirable in the breed.—Application to be made to W. H. A. Miller, Walsell. [114s]
STUD Curly Retriever, Lulu, winner of twenty-four prizes, length of head 11 1/2 ins., height at shoulder 27 ins., weight 90 lbs., with plenty of bone, a small ear, and the best of coats; Lulu is the sire of 1st and 2nd prize winners Alexandra Palace, and none of his stock have been shown without taking honours; fee £2 5s.—J. Holmes, 9, Cornbrook Terrace, Cornbrook Street, Manchester. [4s]
STUD FOX-TERRIER TARTAR, by Jim—Lady, by champion Tartar; Jim, by Roy, by champion Venture. Fee, £1 1s.—Address, Owner, Evesdale Rectory, Moreton-in-Marsh. [282s]
STUD MASTIFF, STANLEY, by Granby Countess, Fee £5 5s.—Owner, Arley Rectory, Coventry. [170s]
STUD—Rough-coated 68, Bernard Dog, Hermit 2nd, Hermit 3rd—Bills; rich orange-tawny-and-white, grand head, very highly commended Birmingham.—For fee, pedigree, apply H. Bignell, 22, Forebnd Street, Islington. [220s]

THE STUD Fox-Terrier Young Trapper for sale, winner of many prizes (now in show form), three years old this summer, 1st Burslem, 1st Exeter and silver cup (best Terrier in Fox-Terrier classes), 2nd Manchester, champion class, Ruttler 1st, &c., price £20.—Address, Robert Hopper, Rainhill, Prescott. [323s]
Terriers.
A BARGAIN.—On Sale, that grand stud Fox-Terrier Young Diver, by champion Diver—Veehan; price £10 10s.—Full pedigree and particulars to Terrier, Wildblood and Ward, Infirmary Street, Leeds. [324s]
A SMART young Fox-Terrier Dog, only 17 months, winner of 2nd prize and commended, high pedigree, very game, I will exchange for a smart Bitch. Address, Edie Chapman, North Road, Preston. [325s]
BULL AND TERRIER Puppies for sale, by champion Young Turk 1st at Harley, 1st Burslem, only times shown out of Ross.—Apply, James Hinks, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [187s]
BULL-TERRIER Dog for sale, all white, very handsome, age 19 months, weight 26 lbs., price £5.—Apply, Jas. Hinks, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [257s]
DOCTOR, all white Bull-terrier, ears cropped well, fine tail, very game, and excellent house-dog, handsome, and fit to show, 14 lbs., 2 years old, good pedigree, price 30s.—F. Garlick, Small Heath, Birmingham. [114s]
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Bull-terrier Bitch, 3 years, 18 lbs.; Bull-terrier Bitch Pup, 6 months, 9 lbs.; English-terrier Dog, 9 months, 12 lbs. Approval.—G. Smart, Chapel Street, Peterboro'. [142s]
FOX-TERRIER Bitch for sale, by Champion Spot—Grove Alice; also her Bitch Pup, by Mr. Gamson's Grip.—B. R. Jones, Brynzywin, Dolgellau. [164s]
FOX-TERRIER Bitch, 12 months old, by Fuller (brother to Buff), out of May, by Champion Tyke, in pup to prize dog Speller, £10; Dog, 7 months old, by Speller, out of Champion Fury, £8; both the above are beautifully marked with even black and rich tan heads, and spot on stern.—F. J. Athy, Prestonwick, Manchester. [56s]
FOX-TERRIERS.—Owner leaving home will sell Trio and White, pedigree Fox-Terrier Bitches, aged respectively two years and ten months; Trio by Scamp—Midge; White, sire Wooton's Trap, late Max, dam, Vic, Petcheley hantman; £3 3s. each.—Robert Hopper, Rainhill, Pre-coct. [351s]
GOOD, well-bred Bull-terrier Pups, 9 weeks, must sell immediately, 10s. 6d. each; worth much more.—Charles Lucas, Louth. [210s]
HANDSOME black, round head Bull-terrier Bitch, perfect gentleman's companion, price 14s. or exchange.—W. Roles, St. Edmund Church Street, Salisbury. [14s]

The Kennel.

Terriers.

IN answer to numerous inquiries, Young Rattler is sold, gone into Ireland. The Bitch by Old Jock, Grove Keith, is still on sale; she is the gamest of her size in England.—Apply, Thos. Carver, 37, Saville Street, Hull. [1s]
PURE-BRED Fox-terrier Bitch, 16 months, black-and-tan head, 35s.; or exchange for good Sky Terrier, Maltese, or King Charles.—W. Edrings, Gold Street, Northampton. [171s]
SILVER-BLUE Yorkshire Terriers for sale, Dogs and Bitches.—Apply, Jas. Hinks, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [187s]
Toys and Varians.
A SPLENDID Toy Black-and-tan Bitch, under 12 lbs., five months old, well-pencilled toes, tall like a rat's; will make a prize-winner; good pedigree; price low, on approval.—F. Garlick, Small Heath, Birmingham. [143s]
GRAND Wiloughby Pug Bitch, Beauty, very highly commended Bantam when only 4 1/2 months old, in a large class; she is perfect in all points, jet-black mask, nose, line down back, tight double-curl tail, stout and well built; age 7 months; price 7 guineas, worth double; part exchange.—C. Bartle, Market Basin. [225s]
HANDSOME prize-bred Italian Greyhound, rather under 12 months old, very affectionate, excellent house dog, high stepper, white feet, good in colour and other points, female, price £1 4s., including hamper.—Mrs. Scammell, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. [270s]

THE Birmingham Canine Co-operative Society, every Tuesday evening, Lion and Dragon, Meriden Street, at 8 P.M.; objects and rules, one stamp, also directed stamped envelope for reply on application to Secretary, Stud Dogs.—Ball-dog Curio, 50 lbs. weight; Bull-terriers, 60 lbs. and 18 lbs.; Terriers, white, 7 to 10 lbs.; Terrier, Black-and-tan Toy, 4 lbs. These are dogs of first-class pedigree. A choice selection of dogs and puppies now on hand. Application to be made to the Secretary as above. All kinds of dogs bought and sold on commission. Fancy collars of all descriptions, or to order. [378s]
TOY and White Pomeranian Dogs.—Prince, 19 months, Muff, 13; Noble, 13; Bitch Dolly, 13. Weight, from 5 lbs. to 8 lbs. Handsomely bred; one handsome Field and Water Spaniel, Liver-colour, 2 years. Cannot be surpassed with gun. Can be seen by appointment. Approval system.—Price and particulars, stamp, F. Brown, Arbour Vale, Slough, Bucks. [330s]

VERY handsome Poodle Dog, quiet lady's pet, price 21s.; or exchange good Canaries, or offers.—Thomas Howling, Chester-Le Street, Durham. [110s]

Poultry Yard.

Bantams.

BEAUTIFUL pen of Black Bantams, 1st prize birds only time shown, Cockerel and two Pullets, Ashton and Beldon's strains, price 10s., exhibition hamper free.—William McElwold, High Street, Glossop. [360s]
BLACK Rose-comb Bantams.—A few pairs on sale, to make room, from 5s. each, from winners Middleton, Bury, Worsley, &c., and closely related to winners at Birmingham, Crystal Palace. Eggs, from a selected pen, 10s. 6d. per doz.—Mr. Nathan Cook, Chelmsford, near Manchester. [150s]
BROWN-BEED GAME BANTAMS.—Few first-class birds to part with, being overstocked.—For particulars, F. Hughes, Barton Villa, Heavly, Stockport. [214s]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, Black-red Game Bantam Cock, two Cockerels, and two Pullets, prize-bred, would take Pile or Fan'y Pigeons, equal value, in part or whole.—Apply, John Miller, 7, Leazarck Street, Glasgow. [250s]
FOR SALE, pair of Black-red Game Bantams, fit for exhibition, price £2 2s.; or exchange pair of Silver Owl Pigeons.—W. M. Cardell, St. Columb. [70s]
GAME BANTAMS.—Three Black-red Cockerels and Pullets, Entwistle and Hall's strains, price 8s. each; beautifully-coloured Pile, Steel's strain, 8s.; hampers included.—J. Rayner, Park Side, Farnley, near Leeds. [121s]
GAME Duckwing Hen, 3rd prize at Leeds, 1st at York, price 15s.; beautiful Duckwing Pullet, 15s.; good Red Whistler Hen, 10s.; Brown-red Cockerel and Pullet, good style, long heads, £1, with hampers.—J. Rayner, Park Side, Farnley, near Leeds. [121s]
GOLDEN SERIBRIGHTS.—Wanted, young Cock or Cockerel, good at all points.—Apply, J. W. Ludlow, Vauxhall Road, Birmingham. [381s]
PAIR of Black Rose-comb Bantams, 1st Owestry; price very low.—W. M. Cardell, St. Columb. [77s]
PEN of high class Gold Sebright Bantams (cock and hen), winners of numerous prizes and commendations; are now in show condition (Leno's strain), price 50s.—J. R., Post-office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. [302s]
PH. F. LE SEUR has still the following Game Bantams for sale, cheap.—One Black-red Hen, 7s. 6d. (bought of Steel for 30s.); four ditto Pullets, laying, 5s. each; or will accept the highest offer for the lot.—Grand Vale, Jersey. [57s]
PRIZE-BRED Black Bantam Cockerel, Midge and Beasland's strain, good in ear-lobe, colour, &c., to be sold for want of room, 10s.—Holson and Robinson, 11, Adelaide Street, Keighley. [220s]
PRIZE Cream-faced Sebright Cock, 1874, at Kilmarnock, 15s.; pure Silver-faced Cockerel, bred from winners Newcastle, Darlington, &c., 10s.—T. Carver, Langthorpe, Boroughbridge. [279s]
SOME Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, laying. S Also small Pile Cock; must be cleared out, cheap.—Gibbald, Belgate. [220s]
WANTED, Pair Prize Sebright Bantams.—J. C. H., South Street, South Molton. [273s]
WHITE-BOOTED BANTAM Cockerels, 5s. each; hamper, 1s.—Christopher Naylor, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. [260s]

Poultry Yard.

Bantams.

BANTAM EGGS, from Black-red, Brown-red, Duckwing, and Pile, from Entwistle's and Steel's, 10s. 6d. thirteen; warranted fertile; orders in rotation.—E. Holland, Orendon, Halifax, Yorkshire. [379s]
BLACK BANTAM EGGS, warranted from first-price P winners, 10s. 6d. per dozen.—F. W. Barnett, Fakenham, Norfolk. [355s]
BLACK-RED BANTAM EGGS.—Dr. Small will have a few sittings to part with, warranted from his prize birds, at 7s. 6d. per sitting of 13.—Barrowdon, Stamford. [154s]
LACED BANTAM EGGS.—Golden Laced Bantams, splendid birds, fit for exhibition, Leno's strain, two sittings will be ready in day or two, carefully packed, warranted fresh, 10s. per 13 eggs.—J. M. Atkinson, Alford, Lincolnshire. [154s]
Brahmas.
A GOOD breeding pen of Light Brahmas; Cockerel fit for strong competition (Maynard's and Williams's strains); three Pullets (Dean and Fowler's), all laying; £2 3s., hamper included.—Charlton, Glossop, Derbyshire. [317s]
A SPLENDID Dark Brahma Cock of 1874, black-breasted, throws capital pullets, has a beautiful comb and hackle, was at Birmingham, 1874, at Burslem and Wolverhampton, 1876; price five guineas.—Robt. Wood, Woodland Hall, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. [370s]
COCKERELS, Hens, and Pullets, Dark Brahmas.—Mr. James Walker has all his prize birds to dispose of at a cheap rate; stamp.—Keele, Newcastle, Staffordshire. [211s]
DARK BRAHMAS FOR SALE.—Two good Pullets, or exchange for Black-red Bantam Cock or Cockerel, must be stylish, and long in legs.—Address, Wm. Horne, Backhead, Anichmill by Aberdeen, N.B. [231s]
DARK BRAHMAS, Cockerel and Pullet, perfectly marked, Wright's strain; pullet laying; Cockerel heavily feathered, and culture-bred; £1.—Mr. E. N. Wilschell, Stroud. [165s]
DARK BRAHMA Cockerels, 3rd prize Any Variety Class St. Austell, 15s.; one younger, 10s. 6d.; another, 4s.; also White Cochins Cockerels, bred from champion cup birds, 12s. 6d. each.—Thos. H. Waterman, The Elms, Anderton, Devonport. [140s]
DARK BRAHMAS.—Grand 1st prize Cockerel; also six really choice Hens and Pullets, wonderfully cheap; run wanted for Lights at once.—J. Steele, Cheddleton Heath Cottage, Leek. [167s]

DARK BRAHMAS, cheap, to clear out breeding pens. Cock, two years old, black breast, very heavy leg-feathers, very small and perfect head and comb, price 60s. Two pairs of nicely-pencilled and well-feathered Hens, chiefly of the Arkwright, Gwydyr, and L. Wright strains, 40s. per pair. Three pairs of well-pencilled and heavily-feathered Pullets, from eight to twelve months old, 20s. per pair. Cockerel, about eleven months, bred from the above cock, and same in style, colour, &c., 21s. Pair Light Brahma Hens, heavily-feathered, and good in colour, 25s. Pair of Pullets, bred from a splendid cock bought of Mr. F. Haines, very good hackles, good comb, shape, and leg-feather, price 20s. Pair ditto, large and good but not quite so heavily-feathered, 21s. Pair ditto, 21s. Pair of beautiful Pullets, good in colour, comb, leg-feather, &c., by a cock bred by Mr. T. A. Black, Croydon, Dork and Ditch (sire related), price 25s. A very fine young Toulouse Gander, £1 10s. Sebright Bantam Cockerel and two Pullets (pullets laying), 35s. Black rose-comb Bantam Cockerel and Hen, 15s. Ditto Cockerel and Pullet, 15s. Pair Yellow Jacobins (good), 8s. Pair Red ditto, 6s. Red Tumbler Cock, 2s. Black Trumpeter, 6s.—H. Chavner, Jan. Hornhill, Uttoxeter. [250s]

GRAND Black-breasted Dark Brahma Cockerel, 15s.; sittings 10s.—Vicar, Maften, Northamptonshire. [320s]

HAVING got sufficient Eggs from my prize-bred Dark Brahmas (Ellis's, Wright's, and Garner's strain direct), and to make room for chickens, will dispose of five one-year-old Hens and Cocks, for 30s.—J. W. Darling, Alresdale, Keighley, Yorkshire. [362s]

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Worthington's strain.—I have still for sale Cockerel and pair of Pullets, not related, 25s. the trio; also a very smart Cockerel, with well-pencilled saddle and hackle, own brother to my 1st and 2nd prize birds, 21s.—Thackwell Smith, Charlbury, Oxon. [82s]
LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Captain Saville has several very good Cockerels remaining, including 3rd Ashford and 4th (Selling) Wolverhampton, price £2; 2nd (Selling) Maidstone, £2; three others, £1, £1 10s., £2 respectively; the above are heavily feathered, and free from yellow tinge. Particulars on application. See "Eggs."—Withersden Hall, Wye, Kent. [212s]

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Four handsome Cockerels, bred from prize birds; price 10s. each.—Address, Mrs. Kitchin, Westerham, Kent. [241s]
LIGHT BRAHMAN.—Philly Haines, The Cottage, L. Palgrave, Diss, who has taken two cups, seven prizes, and seven highly commended at Crystal Palace, also cups at Oxford, Hitchin, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth, has some first-prize Cocks to spare, choice Hens and Pullets, and a few fine Cockerels, from 21s. to £5 5s. each. N.B.—P. H. took first at Birmingham and Bristol for Pullets, first for Cockerel at Wolverhampton. [202s]
LIGHT BRAHMA Cock for sale, third at Swindon only time shown; also very good Pullets bred from birds that have taken prizes at most of the leading shows.—S. Sankrooks, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. [169s]

LIGHT BRAHMAS, a bargain, to make room for breeding stock.—Seven really good Hens and Pullets, and one Cockerel, price 10s. each, sent on approval. Advertiser's Light Brahmas have taken upwards of sixty prizes and highly commended at Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, Birmingham, and other places.—Jas. Thorp Hince, Stock House Farm, Humberstone, Leicester. [272s]

Poultry Yard.

Brahmas.
LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cockerel and Pullet, £1 the pair, or will exchange for Black Rose-comb Bantams.—W. Rowling, Wigboldus, Durham. [154a]

MR. JOHN ROCK can now spare two grand Dark Brahmas Cocks; very large; grand stock-birds; one black breast, one mottled. Brothers to 2nd prize hens at Wolverhampton; price £2 each.—Address, Swinton Cottage, Lichfield. [134a]

PAIR of Dark Brahma Pullets, both laying, one been hatched, only time shown; price 21s., lamper per.—E. Harvey, Chadlington, Euxton. [294a]

THIRTY Dark Brahma Cockerels and Pullets, from Birmingham prize-birds (Lewis Wright and Teobay's strains), 10s. to 40s. each.—J. S. Taitton, Chalfont, Gloucestershire. [122]

TWO Dark Brahma Pullets, bought this winter of E. Hutton, Egg, at £2; price £3 3s.—Dr. Holmes, Whitecliff, Chester. [113a]

TWO splendid Light Brahma Pullets for sale, good feathering, dark hackles, &c., invaluable for breeding, 10s. 6d. each; cost double.—Edward L. Maggleton, Sittingbourne, Kent. [6a]

BRAHMA EGGS.—W. E. Garner can now receive orders for Eggs from his magnificent Dark Brahmas, good in size, shape, colour, and pencilling; have taken 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th at Alford, Spalding, Epworth, Stamford, Thorne, Peterborough, Brigg, Southwell, Market Rasen, Barton-on-Umber, Long Sutton, Fakenham, Kettering, Lynn, Northampton, Gairbourn, Nottingham, St. Neots, Oxford, Cambridge, York, Lincoln, Birmingham, Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, and numerous other places; many testimonials of eggs sent out in previous seasons, the produce being successful in the show-pens; winning birds from those yards during 1875 and other years, have been supplied to exhibitors at high prices; the birds bred by W. E. Garner have through the past season successfully obtained high honours wherever exhibited; but no birds will be exhibited during the breeding season, as they will be kept at home to breed and sell from. They are of the best known strains, principally Wright, Lingwood, Percival, and Hamilton, carefully mated on extensive grass runs. Eggs warranted fresh, and carefully packed, 10s. per 13. Should less than seven hatch, a second sitting may be had half-price.—The Orchards, Dyke, Bourne, Lincolnshire. [146a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, from prize birds, 7d. each.—J. Tainton, Chalfont, Gloucestershire. [71a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, from cup and prize birds, 1s. per egg.—Dr. Small, Barrowden, Stamford. [135c]

DARK BRAHMA and Dorking Eggs, from prize stock, 12s. and 21s. per dozen. The Brahmas are of the best strains (Gwydyr, Lewis Wright, Emors, Joyce's, &c. &c.), all carefully mated. A few Brahmas and Dorkings for sale.—Rev. Hans T. Hamilton, Combe St. Nicholas, Chert. [182c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS from splendid birds, Wright's, Gwydyr's and Layton's strains, 6s. 6d. for thirteen.—O. Thos. Killick, Kintbury, Hungerford, Berks. [197c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS.—Mr. Edward Kendrick, junr.'s birds successful again at the Crystal Palace, Birmingham, 1st and 2nd Alexandra Palace. E. K. begs to inform breeders of Dark Brahmas that his stock this year are the best he ever had. They are very large, well pencilled, and rich in colour; the Hens weighing from 12s. to 16s. each. Eggs selected from this fine strain at 12s. per dozen; if less do not hatch more eggs sent half price, package 1s. extra, P.O. order at Lichfield.—Address, Woodford House, Lichfield. N.B. Many prize birds hatched from eggs sold by E. K. the last few years. [242c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS.—S. Tensdale can now supply Eggs from two pens of his prize birds, 10s. and 7s. 6d. per dozen. Particulars given.—Black House, Alston, Cumberland. [74a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, at 15s. the sitting.—Hens very large, broad and deep in the breast; colour pure Inverness Grey, pencilling bold, sharp, and uniform to the throat; legs very short and heavily feathered, but free from vulture hooks; mated with massive black-breasted cocks of the highest type. On the failure of an average brood, additional eggs gratis.—Address, Rev. James Ellis, The Orchards, Bracknell, Berks. [201c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS.—Lingwood, Gwydyr, and Andell's strains, from birds judiciously mated, 10s. 6d. for thirteen; 2nd local Swinton; &c., in Open classes, Fakenham. If less than seven hatch, second sitting at half-price.—Mr. Vaughan Edwards, The Sands, Swinton. [222c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS.—Hens large, deep, full breasts, beautifully pencilled up to throat; Cocks large, broad, short backs, silver-white, no brown, rich black protruding breasts, very heavily feathered; 10s. thirteen (Wright, Lingwood, Gwydyr's); second sitting half price.—Watson Garlick, Basildon, Norfolk. [181a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, from birds which have taken numerous prizes and commendations since January, 1875, including Oxford and Alexandra Palace and of some of the best strains; heavily feathered, and well-pencilled, 7s. 6d. per sitting; packed, and warranted fresh.—E. Ayre, Headington, Oxford. [100a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS from pullets large size, pencilled, full breasts, heavily feathered; mated with two-year cock; grand in colour, short back, no brown, rich jet black breast. 10s. thirteen. Lingwood-Gwydyr's.—James Moore, Boston, Norfolk. [302a]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, from 1st, 2nd, and 4th pens and pullets, direct from Rev. J. D. Peake and other noted breeders, mated with large, heavily feathered cock, Lewis Wright's strain, 10s. 6d. dozen. Further particulars on application; eggs warranted fertile.—G. Barrell, Epsley. [272c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, 10s. 6d. per thirteen.—T. Pye can now receive orders for Eggs from his magnificent birds, which have taken numerous prizes last year, including 1st Edinburgh, 3rd Birmingham.—Town Hall, Lancaster. [274c]

Poultry Yard.

Brahmas.
DARK BRAHMA EGGS from my Alexandra and 4th and Crystal Palace birds, mated with a direct Crosswell Cuck, 30s. for twelve. Pens No. 2 and 3.—Rev. J. D. Peake's Pullets, mated with a direct Crosswell and Dorset Cuck, 12s. for twelve; and 5.—Light Brahma, mated with a Cheshire Cuck and Cockerel, 12s. for twelve. Orders in rotation.—Durand, Isleworth. [252c]

DARK BRAHMA EGGS, 10s. 7s. 6d. doz., warranted fertile, from two pens of carefully selected birds; Cocks (Pickal's), two 2nd prizes, Lewis Wright grand stock bird; Hens; Peake, Kendrick, Garner, and Broch, which have nearly all taken honours; advertiser seldom exhibits, but the birds can be seen, and all particulars from W. McMath, Regeler, Stafford. [252c]

EGGS, from Dark Brahma prize stock, 10s. 6d. for thirteen; Eggs, from Silver-splashed Hamburgs, prize stock, 10s. 6d. for thirteen.—S. Fryer Hall, Kirkham, Yorkshire. [262a]

EGGS (Light Brahma), 12s. per dozen, from Alexandra Palace cup Cockerel, and other prize birds.—Mrs. Peet, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire. [174c]

E. L. MUGGLETON, having purchased prize and prize-bred Light Brahma Pullets, and mated with prize Cuck (all warranted perfect points), Downall's, Feast's, and Leno's strains, can now supply Eggs at 1s. per setting, thirteen. Orders in rotation.—Address, 20, High Street West, Sittinborough. [182c]

FOR some years past Mr. Long's strains of Brahmas have taken prizes at the principal exhibitions. Chickens bred from birds or eggs sold in 1875, having taken cups or prizes at the Palace, Birmingham, Oxford, Alexandra, and many other shows. His Dark hens are massive Silver-grey, boldly pencilled; mated with a choice rich cockerel; all prize-winners. The Lights combine the blood of Lingwood's first Birmingham cockerel, and own cup Anglo-American Hens; Eggs, 10s. 6d. sitting. A superb hatched Dark Cuck, rich colour, beautiful comb, £2 2s.—Ravencroft, Barnet. [155c]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—Dr. Small offers a few sittings from his prize birds, 1s. per egg.—Barrowden, Stamford. [135c]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, from noble birds, Teobay and Haines' prize strain, thirteen, 4s.—E. Harrison, Fakenham, Norfolk. [176a]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—B. J. Foster, who has taken prizes and honours at Crystal Palace, Alexandra, Dorking, Bromley, Reigate, Tonbridge, &c., is now selling Eggs from the birds from which he is himself breeding, at 8s. 6d. per dozen; if more than one sitting is taken, a reduction of 2s. per dozen is made. Orders booked on receipt of P.O. order. Some Cockerels and Pullets for sale at very reduced prices.—Kingswood, Epsom. See Houzas. [156a]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—Cockerel cup Oxford, mated with birds cup Crystal Palace, 1st Dorby, &c. Birmingham, and 4th Wolverhampton, 6s. per dozen. Black Cockerel Eggs, cocked Turner's, pullets Lady Gwydyr's, 8s. per dozen. Warranted to be from these birds of the date marked on each egg.—H. Chawney, Junr., Houndhill, Uttoxeter. [222a]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. See FANCIER'S GAZETTE, February 11th.—Chariton, Glossop, Derbyshire. [217c]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, from four pens, carefully mated for breeding exhibition, the birds having won cups, prizes, and high commendations at Birmingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Dorby, Cirencester, Winslow, Wellington, Woodstock, and many other shows. Price 10s. 6d. per sitting, thirteen, carefully packed, and guaranteed fresh.—Thackwell Smith, Charlbury, Oxon. [144c]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—Captain Saville's chickens I have this season taken the following prizes.—Cup (pullet), 4th (cockerel), 2nd, and 3rd, 42s. class, Crystal Palace, 5th (cockerel) Alexandra, the Light Brahma cup Tonbridge Wells and Bromley, cup (Pullet, Light or Dark) and 1st (cockerel) Canterbury, 1st and 2nd (cockerels) Tunbridge Wells, 1st (Pair Hens or Pullets) Tonbridge, 2nd Maidstone, 2nd (pullet) Bristol, 3rd Ashford, 3rd Edinburgh; also the following.—2nd Cropton (hens), 2nd and 3rd Canterbury, 3rd Tunbridge, 1st Reigate (hens), cup Maidstone, besides cup and seven prizes in Selling Classes; price £1 1s. for thirteen from same birds advertiser is breeding from; all breeding cocks are prize-winners.—Withersden Hall, Wye, Kent. [217c]

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, 1s. each, from all first-class birds, mated expressly for producing prize winners.—John Turner, West Hayes, Bath, who has taken prizes at the best shows this season. A few choice birds for disposal, cheap. [71a]

RAMSDEN WALKER can supply a few sittings of Dark Brahma Eggs, at 6s. the dozen, from his noted prize-winners, which, amongst other honours, have taken last year 2nd Middleton, 2nd Birkenhead, and 4th Whitty.—Brookbank, Malton, Yorks. [163a]

Cochins.
BUFF COCHIN, handsome Cockerel, highly commended Maidstone.—Mrs. Vallance, Aymers, Sittingbourne, Kent. [157a]

MAGNIFICENT, heavily feathered, Buff Cochins Cockerel, 67; sittings, 10s.—Vicar, Matten, Northumberland. [382a]

MR. W. A. TAYLOR has sold the whole of his stock of Buff and Partridge Cochins to Henry Tomkinson. They include all his winning birds at Crystal Palace, Birmingham, Bristol, and other shows. The stock being very large, and more than will be required for crossing with his own birds, a large portion will be sold; and the whole of these birds, also his own stock, may be seen and selected from any time by appointment.—Henry Tomkinson, Gresham Hill, Birmingham. [72c]

PURE-BRED Buff Cochins for sale, from 6s. to 15s. each; Eggs from prize birds, 6d. each.—Geo. Housden, Sharrow Cottage, Sharrow Lane, Sheffield. [252c]

THREE Buff Cochins Pullets, laying, Stretch's strain, 1 7s. 6d. each, or exchange Black-red Game Pullets.—Alexander Hunter, Mill Dam, Middleton, Lancashire. [130c]

Poultry Yard.

Cochins.
THOMAS ASPDEN, being overstocked, has one hundred Cochins on sale, Partridge, Black, and Crecle, they include winners at all the past shows; prices according to quality; these must be sold to make room for chicks, and can now be seen on their grass runs by appointment. Eggs from these celebrated winners at 1s. for thirteen. Stamp for reply.—Turnbridge Cottage, Church, near Ayrington. [251c]

WHITE COCHIN Cuck, 2nd Swinton, 2nd Devonport, 3rd 5s. Austel, the Bristol, for sale, price £10; Hen, 2nd Swinton, £4; Hen, 2nd Devonport, £4; Hen, 3rd St. Austel, £3, or £17 as a breeding pen.—Particulars on application to the Manager, Kilve Court, Bridgewater, care of James Whitehead, Esq. [236c]

BLACK COCHIN EGGS.—Dr. Small offers a few eggs at 1s. each from his splendid birds.—Barrowden, Stamford. [135c]

BLACK COCHIN EGGS, 1s. each, from winners at Birmingham, Alexandra, and Crystal Palace Shows.—J. Turner, West Hayes, Bath. [72a]

BLACK COCHIN EGGS.—From pen consisting of Pullet 1st Birmingham Summer, 1st and cup Neath, 2nd Preston Variety, and 3rd Swansea Variety; another Pullet, 1st Alexandra Palace; and another Pullet, 2nd Crystal Palace, mated with grand heavily feathered Cuck, 3rd Swansea in Variety Class, beating Darcy Partridges, being 1st, Whites 2nd; 13s. dozen. If not half fertile second sitting half-price.—Henry Charles, Solihull, Neath. [162c]

BLACK COCHIN EGGS from birds which have taken prizes and honours wherever shown this last season, namely, Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, Edenbridge, Canterbury, Bromley, and Maidstone, 10s. 6d. per dozen.—Miss E. Kessel, The Heath House, Wrotham Heath, S. Norfolk. [327a]

BLACK COCHIN EGGS, from run one, at 10s. 6d. per dozen, from selected hens of Perry's strain, of superb plumage and feathering, with size combined, mated with a very large cockerel, son of the Lady Gwydyr's best cock. Run two, Eggs 12s. 6d. dozen, from selected hens of Perry, Ferry, Holt, and Hagger's strain, mated with a large grand cockerel, son of the 1st prize Crystal Palace winner. P.O.O.—S. R. Perry, Lynton. [332a]

BLACK COCHIN EGGS.—From pen consisting of Pullet 1st Birmingham Summer, 1st and cup Neath, 2nd Preston Variety, and 3rd Swansea Variety; another Pullet, 1st Alexandra Palace; and another Pullet, 2nd Crystal Palace, mated with grand heavily feathered Cuck 3rd Swansea in Variety Class, beating Darcy Partridges, being 1st, Whites 2nd; 13s. dozen. If half not fertile, second sitting half-price.—Henry Charles, Solihull, Neath. [162c]

BUFF COCHIN EGGS.—Dr. Small will supply Eggs, at 1s. each, from his prize winners.—Barrowden, Stamford. [135c]

BUFF COCHIN EGGS.—6s. dozen, from grand, large birds, cock 12 lbs., highly commended, Crystal Palace 1874; can be seen on grass run, and all particulars from W. McMath, Regeler. [351c]

EGGS, White Cochins, from Cockerel 3rd Bristol, and Pullet sisters to Alexandra Cup Cockerel.—Rector, Lanivet, Bodmin. [212c]

MR. BOISSIERE is prepared to book orders in rotation for Eggs, from his celebrated White Cochins, winners of cups at Yarmouth, Birmingham, Bromley; first at Aylesbury, Leicester, Stratford, Tamworth, Stalybridge, Tunbridge Wells, Crystal Palace, Moss, Canterbury, Cirencester, Bath, Maidstone, &c.; and second at Wolverhampton, Hitchin, Tunbridge Wells, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Ashford, Reigate, and many other places, price 12s. a dozen.—Penarth, Kent. [312a]

PARTRIDGE COCHIN EGGS, 5s. sitting (Lamb and Tindal's strain).—E. T. Dexter, Mount Pleasant, Redbourne, Herts. [182a]

WHITE COCHIN EGGS, 1s. each, from grand prize Hens Birmingham and Bristol, mated with first-prize Birmingham Cockerel.—John Turner, West Hayes, Bath. [72a]

WHITE COCHIN EGGS.—Dr. Small has a sitting from his prize birds, at 1s. per egg.—Barrowden, Stamford. [135c]

WHITE COCHINS.—Mr. Whitehead's Manager will sell eggs from three breeding pens, 12s. per doz. Prizes won; 2nd Swinton, 2nd Devonport; 3rd 5s. Austel, who Bristol, 1st Bristol and Dorchester Selling classes. Order list filled up to Feb. 15th.—Manager, Kilve Court, Bridgewater. [236c]

Dorkings.
SEVERAL Dark Dorkings for sale, at very low prices. —For particulars apply to "The Poultry-woman," Piteairie, Auchtermuchty, N.B. [47a]

SILVER-GREY DORKING Cuck, good stock bird; 15s.—H. S. Henford, East Street, Bridport, Dorset. [370a]

SIXTY April-hatch cross-bred Dorking Pullets, all now in full lay, price 3s. 6d. each.—S. Mann, Buckhill Farm, Bedford. [262a]

WHITE DORKINGS.—Mr. Boissier has sold all the birds he can spare, but is prepared to book orders for Eggs from his best pens, at 10s. 6d. a dozen.—Penarth, Kent. [322c]

COLOURED DORKING EGGS.—Mr. Thos. Briden, Cononley, Ecs. Leeds, will now sell eggs from his celebrated prize birds at 1s. per sitting of 13, and will warrant them from the same birds he himself is breeding from. They can be seen any day on their grass runs. The following prizes are a proof of the merit of the birds:—1st and 3rd at Manchester and Liverpool Shows, 1st Rochdale, 1st Bury, 1st and 2nd Skipton, 1st and 2nd Halifax, 1st Bingley, 1st Alwalton, 1st and 2nd modern, cup Crystal Palace for the best Pullet, 1st prize with old and 2nd with chickens at Leeds.—Post Office Orders payable at Cononley. [215c]

WHITE DORKING EGGS, from birds direct from Crosswell's strain, 6s. 6d. sitting, all fresh.—H. Bagshaw, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire. [180c]

f.15

~~Free~~ Martens

address
Wren Hoskyns



J. Algernon Clarke ✓
 Secy Chamber of Agriculture ✓
 Suburban Hotel, Fleet St ✓

H. Corbet, Secy ✓
 (Same address) Farmer Hall ✓

Thos Duckham - Baysham Court ✓
 (Author of *Man and Beast*) Ross ✓

J. Chalmer Morton ^{f.2} ✓
Harrow in the Hill

Editor of the
Agricultural Gazette

John Brown
 P. J. Jones
 Highgate
 Brown

NASH MILLS,
 HEMEL HEMPSTED.

Nov. 8. 1875.

My dear Gabson

I cannot tell you
 anything satisfactory
 In Halliwell's Dictionary
 I find 'Marten' explained
 as "a spayed heifer MS
 Gough, Don 46. — If this
 be the meaning a free-
 marten would be a
 marten by nature &
 free from any operation
 but what is the meaning
 of marten — Oddly enough

There appears to be an
 expression - "She has heard
 Martin's hammer
 knocking at her wicket"
 used of a woman who
 has twins - Can the
 word have anything
 to do with Martinmas
 as being the time
 for spaying or any
 thing of that kind -
 a Martinmas heifer
 a Martin heifer, a
 Martin - and then
 a free martin?

Yours truly
 John Brown



Martinmas beef was
 in former days well
 known - Martinmas
 being the season for
 killing and hanging
 to dry for use during
 the winter - Possibly
 the heifers specially
 prepared for fattening
 were known as Martin-
 mas heifers or Martins.

Do any of the agricultural
 -ral books - Stephens &
 others say aught about
 the matter?



AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OFFICE,

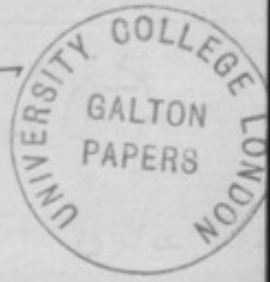
7, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.



NW 10 1875

Mr Fremantle

Doctor



In my case I

know anything when the structure of
the generative organs was investigated
by a competent anatomist is described
in the "Veterinarian" somewhere about

1862 - Prof. J. Brown (then at the

College as V.S.) was the

operator - & I have seen him the

morning at the V&A Dept of
to my Council when he acts a

Principal Inspector

He tells me that a free market
is perhaps an imperfect bill -

In generative systems is not that of
a female at all but that of
male the development of which has been
interrupted - In the case to which I

has reported - if I understood him rightly
 the Vagina as far as connection with the
 womb is concerned ends in a cul de sac
 & in place of ovaries testes were

found placed as they are - infertile
 before sex is determined & an
 imperfect penis existed remaining
 in an undeveloped state -

Prof Brown says that so far
 as he knows the statement that
 a Freemason has never been
 true - & the explanation is

limits in the facts which his
investigation of the particular case

involved -

I am not aware of any reference
to the subject in any published work -

I should have been glad if I had
been of able to answer your other

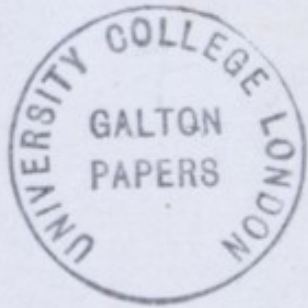
more fully I am Sir

Very faithfully

John Alcegaon Clarke (I think)

Francis Galton Esq see his 2nd letter





Central Chamber of Agriculture,
Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street,
London. E.C.

May 11/75

Dear Sir,

In reply to your favour
I think that the easiest
course would be to search
the tables of contents of
the Gardener's Chronicle &
Quarterly Gazette in the
annual volumes of that paper.
About a year ago (I think)
there was a correspondence on
"free markets". They are
"swetas" fertile; I believe's

Mr Wm. M'Combie, M.P.,
of Tullyferri, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Jas. C. Ross
of Warlaby,
Northumberland. Yorkshires.

Mr. Jas. Duckham,
of Baystun Court, Ross,
Herefordshire.

Rev. John Storey
of Kellidon, Daventry,
Northamptonshire.

Jas. Pulver,
of Broughton, Kettering,
Northamptonshire.

would be likely to answer any
questions, - or say how great

experience.

I do not remember any
 treatise 'stowell' at length
 on this subject. I have
 looked at Newton's 'Treatise
 of Arithmetica', Flourens' 'Essai
 de l'Arithmétique', etc., but find no
 facts.

I am

Yours sincerely

John Algerson Colenso

Francis Galton Esq





p. 10

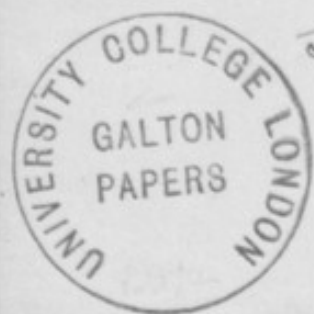
10 November 1875

Sir

I fear I can supply you with
no information as to price. Martin's beyond
that we already propose. In fact
I have given but little attention to
this matter myself. Nor do I remember
that it has ever been taken up
very prominently at our Club
meetings.

I shall look to you spoken in
Foster with much interest.

Yours truly
Henry Cavendish



Highgate & Birmingham

1 f. 11r



Nov 10. 1875.

My dear Sir,

Looking to see whether it is the 10th or 11th I am reminded that it is Martinmas day and consequently an eminently auspicious period for the discussion of free-martins. — First, what is a free-martin? Of course you know, but I give the definition I find in my notes for the new Ed. of my Father's glossary of Leic^{re} words: When a cow drops twins, of which

one is bull and the other cow,
the cow-calf is almost always,
(not always) barren. If barren,
she is called a "free-martin".
The "free-martin" has certain
peculiarities of shape at
once perceptible to any
good judge of cattle, though
very difficult to define -
the principal of which are
a certain awkwardness about
the head and neck and a
the head having the look of an ox rather than a cow,
general narrowness of
frame. I have had them

P. 125

carefully pointed out to me
more than once, but though I
observed as well as I could, I
have no eye for the "points" of a
beast, and should not like to
say that I could at once spot
a free-martin among a lot of
other heifers, though any grazer
w^d do so without fail. - It is
a look which ordinary barren
heifers have not. - I am told
that when the twins dropped
are both cow-calves, they are
not as a rule barren, though
generally rather weakly, as
are twin bull-calves. - Also, if

a bull and cow are dropped
 together, and the cow-calf happens
not to be barren, she has not
 the peculiar look of a "free-martin".
 — But about all this you know

probably, a great deal more
 than I, - & I shall be very glad
 if you can set me right
 on any points for my Ed. of
 the glossary. — I have not
 seen Auntie's memoir, I am
 much obliged for the reference
 to it.

Now, second, for the etymology.
 In Lewis's *Mammoth*,
 (E. Eng. Text Soc.) there is



2
"Marte = bos saginatus," and a
reference to some other early
authority which I forget - but
that doesn't matter. - The word
"Marte" is an abbreviated form
of "Martin," and both simply
mean a beast fit for killing
at Martinmas. - At Martinmas
everybody slaughtered & salted
down meat for the winter,
and as of course barren heifers
were chosen for slaughtering,
barren heifers came to be known

as "Martinnas beast," and
 more briefly as "Martius" and
 "Martes."— The reference in
 Levins, however, shows that
 "Marte" did not always mean
 a heifer, — but might be a
 "bos" — the cause of the name
 being given, being simply
 that the animal male or
 female was fattened for
 killing at Martinnas.

So much for Marte and
 Martin, which is, I believe
 a generally accepted etymology.

f. 14r

But how about "free-Martin?"

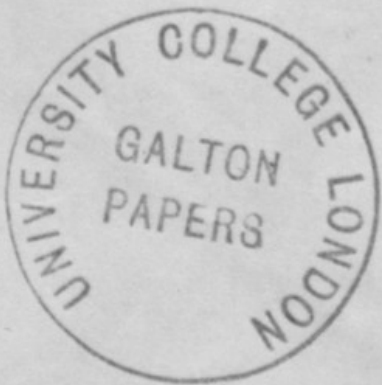
— The word "free" here is not an adjective, — but what may be called an allotropic verb, like "pass" and "save" in "pass-port" and "save-all". A "free-Martin" is that which "frees Martin," — pays the debts due to Martin. — Now it seems that at Martinmas, it was usual for large gentlemen, — landlords, — lords of manors, — to give, or to sell at a nominal rate, a beast to their small tenants, or cottiers on their estate, to be slaughtered and salted down for their winter use.

For this purpose the most worthless among the barren heifers would naturally be selected. St. Martin claimed some beast as his due, but the poorest that ever wore horns & hoofs would free his claim, & as the female twin-~~was~~ call of Twins of different sexes was generally the worst of the herd, she was usually chosen as St. Martin's due, and acquired the name of "free-Martin" from the circumstance. - I have no authority for this etymology, but it seems, I think, tolerably straight-forward, and

f.15r

Free
Market

F.15v



(3.)

f. 16r

may be provisionally accepted
till a better is suggested. My
brother's is a capital shot,
but I think he will probably
adopt my notion when he
sees that he is right in connecting
the word "Martin" with the
Martin's slaughtering.
— "Free martin" is in Halliwell,
but without any references
except "Var. Dial.", which
means that it is found in
various dialects. As far as I
can make out, it belongs
to the whole of the Danelaw,

but is not known, or at least, is not so common in the South.



This is all I think of at present in connexion with "freemasonry," but if you can make me useful in obtaining any further information about them, - or indeed anything else - I shall be very glad of the opportunity.

Yours very truly
 Arthur Haas

P.S. - "Martin's Hammer"
in the phrase quoted by
my brother, belongs, not
to St. Martin, but to
"Friar Martin." It was an
almost universal belief,
— and still is a very common
one, that twins always
had separate fathers. When
a woman had twins, it was
consequently assumed that
someone besides her husband
had been "knocking at her



wicket," and "friar Martin"
 or "master Martin" was
 assumed to be the somebody,
 — said friar Martin being a
 semi-legendary personage given
 to naughty ways, who was
 taken as a type of a class.

lost a post
 in a rain
 hunt for
 reference

J. E.

Dr. Galtou Esq

— P.S. No. 2. — Martin & freemartin
 are used I believe as exact
 synonyms at the present time.
 Martin belongs more specially to the
 Midland District, freemartin & marte
 to the North.



Baysham Road
Ross

Nov. 18 1875

Sir I reply to your
inquiries respecting "The
Parties" - I regret I am
quite unable to give you
any information. - I have
never had twin calves but
twice and in each case
they were twins and bred
regularly. - In the volume
of the herd book I am now

F. 18v

about to publish them will
appear an unusually large
number of twin calves — In
some cases the bulls have been
kept for breeding purposes and
thus the heifers are mated
and evidently intended to be
kept to breed from —

The general opinion in this
County is that when the produce
is a bull and a heifer neither
will breed whilst others contend
that the first animal calved
whether bull or heifer will do so
and the last will not. — When
both animals are the same sex

no difficulty occurs. -

I have never seen any work
on the subject neither did I
see your article in Fraser's
Magazine, -

Regretting I cannot lend
you any assistance in
your researches

I am Sir

Yours Truly

J. Duckham

J. Galtmery



F. 20r

Emmanuel College
Cambridge.

Nov 21. 1875

My dear Sir,

Best thanks for the amended definition of a free-martin. I came to the subject from the etymological side, & had no notion of the curious physiological facts.

— I have talked to one or two breeders since receiving yr. note, & learn from them that the exceptions to the rule as to the twin of a bull-calf being

incapable of propagation,
 are much more numerous than
 commonly supposed. - The
 free-martin, I am further told,
 is generally puny in size, -
 certainly those I have seen,
 - some three or four, - have
 been so.

Etymologically, there is,
 I think, no doubt that
 free-martin is a liberando
debita Martini, though
 it may not be quite in the

way I suggested. — It doesn't
matter whether the critter
itself was little or big, good
eating or bad, so long as it
was one whose destiny was
to be salted down at Martins.
— "Martin" and "free-martin"
are precise synonyms. What
is a free-martin in the North,
is a martin in the Midlands,
and it is impossible to make
a distinction between them.
It is not as if martin meant
one thing and free-martin

another, in which case I should
 be inclined to adopt your
 suggestion. — Both words, too,
 include the meaning of "a
 spayed heifer" — (or, as the
 Leicestershire folk say, "splayed")
 as well as the other meaning.

— Thank you reference to
 the Veterinarian, which, with
 Hunter I will look upon
 my return home.

Ever yours
 J. Bastard

