



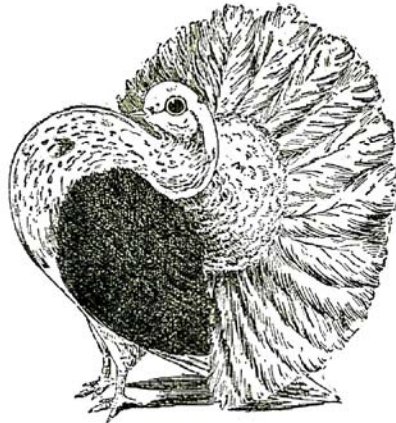
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VOL. VII. BALTIMORE, MD., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893. NO. 22.



Mr. George Ewald.

# Mountainside Lofts.



. . . . .  
**HAVEMEYER BROS.,**

Proprietors,

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—BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF—

**Fantails} In all Colors and Kinds.**

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White, Blue, Silver, Black, Red, Yellow, Silkies, Saddles in all colors, colored with White Tails and White with Colored Tails. Having mated up what we require for breeding purposes, we have a number of all varieties for disposal. Cash must accompany order, and value guaranteed for money received. For further particulars, address JOHN GLASGOW, Manager.

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**WINNERS—1892-3.**

1892.—Jacobins, Owls, Turbits, Reading; Jacobins and Owls, Philadelphia; Turbits and Owls, Louisville; Carriers and Owls, New York.

1893.—Short-faced Tamblers, Barbs, Muff Tumblers Magpies, Dragons, Owls, Turbits, Philadelphia; Turbits and Tumblers, New York.

**FOUST'S CANKER CURE.**

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The Standard Remedy.  
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Get it at Once.  
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Fifty Cents—Free by Mail.

**TUMBLERS, ETC.**

Most of the fanciers have met their requirements for the season, and to such as have bought of me I return my thanks. We are now importing a stud of muffed Tumblers for a member of the club, and the next consignment, due in early June, will consist of an extraordinary lot, nearly 50 pairs, all muffed, with muffs from 2 to 4 inches, and consisting of red, yellow, black and white selfs and black and red mottles. These are grand birds, and I have made an exceptionally good bargain with one of the most prominent fanciers of Birmingham, and propose to give my customers the benefit of it. They will be sold at from \$7.50 to \$10 per pair. Write at once and find out all about them. You will want some. We now have a nice stock of beautiful white booted Tumblers. If you have not seen them you can have no idea of their great beauty—spotless white, not a foul feather in them, clear pearl eyes and clear beaks. The price for the summer is now further reduced—from \$5, \$7.50, \$10

per pair. All according to length of foot feathering. Also a fine pair of yellow splashed Inside Tumblers. They cannot raise off the floor without tumbling—price \$5 for the pair, as pretty a pair as ever lived. Short-faced Tumblers of the renowned Gaddess strain—at Philadelphia showed almond cock, yellow hen, both 1st in good competition. All these birds will win in the keenest competition. Price, almond cock, prize-winner, \$8; almond cocks, never shown, as good as the winner, \$6; kite cock \$4; yellow cocks \$6; red Bald \$3; white splashed yellow \$2; almond hens \$6; yellow hen, winner, \$8; kite hens \$4; black hens \$2. Take advantage of these prices and let me send you a pair. The price can never be equalled for the quality. It frequently happens that Mr. Stanfield sends me over some birds in excess of what I can sell, and now, to make them go more quickly, I shall make the following offer: There are 30 pairs of black Magpies—their blood is equal to any in the Kingdom, and these will breed you birds that will win anywhere—only the one color, black—and they cost me to import just \$5.79 a pair. Now to reduce stock somewhat I will sell a few pairs at the cost price—so remember you can get a grand pair of black Magpies for exactly just what they cost me—\$5.79 a pair. I advise you not to miss this chance. Then, again, Mr. Stanfield sometimes sends me some varieties that have not been introduced long enough to be popular—for instance, short-faced Show Antwerps. Those that have never seen them can have any idea of their great beauty. Any one who admires a Carrier or a Barb will like them—massive in size, grand round head, extra stout in beak. They cost me \$8.68 a pair to import—are worth \$25 at any time—but to popularize them will sell a few pairs at \$8.65, the actual cost. Then we have some nice Barbs, grand 1892 rung, champion bred—dun hen at the last Philadelphia Show first in the young class. You cannot buy as good as these anywhere for less than \$20 each, but will sell single birds at \$8.75 each, or \$14.50 a pair. I am compelled to sacrifice these at cost prices, as there don't appear to be many fanciers who breed this grand bird. At this price it is almost like giving them to you. In fact, will cut my prices on all my birds for the next three months. Will sell a nice pair of Pigmy Pouters for \$7.50, blue and blue and silver. English Owls, blue and silver, Stanfield's Champion Cup Strain—none other kept—\$5 per pair; old show birds at \$15 per pair. A splendid pair of blue African Owls at \$7.50. An extra white cock, a gem, will win anywhere. \$12.50, a bargain for some one, as he is worth at least \$25. My imported Jacobins show wonderful hood properties. You can get a Jack good most anyway except hood. These will work up that desirable quality for you. Will sell single birds cock or hen, at \$8 each, red cocks, red and black hens only. Our most prominent fanciers have bought individual birds of this strain, and some have three and four pairs. Mr. Stanfield bought out one of the leading studs of Dragons in England—reds and yellows only. The party was going abroad and Mr. Stanfield secured the lot—he said there were none better than these—you ought to see them. Such yellow and red, for

depth of color, I have never seen—stout beak, wedge-shaped head. Showed two hens at Philadelphia—one hen showed in cock class—and took 2d—other hen, in her own class, 1st. There are several odd hens to dispose of, also, one black hen with a phenomenal good head, prices \$10 each—their average value in England is £5 each. A nice pair of white Dragons at \$8 the pair. There are a small stud of Pouters on the way over, mostly birds that have won prizes this last winter, red, black and blue pied. Should be pleased to correspond with any one who wants something extra fine at a very moderate price—are to arrive about middle of June. Have a few pairs of very good Pouters on hand, blue-pied \$6 to \$8 per pair, red imported cock \$5, white imported cock \$6—worth more than double. Turbits we have a large lot breeding, but all are for sale—the 1st prize blue cock at Philadelphia was sold for \$50. Have 6 or 7 blue Turbits brothers to the above winner and all mated with nice hens, and will be sold cheap—they are right on top and will win in the best of company. Write me if you want show birds in black, blue, red, yellow, dun, etc. Good stock birds at \$10 per pair. Have some 1892-rung red and yellow cocks, extra head and show points—this year will be right in it and fit for the highest show—prices very reasonable considering quality. In addition to winners at Reading, Louisville, Philadelphia and New York, I have also sold birds that have won 1st at some of our best shows, such as Louisville, etc., all for sale, so write me at once. Black mottled Trumpeter hens at \$3.50 each, grand birds in rose and foot-feathering. Now I have made the above prices low to encourage trade during the dull summer months, and you will find any of them a bargain you cannot duplicate elsewhere for two or three times the money.

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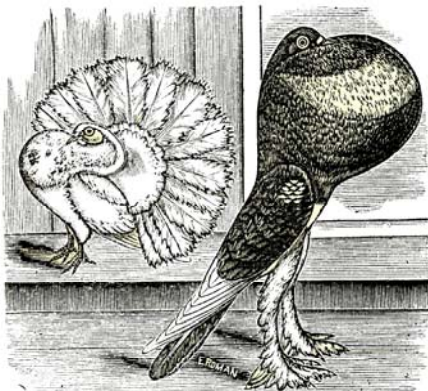
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Send for Price and State what is Wanted.

ANDREW MUEHLIG,  
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On 14 entries in Red, White and Blue

## -:POUTERS:-

at the Nashville (Tenn.) Show 1892, my birds were awarded the following: 1, 3, 4, Blue Cocks; 1, 3, Red Cocks; 1, White Cocks; 1, 4, Blue Hens; 1, 2, Red Hens; 1, 2, White Hens, and special for best pair Pouters in the show. On ten entries in red, white and blue Pouters (New York Show, March, 1893, 1st and 2d blue cocks, 1st red cocks, 2d white cocks, 1st blue hens, 1st and 2d white hens, 1st red hens.

Special for best Pouter in the Show.  
" " collection  
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" " blue Pouter  
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Closing out my Booted and Crested White Fans—Or: Pair left—Good Birds

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At Philadelphia's great Show my

**JACOBINS**

won nine first premiums out of twelve given, and at New York, where were exhibited the finest collection of pigeons ever seen in this country, 8 firsts out of ten given. Birds for sale in all colors. Prices reasonable, considering quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

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FINEST QUALITY.



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Transient advertising payable in advance. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance. Advertisements contracted for a year at yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the year, must be paid for at regularly advertised rates.

Advertisements, with remittance for same, should reach us not later than the first mail of Wednesday preceding the day of publication, in order to insure proper classification and display.

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**EDITORIALS.**

OUR ILLUSTRATION.—It is with pleasure that we present to our readers this week the portrait of the well-known fancier, breeder and judge of pigeons, Mr. Geo. Ewald, of Cincinnati, O. Mr. Ewald is about twenty-eight years of age and has been a fancier of pigeons for the last 18 years. He is a genial, whole-souled fellow and knows a good pigeon as quick as any one and owns a great number of first-class birds to-day. It was through his exertions that the first exclusive pigeon show was held in Cincinnati, O., in 1891, by the Columbarian Association, of which body he was secretary. This show, if not the largest held, was, nevertheless, a triumph for the pigeon fancy of this country, and up to date has been the only exclusive pigeon show that made anything over and above expenses. During the progress of this show Mr. Ewald was elected secretary of the American Columbarian Association, to which he has been re-elected twice since. At the Cincinnati, Louisville and New York shows he has won many prizes. During the last year Mr. Ewald purchased a business that is just suited to his taste and for which he is well fitted, that of dealing in dogs, poultry, pigeons, birds,



and in fact anything pertaining to the live stock fancy. To further his business he purchased a nice place in the country and built a large chicken house and pigeon lofts as well as dog kennels. Cincinnati is to have a show, so we are informed, the latter part of November, and we would almost wager that George is at the head of it. Further details regarding the show will no doubt be furnished us by Mr. Ewald for the next issue.

\*\*\*

There is no variety of fancy pigeons more unsatisfactory to judge than the Jacobin, as some of the best birds will have a wretched, seedy look at the opening of the show, and will look tip-top before the close, and vice versa. This is caused by keeping birds over night and probably all next day in the box they are sent off to the show in, and then they are turned into a pen, and they may get food and water before night, but probably not. Jacobins cannot stand this sort of knocking about, and those who go scraping up all the prizes at the small shows need not expect to have their birds in condition when the larger shows come on. Again, some exhibitors expect their birds if they win once to win again, and go on beating those they have beaten previously, and never take condition into account at all. This is very unreasonable.

\*\*\*

That we lead our English cousins in one branch of the pigeon fancy at least is amply proven by the following extract from the editorial notes of "Poultry:" "We hear that Mr. J. Stafford, of Dukinfield, has arrived safely home from a tour of the States and has brought home with him a dozen working Homers, from

the celebrated lofts of Mr. Fred. Bowers, of Fall River, Mass., who holds the championship of America for long-distance flying, having a pair of birds which did the distance from Pensacola, Fla., to Fall River (1,183 miles) in fifteen and a half and sixteen and a half days. Needless to say Mr. Stafford hopes, at an early day, to beat the English record."

\*\*\*

Many pigeons fail to shed the quill from wing and tail feathers, and they grow to their full length, surrounded by the quill, preventing the feather from expanding. It is caused by a want of stamina in the bird, induced by fine and close breeding or lack of proper care. When such feathers appear, soak them with warm water, carefully removing the quill until it shows signs of bleeding, when it must be let alone. The web of the feather can be spread out as you proceed, but rarely makes as fine a feather as though it came in a healthy condition.

\*\*\*

We should like to see many entries from over the water in some one of our prominent American shows of noted English winners, in order to compare them against those of American origination. If several of our English cousins would enter young birds in either the Baltimore or New York show of extra merit they no doubt would readily find purchasers for them at good figures, and it would afford our fanciers an opportunity of seeing the difference between the stocks of the two countries. What say the English fanciers to this?

\*\*\*

Pigeons will begin to moult this month, and consequently laying will cease with those hens that the process has begun with. Separate such birds from their mates,

and feed more hemp seed than usual, also some flax seed, and gives them Douglas' mixture in their water daily. These all help to tone the system and cause the bird to moult easily and freely.

\*\*\*

Several of our contemporaries printed obituary notices of THE FANCIER during the last month, and even that staunch and worthy journal, the "Fancier's Gazette, of England, was led into the error by the false statement given out by one of our American papers. No doubt some of our maligners will wake up to find THE FANCIER the liveliest corpse they ever saw.

\*\*\*

Is castor oil the best physic? Whether it is or not, says "The Feathered World," it is the commonest in use. In cases of extreme urgency, in a matter of life and death, it undoubtedly is the best thing to have resort to; but many poultry and pigeon fanciers administer it upon every occasion when one of their birds shows any unusual symptoms. A better "physic" can be made up of jalap and aloes in the form of pills, which are quite easy of administration, without smearing the bird's head and neck with oil. Equal parts of jalap, powdered Cape or Barbadoes aloes, and a little ginger will make up into excellent pellets, with the addition of a small quantity of soft soap or treacle, or mucilage (gum). When castor oil is thought to be necessary it should be given in the gelatine capsule form, that being the easiest and cleanest way possible; the generally-adopted method of a long blue-necked bottle, forced down the throat, and emitting an uncertain dose, is to be deprecated entirely.

\*\*\*

The communication from Mr.



F. S. Walton, secretary and treasurer of the American Tumbler Club, shows conclusively that he is the right man in the right place. That the Tumbler Club should adopt the characteristics of Saddles and Badges as compiled by seven of England's best Tumbler fanciers, it is needless for us to say, for in this way everyone interested in Saddles or Badges will know what sort of bird will be recognized by the judges at the fall and winter shows.

\*\*\*

Scanderoon are rather coarse pigeons, about the size of a large Carrier, and are noted for the peculiarly curved, or, as it is called, down-faced, beak, the more so the better. They are found of various colors, and possess the same fleshy carunculous substances about the beak and eyes as the Carrier, only not to so great a degree. Not being an attractive pigeon, when kept it is more for a variety and as a curiosity than any other purpose.

\*\*\*

Mr. Frank B. Palmer asks: "Is it customary for the American fanciers to separate the sexes during the winter, and whether it is necessary to do so?"

\*\*\*

Yes, all the fanciers of high-class, as well as Homing pigeons, separate the sexes during the months of September, October November, December, January, February, and part of March. The reason that they do so is because it gives the birds a chance to recuperate lost strength and vigor after a severe strain of from five to seven months breeding and rearing of their young. Then another reason is that it is next to impossible to rear youngsters in any loft that is not artificially

heated, the strain upon the hens in laying, setting after setting of eggs would cause them to break down before the regular breeding season would commence and unfit them for breeding, as the young, if they raised any, in nine cases out of ten, would be weak, puny little things, not fit to eat in a pie. By all means separate the sexes during the moulting season and winter months.

\*\*\*

A fancier was told by a veterinary surgeon to add vinegar to the drinking water given his pigeons affected with contagious coryza. The drinking fountain was zinc, and the birds drinking the acidulated water from it died. Vinegar, milk, wine, anything containing acid gives a poisonous property to zinc.

\*\*\*

"Poultry," of England, is responsible for the following: "Professor Herman, the well-known magician, is about to bring a very remarkable suit in the United States Court of Western Iowa. The suit is against the manager and owners of the Peavey Opera House, of Sioux City, for \$10,000 damages for the loss of three trained Doves belonging to the wizard, which were killed by the cat owned by the opera house people. Professor Herman feels the loss of the remarkable birds very seriously. Rather a costly meal, pussy."

\*\*\*

The Messrs. Ehinger and Hoepfner, of Philadelphia, Pa., paid a flying visit to the Monumental City on August 20th and inspected the lofts and birds of some of the fanciers.

\*\*\*

Well, what do you think of our Tumbler issue this week? It's a "corker."

## GHOST STORIES.

EDITOR THE FANCIER:

I have read with some interest the American Stockkeeper for the past two issues, and am glad to see the rapid strides made in the pigeon department, but would suggest that the editor be more careful and examine records, so that he may give readers facts and not rush ghost stories into his columns, as I remember seeing some very fine birds at the last New York show from your city, and would advise the procuring of an officially marked catalogue giving the facts, and see the per centage of winnings to the number entered. There were 71 wing Turbits in the catalogue. —FAIR PLAY.

New York, August 29, 1893.

## TRANSFERS.

From the Standard Homing Lofts, Sam'l W. Taylor breeder, 1303 East Lexington street, Baltimore, Md., to W. W. White, young black checker cock, bred from Sunlight, red checker cock, whose record 535 miles, and Daylight, red checker hen, whose record is 384 miles, and black checker hen, bred from black checker cock Arona, and handsome little red hen Maud, both with 535 mile records in good time; also young black cock, bred from black cock High Point, and black hen Satinet, both with 300 mile records, and black cock, splash bred from black checker cock Actor, record 535 miles, and the black checker, white-flight hen White flights, whose record is 525 miles, a grand hen; also to John Hatter the celebrated silver cock Rowdy, whose record is 500 miles, and the handsome silver hen Gloriana, whose record is 515 miles twice, and red checker cock, bred from the red cock Red light, and blue checker hen Lady Barrett, also several young, bred from 500 milers,

"Outing" for September is a delightful number, containing a strong, complete story and many interesting sketches of travel, adventure, and seasonable sport and pastime. The illustrations are, as usual, numerous and beautiful, the frontispiece—a wounded black-tail buck—being an artistic gem. The contents are as follows: "Donald Grey; The Luck of a Good-for Nothing," by A. B. Ward; "Lenz's World Tour A-Wheel;" "A Family Camp in the Rockies," by Charlotte Reeve Conover; "Woodcock-shooting in Illinois," by "Dace;" "Temecula Cannon," by T. S. Van Dyke; "Our Sailor Soldiers," by E. B. Mero; "A Seal Hunt on the Basket Islands," by R. F. Walsh; "Through Erin A-Wheel," (concluded) by Grace E. Denison; "One Cast in the Rio Grande," by C. E. Harrington; "Football on the Pacific Slope," by John Craig; "A Tunisian Jewish Wedding," by J. H. Copperthwait; "By Canoe from Lake George to the Atlantic," by W. J. Warburton; "A Wolf Hunt," by Patty M. F. Selmes; "Anita," by "C. S.," and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.



## LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

BY HENRY CHILD.

From Feathered World.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 492.]

My first illustration represents a black mottle Tumbler, and although not showing quite so much white on top of the shoulders as I would have wished, I must ask my readers to imagine that they are looking at a bird with two or three rows of white feathers running in the shape of a V on the back.

As my description of blacks, reds and yellows was pretty exhaustive, as far as general properties and colors are concerned, it only remains for me to describe the markings that constitute a mottle. The markings on the wings should consist of about twenty-five to thirty-five white feathers, and should be, although they very seldom are, away from the butts, and form a circle of about the circumference of a five-shilling piece, or perhaps a little larger. Each white feather to be quite apart from the other, so as to look like so many distinct white marks, and at the base of the neck, extending backwards, there should be some distinct white markings, nicely dotted, forming a letter V, the broad part next the neck, and extending to a point. If possible, the back should be quite free from white feathers, thus forming what is called the *handkerchief back*, although I never could exactly understand the semblance.

Do not be too particular about the back being all black, or the butts having a few white feathers, as it often happens if they are not so the bird is too sparsely marked, and I would rather have a bird with a little too much white than with not enough. All other parts of the body *should* be quite byelk, even under the wings: rest assured that it is easier to want a bird of this sort than to find one, and therefore do not be too exacting if the bird possesses other points to counterbalance defects in this respect. Get as near as you can.

I have thus far been speaking of black mottles. The same remarks apply, of course, to reds and yellows as to marks on wings and top of shoulders; but you must insist on reds and yellows being all free from white on feathers except the wings and the markings on top of shoulders, as although you may allow a *little* latitude

in blacks there is none to be allowed in reds and yellows.

Rosewings, although pretty freely found in reds and yellows, are seldom found in blacks, and I may say never found of equal quality, as where you may tolerate a few white feathers in a mottle it is not so with rosewings, and you must insist on a bird being all black, red, or yellow, except the few white feathers on the wing, which should number about twenty to twenty five as nearly in a circle as can be got.

The only other color in mottles or rosewings, I know of, is dun, and birds of this color are very seldom seen, being mostly sports produced from the other colors.

It may be as well to note that in breeding red, yellow mottles and rosewings, the first crop of feathers are all red or yellow, and that the markings come at the first moult if at all. But as black mottles they must be mottles in the nest if mottles at all, and if selfs in the nest they will remain selfs.

I may here mention a bird that has appeared at two or three shows in this locality—a white Tumbler with some dark feathers on the side of the wings, which I suppose may really be called a white rosewing, and which is undoubtedly a great novelty. I should be very pleased to see more of them; but what the success with them has been this season I have not heard.

Whitesides being so closely allied may be almost considered as of the same family as mottles; for many of the best of the last few years have actually been bred from the same parents as some of the mottles. I know of one case where a whiteside was bred by a breeder of mottles and was discarded as a waster, yet this proved one of the most successful winners as a whiteside, and required as little preparation as any of the variety I ever knew, and the bird is at the present time being taken great care of on account of its past services. I know of several very similar cases, but of late these birds have so much improved that they now almost illustrate the old adage that "Like produces like," and whitesides will produce what will be, or what can be, manufactured into the article; for I do not know of any variety of Tumbler that goes through more transformation than this one. In the first crop of feathers they are self colors

and the first moult commences the transformation scene. From a self they begin to show a lot of white feathers on sides, and as long as on the sides only, all right; but among these white feathers will generally appear a lot of red or yellow feathers (there are only reds and yellows known yet, though several attempts have lately been made to produce blacks, but so far without success.) These colored feathers are generally pulled out continually until they come up white. The greatest difficulty is generally with the short flights, which should all be white; but are more often dark, or some dark and some white. By frequent pulling, however, these will often come up white, sometimes coming up tinged, which is a pretty sure indication that the next pull will produce the desired color, and if after all this preparation you can produce a bird answering the following description, you may consider yourself much more fortunate than the poor victim who has had to undergo the punishment, for it is undoubtedly punishment.

Well, then, a whiteside should resemble a self color all through, even to the ten larger flight feathers, but the sides and including the short flights should be pure white all through. I have been as careful as possible to explain this matter, as I know many have taken a fancy to the variety, and given them up again through not being able to produce stock as good as others, not knowing the preparation they have to go through. A great many otherwise good whitesides have white backs, and are very handsome when the color is good. Such birds often win at shows, but the decided preference is given by those who understand them to the dark-backed birds.

I regret the very great scarcity of really first-class mottles and rosewings; although so many hundreds are bred annually, and I can only attribute it to the careless way in which many breeders match up their birds. They just put this and that together because they happen to have them, instead of procuring a good all-round bird, not show bird, from a good strain. No matter what the young turn out, they are still kept instead of being killed off when young. Another cause is that many of the best show birds find their way into the hands of exhibitors who care very little for



breeding; but whose birds, being kept entirely for exhibition, are thus loft to the breeding loft. I am often asked how to match birds to breed mottles and rosewings, and I am free to confess I cannot tell with any degree of certainty. The only thing to do is to take care not to breed from wasters, but to match up birds possessing many of the best properties, and trust to Providence. I know many fanciers who have produced some of the greatest winners, and who have gone on breeding in and in rather than introduce from fresh blood, till their stock has dwindled down to little weedy things, good for nothing. Therefore, breed from good, sound, vigorous stock, and not from little under-sized weeds, and I recollect if you breed a few good birds that are worth a hundred duffers, which ought all to be killed off when young. These remarks apply to all varieties, for there is certainly not sufficient care taken in matching up breeding stock.

In presenting the illustration of the baldhead, it may be said that it represents neither a high cut nor a low cut, and yet it is as high cut as the drawing allowed it to be under the beak and eye: for unfortunately Mr. Ludlow has placed the beak in the drawing a little too high, and to have made it a proper high cut the line of demarcation would not have been straight, which would have been a worse mistake. Moreover, as there is such a diversity of opinion about the "cut," it may be the more advisable to give the medium cut as an illustration.

Whilst on this part of the subject I may say that as long as there are so many different opinions about the "cut," I consider it an open question, and do not think any judge has a right to lay down a hard and fast rule, and say that if you show baldheads under him they must be *high* or *low* cut; for I know from experience that there are fanciers of both, and why should it not be so? Who is to take it upon himself to say that one is right, and that, therefore, the other must be wrong? I know after many years' experience that opinions have differed, and that during the last few years the rage has been for the high cut, but this does not after all settle the question. One thing the high cut has in its favor—it is far more difficult to get—and I fear that

in trying to get it the head properties have to a great extent suffered. Some breeders in trying to attain it have sacrificed all other considerations. No matter if the bird have a flat head, a thin spindle beak, be altogether a poor weedy thing; high cut is the object above all others to look for, and consequently such a course largely accounts for many birds having long narrow flat heads, and very often stained beaks, which are blemishes. Of this I am quite convinced; that breed baldheads to the highest state of perfection, and as *high cut* as you like; then turn these birds into a loft and let them breed at their own sweet will, and they will go back to the low cut; but reverse this, and how many high cut will you get? *None*.

Now, I admit this proves the high cut more difficult to get, but whether that should be sufficient to prove one right and the other wrong is better, I think, left an open question, and we shall find fanciers who will still go in for both. I have at the present time an oil painting, a good likeness of a black bald hen, painted from life, a noted winner of about thirty to thirty-five years ago; it is *low cut*, and I can well remember the bird. If my readers will kindly refer to the self-color illustration, and draw a line from the thick part of the lower beak, just missing the eye, to the back of the head, it will give the exact high cut. Another line three-sixteenths of an inch below the eye, straight across, will give the low cut. The head of a bald should be well rounded, showing no angles at all; but when looked at from any point, to all appearances should be round. I do not, of course, mean round as a ball, as it should be longer from back to front than across.

The eye should be clear pearl, showing no dark shade; the eye-ceres very fine and pale in color, quite free from red tinge. The beak (a good substitute) of a pale flesh color, and quite free from any dark stains.

If a line be drawn round the body from nearly the back part of the breast-bone, all in front should be dark, except, of course, the head, and all behind white, this line being taken nearly as straight round the body as it can be got. The wings should be quite free from white on and about the butts, and the few small pinion feathers should be dark.

Some of these pinion feathers are often white, which looks very bad as the bird stands in a show-pen. The ten large flight feathers should be white to be perfect, thus answering the description we often see, 10 by 10. In addition to the ten flight feathers, a few white feathers will be found at the roots of them, a row of about seven or eight. The short flights and all other parts of wings should be dark. The drawing will convey a better idea of the carriage of the bird than any words of mine. Baldheads are found in black, red, yellow, silver, and chequer. Black should be as black as possible, carrying plenty of lustre or sheen of a bright beetle-green color, free from purple or copper-color lustre.

Reds as dark and rich in color as possible, even under the breast, where these birds usually fail very badly. I remember when reds and yellows were to be found good sound colors; but for some years they went back sadly, owing, I have no doubt, to exhibitions offering prizes to baldheads without naming colors; and consequently blacks and blues, being as a rule so much superior, monopolised all the prizes, with the result that reds and yellows were neglected, for breeders as a rule prefer to breed what are most popular at shows. But we have now a few shows offering prizes to different colors—Barnstaple, for instance—which I hope may be the means of reinstating some of these neglected colors. With reds and yellows, therefore, it does not do to be too particular just at present. If you want reds, get the best you can and the soundest colors. One very weak point in both reds and yellows is the short flights, which are usually each feather about half white; but this will, I think, come all right as the richness of color improves. However, let us hope so. The above will equally answer for yellows which have the same weak points; therefore get the richest colors you can in both cases.

Blues come next in popularity, and are therefore found to fairly good perfection. The color should be good, clear sound blue, free from ticked feathers; the usual black bars found in all blue pigeons to be as black and distinct as possible. Many of the blues have bars, and the black continuing along the edge of the feather, which is a great blemish to



an otherwise good colored bird. This fault often leads, too, to undue liberties being taken with the edge of the feathers. The neck hackle should carry plenty of lustre of a bright beetle-green color, and when near perfection there are very few handsomer pigeons than a blue baldhead.

Silvers, not being of so distinct a color to show up the markings, are apparently thought very little of, but should be of a good dark silver and the wing bars nearly black. Neck hackle carrying plenty of lustre, nearly as dark as that on blues.

Chequers should be well chequered on wings only, and have bars on wings, and are to be found in both silvers and blues.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### TUMBLER MARKINGS.

EDITOR THE FANCIER:

During last winter and spring there was a great deal of discussion among the Tumbler fanciers, as to what constituted the proper markings, etc., of Saddles and Badges. At the time, I gave for publication, what I believed to be the correct markings, but found that several fanciers totally disagreed with me. In order to learn who was right, I took the trouble to write Mr. John Landon, of Birmingham, Eng., who is not only the secretary of the long-face Tumbler club, but one of the three specialist judges appointed to judge this class in Birmingham, Messrs. E. Crudgington and E. R. Doughty, being the other two. As it is well known that there are a greater number of good Tumblers in Birmingham than anywhere else in the world and just as well know that what the Birmingham fanciers don't know about Tumblers, is hardly worth knowing, I naturally turned to them for a decision on the question in point, and wrote Mr. Landon accordingly, asking him to not only give me his own opinion, but also the opinions of at least six other prominent Tumbler fanciers. In accordance with my request, he very kindly had a full description of the characteristics of 'Saddles and Badges' printed, and not only over his own signature, but also over the written signatures of six of the most prominent Tumbler fanciers of Birmingham. I cannot help feeling gratified in the knowledge that my views have been endorsed by these eminent fanciers, in

so far as my argument went. I take pleasure in forwarding you herewith, a copy of the "points" as received by me from Mr. Landon. And I sincerely trust that these may be adopted as standards for the Saddle and Badge, for surely these gentlemen are much better posted on the subject than any of us.—F. D. WALTON.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF SADDLES AND BADGES.

I. Size, shape, and general appearance. The birds are of small size, and of neat plump and compact general appearance. They carry themselves erect, with head well back so that the eye is in a perpendicular line with the centre of the foot. This gives them a consequential aspect and a somewhat strutting gait.

1. The body should be well balanced, short, and taper sharply to the tail, its outlines being graceful and flowing, never angular or broken.

2. The chest should be broad, and the shoulders well developed, giving indications of great endurance in flight.

3. The head should be small and round without any angularity or flatness on the top; and the beak should be straight, white and close-fitting, with the wattle small and smooth in texture.

4. The neck should be short, broad at the base, and taper rapidly upward.

5. The eye should be white or pearl, and the cere white and very fine.

6. The feet should be small and partially webbed, and the legs short. The muffs should be long, well spread and unbroken so as to form a continuous curve at the edge. The hocks should be full and long, reaching almost to the ground.

II. Distinctive markings of Saddles. The head-markings should be distinct and symmetrically arranged. A good white "blaze or 'snip'" should run up the centre of the skull from the beak, and there should be a white dot over each eye. The beard should be white, but on each side there should be a small clearly defined pear shaped patch of dark feathers running from the root of the beak backwards and downwards into the white of the beard for some little distance. These small patches of dark feathers are known as the "whiskers,"

and are a very important feature in the head-markings of the variety. *A clear band of white extending from the keel to the tail, should go right around the body.* The wings, hocks, and muffs should also be white, and show a clearly defined colored Saddle between the shoulders. The tail is dark, except in the case of red Saddles where white tails are accepted.

III. Distinctive markings of Badges. The markings of the head should be exactly the same in character as those of the Saddles. The body however, should be colored; and the muffs and the ten primary flight feathers should be white, except in the case of red Badges, where the white tails again have to be accepted as colored tails are unknown.

Signed.

E. CRUDGINGTON. C. A. BLY.  
A. A. COLLINS. T. SEAL.  
E. R. DOUGHTY. JOS. BROMICH.  
JOHN LANDON.

July 1893.

### ESTABLISHING A KIT OF TUMBLERS, OR ROLLERS.

BY GEORGE SMITH.

From the Feathered World.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 423]

I have now described as clearly as possible the different classes of the high and long flying variety, so that a beginner will be able to form some idea as to which type of birds to keep. At the same time, it is as well to be guided a little by other circumstances. For instance, if you live in the country with plenty of fresh air and space, any variety will do well, and not require half the attention which they would otherwise. In such a locality a kit of Rollers or performing Tumblers will do well, simply because a large kit is usually flown, often upwards of fifty birds. Such a number of birds require plenty of open space wherein to do their work to perfection; consequently if a kit of these are kept in a thickly inhabited place the birds are continually coming in contact with the surrounding buildings during their acrobatic performances. Rollers and Tumblers are particularly suited to any one who does not care to stand many hours watching, as well as to those who do not have much spare time at their disposal. They are very interesting, and afford a large amount



of pleasure whilst on the wing, more so than many would credit.

However, as I said in my last letter, Tipplers are all the rage now. so I will call your attention to these birds. In the first place, do not imagine that you are going to get a good kit together in one year; if you do, you will be greatly disappointed; still if you are favored with a bit of good luck, with perseverance you may be able to fly them with very moderate success. It is, perhaps, as well now to inform you that if long flying is your chief desire, you must sacrifice both color and appearance of the birds to get a good kit of flyers. Bronze mottles and chocolate prints are certainly very handsome and greatly admired, but still, do not despise a good bird because it is a bad color, or mismarked in any way. If you do you will regret it, and will never get a really first class kit together. How often do we find that the commonest looking birds are the best on wing. My advice is, secure the best flyers it is possible to get or young ones bred from them, and let color be quite a secondary consideration, for as you gain experience, with a little good judgment, you will be able to breed almost any color that takes your fancy.

To those who are just taking up the fancy, I would say commence with a few pairs of squeakers, taking them as soon as they can peck you. You then have a good chance of running them on the roof upon which you intend them to drop several weeks before they commence to fly, and by so doing give them every opportunity of seeing the locality, and with a few birds always at hand in case they may stray away, you will not run the risk of losing so many. You must not, however, expect to fly Tipplers without losing some of them; if you do so you will be fortunate. Now, suppose you have a low dropping place, similar to the one I described in my previous letters, you will have to be very careful with your young birds, or they will take to dropping over the higher buildings. Of course, if you already have old birds that are in the habit of dropping on this particular spot, they will follow the steps of these, and will not be half so much trouble. On the other hand, if you have no old birds to teach the young ones, you have a difficult task before you.

I have found from experience it is best to let the youngsters start to fly of their own accord; by doing so, they will generally alight on the same place that they started from. When youngsters are in any way frightened up they often lose courage, and will not venture to drop on the low place again without first using the higher buildings, which is a great drawback and should be prevented if possible. As a matter of fact, you cannot be too kind to them, and, for at least the first month, give them all the encouragement possible. Whilst they are so young it is a good plan to have a few birds pecking about on the dropping place the whole of the time the others are flying; this will be a great inducement, and often prevent them from dropping away.

The best time to let these birds out during the breeding season is towards evening, and take care to let them out only when you are at home to look after them; at all events, until they get a little age on them, and more used to their dropping place. Youngsters that are let out in the morning and left to take their chance will often get into the habit of staying out all day, and in some cases will stray away and get lost. You must remember that birds allowed to stop out all day get into idle habits, which you cannot easily break them of. When youngsters get nicely on the wing my motto is to teach them to go into the loft as soon as they drop and if taught these habits when young they are no trouble when they get older. It is of great importance to have your place well ventilated at this time of the year, and do not neglect keeping the place clean, or your young ones will go light and die.

The old birds which have been doing good flying from the early part of the spring are now getting used up, and a rest will do them no harm; and as they are moulting their flight feathers, we cannot expect them to keep going so well. In fact, I make it a practice to discontinue flying the old birds altogether about now, and give my attention to the training of the young ones. My motto is, give the old birds at least two months' rest; it will do them a world of good, that is, if they are worthy of it, and have done some good performances. The holiday will not only recruit their strength, but it will help them

to cast their feathers much more quickly.

I said in my last letter that the best time to fly youngsters in summer was towards evening, but remember that you must use your own judgment in the matter. One reason why I make this suggestion is because the working class as a rule have three or four hours' leisure each evening, and so then have a grand opportunity of looking after them. On the other hand, if you fly your birds in the morning you generally have to leave before they drop, and it is just possible that Miss Puss will mount the place and give them a fright that they will not forget for some time. Consequently it often happens that all the care and attention which you have bestowed on getting your birds to drop on one particular spot, just to your approval, becomes completely wasted. My advice, therefore, is fly your kit at such a time as you are likely to be at liberty when they drop, so that you can do all that is necessary to get them safely down.

I have seen many a good kit flying in the dark all through their owner not being at home to drop them. Mind, when I say fly them in the evening, I mean start them at such a time that they will be flying about dusk. Of course, the time they usually fly will give you some idea as to when to let them out. For instance, if your birds are now in the habit of flying about four hours, start them at four o'clock. This will give them a chance of flying an extra hour if they feel that way inclined. Do not start them an hour too late; if you do most likely you will be in the same fix that I was the other week—have your birds flying in the dark. Perhaps that kit is still flying; anyhow, I have not seen them since.

We have all these mishaps a times, and even the most experienced cannot always prevent it. An old fancier once told me that he knew a man who flew his birds all day and all night, and they came home the next day with snow on their backs. This, I suppose, is only a romance. Then we read about Tippler-flying at sea, and many other interesting stories, all of which is pleasing to a fancier.

The breeding season now will soon be drawing to a close, and those who have a place similar to the one illustrated in number 165 of the *Feathered World*, will find that the loft divided



into three compartments will now be of great service, as there will be separate places for the cocks, for the hens, and also for the youngsters. This separation of the birds will prevent the hens from laying several times after the nest-pans have been taken away, which always weakens them very much. The separation of the youngsters from the old birds is always a wise system to adopt, as it prevents them from being ill-used by the old birds. Youngsters that are continually in the same place as the breeding pairs, often get too fat to fly well, and we generally find some of them far from being healthy. Place them, therefore, in a compartment by themselves as soon as they can peck, and they will come on much better. You can then feed them night and morning as required; for what is more disappointing than to find your birds with a heavy crop of corn in them just as you are thinking of having a nice little fly. In such a case, the result of your flying will be in most instances far from promising.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### RAMBLING NOTES.

BY "ROUNDER."

Home again, after an absence of three months, seeing the sights of seashore and inhaling the mountain air laden with nature's most sublime perfumes, regaining health and strength. Glad to be back again, and trust I will get a chance to see many of the fanciers' birds and their lofts, as I hear that many a fine youngster has been raised this season by the monumental fanciers.

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I see by the last issue that the Barb men have at last organized a Barb Club and elected their officers, and knowing several of those on the ticket I hardly think a better selection could have been made. Not being personally acquainted with the secretary, Mr. Rittenhouse, I can only speak for him by his works which, from the first letter as secretary of the club, argues well for his efficiency and proclaim him to be a worker of no mean calibre. In Mr. Newell, the club has a good presiding officer and a man of reputation in the fancy as an old and staunch admirer of the Barb, as well as of that "king of doos," the Carrier. That the money of the club will meet with

wise and judicious handling by the club's treasurer, Dr. W. W. White, it is hardly necessary for me to announce, as everyone having ever met the doctor knows him to be an officer of no small degree of efficiency and conservatism. A gentleman with whom, upon a slight acquaintance, one is willing to place utmost dependence in all he says. As a fancier of Barbs the doctor's record of winnings and breeding stand unparalleled in this country and reflect great credit upon him. The doctor does not pretend to be a large breeder, and has many a time declared himself to the effect that when he had to keep more than five pairs of any variety he would retire from the fancy in disgust. His reason for this is that no man can properly breed more than five pair of high-class birds and give them that attention and study that they should have. In Messrs. Tiemann and Fick the club has two good fanciers. Mr. Tiemann has been in the Barb fancy about a year or more and has stuck to it through thick and thin. Mr. Fick entered the Barb arena about seven months ago. May the club speedily grow and flourish is the wish of one who has been in years gone by a devoted admirer of the Barb.

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Another new addition to your roster of clubs is that of the Jacobin Club, with such good men and fanciers as A. B. Hoskins, for president, in which selection the club could not have made a better choice, for Mr. Hoskins is one of our most widely known breeders of the Jacobin. His record of winnings are second to none and all birds that have won laurels for him are in nearly every case his own production. In blues he cannot be beaten, either in this country or England. The blues I was shown some time ago by Mr. Hoskins are nearly equal to the best of the Jacobins of many of our leading Jacobin breeders. Mr. Geo. Ewald I met in New York several years ago and concluded then that he was a hustler of no mean degree, and I have heard that he also has some very fine Jacobins among his large collection of pigeons. Mr. Blauch is an unknown quantity to me, but judging from several of his letters he has the good of the Jacobin Club at heart and will do all in his power to bring it to the front. Success attend you.

The Magpie Club is another that I notice has been added to the roster of clubs, but not being acquainted with any of the gentlemen on the list of officers except the secretary. I cannot say anything about them, but they are enlisted in a good cause, and I hope they will build up a good club and give the Magpie a boom, for it certainly deserves it, as it is one of the prettiest of the toy family.

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A word regarding the work to be done by the various specialty clubs won't be out of place at this time, and I hope the members of the various clubs will not think me officious, all I say is done for the purpose of advancing the interest of the various varieties represented by the different clubs.

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The first thing for the specialty clubs to do is to formulate a constitution and by-laws, and in which should be a clause punishing every member for dishonest dealings, exhibiting or any other thing reflecting upon the integrity of a gentleman. Then they should compile a standard of their variety, and if possible have an ideal of their variety made so as to show the kind of bird to breed for, as in this way there would be a deal more satisfaction to both the breeders of the bird, as well as the judge that passes upon them, to know what he is doing. It will also educate the uninitiated of the fancy to know what sort and shape of bird he is to expect when a man offers him a prize-winning Turbit, Tumbler, Fantail Magpie, Jacobin or Barb. The purchaser would then not have recourse to Fulton's, Lyell's or any of the many other books having colored plates of ideals that are, and never will be, attainable, to see what kind of birds his prize-winners will be, only to return them upon their arrival as not being one half as good as the pictures in the books, and calling the seller all sorts of names, and threatening to expose him as a fraud in the papers. It would also elevate the fancy by getting rid of the unscrupulous dealers who send out anything to a buyer, no matter how inferior, and represent it as good stock. Then the members should send the secretary a list of what birds they have, sales and purchase they make, giving the names of those with whom they deal, and if possible give the leg band



number of those he sells or buys. This will keep the secretary informed of the doings of the members, and he should be instructed to send a list of such transfers, etc., to the various papers dealing with pigeons. Such information would be both interesting and instructive to all the fanciers. Trusting my advice will not be misconstrued, I give it for what it is worth.

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Things in the pigeon fancy in Baltimore seem to be very quiet, but then there is generally a lull before a storm, and no doubt that is the case here.

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Mr. Editor, I have often wondered that the Homing pigeon fanciers don't make more use of the columns of THE FANCIER. With such a solon on homing matters as S. W. Taylor, right here in our own city, I think it a shame that this intelligent member of the Columbarian fancy should be so sorely neglected. Will not Mr. Taylor give us some homing news each week? Surely your readers will receive it with avidity.

### ONE-EYE COLD IN PIGEONS.

BY RICHARD WOODS.

From the Fanciers' Gazette.

At this time of the year, when the last stages of the breeding season have been reached, and the period of moult is close at hand, pigeons are especially liable to be seized with a variety of ailments—such, for instance, as one-eye cold, congestion of the liver, going light (consumption), cold or catarrh, egg-binding, rotten feather, suppressed feather, crop-binding, diarrhoea, indigestion, gout, rheumatism, and those numerous troublesome affections of scrofulous origin commonly termed canker, wing disease, etc. Each of these maladies are treated of in my work. "The disease of Pigeons and their treatment."

The present is an anxious time for pigeon keepers, for the breeding season is well-nigh over and birds are fast dropping into moult, after which comes the exhibiting period, and this in turn will be quickly followed by another breeding time, so that pigeons—especially good ones—have but a very short season of rest. No wonder, then, that sickness and di-

sease are rampant among highly-bred stock. If rest cannot be allowed at any other time, it is especially desirable that time should be allowed for recuperation of the vital forces between the close of the breeding season and the trying ordeal of moult.

One-eye cold is a most mysterious disease, is chiefly confined to the wattle breeds, such as Carriers, Dragons, Barbs, etc., and pays most breeders' lofts an annual visit, the time being now close at hand when this unwelcome visitant usually puts in an appearance. The term "one-eye cold" is so very significant of this vexatious complaint that I will not weary my readers by debating the appellation, which after all that could be said in favor of a more scientific nomination, would not materially alter the practical side of the question. Of all the many and varied diseases to which fancy pigeons are liable, none have more puzzled the minds of experts, or more severely tested their capabilities, than this. It usually comes on so suddenly, without the slightest provocation of warning, that I am half inclined to think it analogous to distemper in dogs, murrain in cattle, or similar diseases affecting other kinds of stock.

Young pigeons are especially prone to attacks of "one-eye cold," and from now onwards until the cold weather sets in a sharp look-out should be kept for the appearance of any abnormal conditions of the eye. Not that a cure may be any the more speedily affected, for ninety-nine out of every hundred cases of this nature run a regular course, and whatever treatment be accepted, it is but palliative. It cannot be too widely known that the complaint is highly contagious, and birds suffering therefrom—or even when suspected to be suffering therefrom—should be promptly isolated from the general stock. I am quite aware that some breeders make light of cases of this kind; but once let the disease known as "one-eye cold" get the upper hand among a lot of pigeons, it will quickly become firmly fixed, and "all the king's horses and all the king's men" cannot drag it out again. Having had considerable experience with the wattled breeds of pigeons, I have had unusual facilities for studying this scourge—for scourge it undoubtedly is, as any breeder will tell you who has had the misfortune to have the

best of a whole season's stock of youngsters affected therewith. Apart from the pain inflicted—and the pain is great—the color of the eye, as well as the shape of the surrounding wattle, is often completely changed, and in those breeds in which color of eye and shape and texture of cere or wattle are of cardinal importance, an attack of "one-eye cold" generally means permanent disfigurement and much pecuniary loss, for rarely indeed do pigeons that have "one-eye cold"—wattled birds especially—recover the natural shape of the surroundings of their eyes, and the original color of iris. I will go further than this, and say that the much desired texture of wattle is never—or very seldom, at all events—completely restored.

Let us take an exemplary case from the blue Dragon, for instance. Every person entitled to be considered a connoisseur of the breed knows that a distinct yet delicately-defined network of lacing of the eye-cere is of paramount importance in weighing up the sum total of a good bird's excellent traits. This highly-valued property is not developed to any great extent until a bird attains the age of four months or so, and unfortunately this is just the period of a bird's existence that "one-eye cold" usually makes its appearance. Very provoking this, and no mistake, especially when one happens to have succeeded in breeding what in vulgar parlance is called a "flyer"—i. e., a bird possessing more than the average of good properties, and therefore looked upon as a fit and proper candidate to represent any man's loft at the leading shows in the land. Who has not experienced the discomfiture that naturally arises in a breast of a keen fancier upon going into one's pigeon-house and finding the pet of the flock with one eye inflamed, and partly or completely closed; and worse still, when next visiting the place to find that other cases have cropped up? This is no imaginary picture I am drawing, for I have experienced everything I write about.

It will be well to call to mind the fact that young birds are chiefly attacked, and this of itself should be sufficient warning to avoid overcrowding a number of youngsters in an ill-ventilated, over-heated, damp, or excessively dry loft; equability of temperature, and an abundance of fresh



air, are the best antidotes to "one-eye cold" that can be given. Couple with these the injunction I have so frequently given to avoid over-feeding, and the greatest potentialities in the direction of warding off "one-eye cold" will have been exercised. In my next article I will pass on to a brief description of the symptoms and practical consideration of the treatment I counsel every fancier to adopt who has the misfortune to get "one-eye cold" among his stock.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### HOW DR. KLOPPER CON- CLUDED TO KEEP FANCY PIGEONS AND JERE- MIAH.

BY P. S. HUNTER.

"What a craze there is about fancy pigeons, Mary! Really I expect we will have to start a loft ourselves," remarked Dr. Klopper to his wife, as they sat in their crazy little parlor one evening.

"Well, Henry, if you think best to do so, I have no objections," acquiesced the sympathetic Mrs. Klopper, "but I have not the faintest idea how you begin."

"Oh, well, I either, but you see there is such a *furor* about this fancy in our village, that I think it will not do for us to be left behind. Where do you suppose I found Dr. Penworth today, when I went to consult him on an important case? and he is, you know, at the very top of the profession."

"I have no suspicion," replied Mrs. Klopper, with interest.

"Why in his pigeon loft, surrounded by a flock of all kinds of pigeons (and wonderful birds they are, too, I will admit), and discoursing upon their merits to several visitors, who seemed to participate fully in his enthusiasm. I do believe his pigeons will help him to get patients—they are so attractive to visitors, and he understands displaying them so well; they may come to see the birds, and end by remembering that they want a prescription. Yes, it is a good idea, Mary, and we will have pigeons."

"Very well," said Mary, holding out her crochet at arm's length, to inspect the pattern. "What is a loft like?"

"Oh, just a big house, that rats can't get in, I imagine, and a whole

lot of boxes nailed about on the sides, but I would not think of fussing and running around these fixtures myself. I would hire a man to attend to them and give him explicit directions."

"Then you know exactly what is to be done?" asked Mrs. Klopper, with a slight accent of incredulity.

"Soon can know my dear, just order a few journals devoted to this fancy, with a few standard works upon the subject, and there you are, snug as a bug, with more knowledge than you can impart for practical purposes."

"Well, Henry, you always did understand how to go through with anything you undertook, and I am confident of your success." Dr. Klopper made no reply, but looked a little as if his own confidence in his resources for the present emergency was a trifle less substantial than his wife's.

"The out-house we had built for a lumber house will do," he remarked presently, there is nothing in that, and it can soon be fitted up. I will order the books, and a few dozen birds tomorrow.

About a week after this conversation, Dr. Klopper informed his wife one morning, that the carpenter would be there that day to fit up the loft, and that he had sent an order for a whole collection of fine birds, Pouter, Carriers, Trumpeters, Fantails, etc., which was advertised in a recent journal, by a fancier wishing to close out his stock. "I am told," he added, "that it is of great importance to begin with good birds, and as I wish to succeed, I have determined to afford myself the first opportunity."

"What will the collection cost?" inquired the frugal minded Mrs. Klopper.

"Well, I get this at a bargain, owing to the circumstances," replied the Doctor. "A little over \$300 for the entire business, water fountain, feed hoppers, and bath fixtures thrown in."

"Three hundred dollars!" exclaimed Mrs. Klopper involuntarily. "Three hundred dollars for pigeons, I had no idea."

"Oh, no! of course not, neither had I, but you see I had talked a good deal in the village about this splendid collection I was to purchase, before I knew the price, and I did not like to back out, I suppose they will pay. I believe it is not considered

discreditable to sell a pair now and then, to reduce expenses."

"Discreditable!" murmured his wife. "I should consider it a good achievement to get back some of our money, however I suppose you know, she continued more briskly, "when will the birds arrive."

"Next week, and I have engaged a man to attend to them, who will, I think, prove a jewel. He is very black and uncouth looking, but the way I came to get him, was my accidentally overhearing a conversation he was having on the street corner, with old Moses, the hostler, here at the livery stable. He informed Moses that he was just from the country where he has had several different employers, and has always given satisfaction by noticing carefully their slightest wishes, and anticipating them as far as he could. He expressed himself in his own peculiar language, but with such evident sincerity, that it was impossible to doubt his honesty. He will be here to dinner, as I feared to lose the opportunity, and hired him forthwith."

"What is his name?" asked Mrs. Klopper dubiously, having had some experience, more instructive than amusing, of her husband's investments in untried labor.

"Jeremiah," he answered, not very appropriate, as he seems lively to a fault; but I expect we will find him a treasure in our new pigeon business, he seems exactly fitted to care for live stock of any kind—so benevolent and so energetic.

With the dinner hour, Jeremiah punctually appeared, and introduced himself with great dignity to Mrs. Klopper, as the "doctor's new man." Very black, very bow legged, and very long-bodied, he was arrayed in a reddish old coat, which seemed to have been originated by its tailor, after quite a different model from its present owner, and a pair of faded green pants, which appeared to have struggled vainly to pursue the sinuosities of the limbs, they were meant to cover, and had desisted in despair, just below the knee. Here they were met by the rather abortive legs of a very lopsided pair of boots, which by their appearance, afforded a striking tribute to Jeremiah's dexterity of locomotion, as his movements were quite rapid, although ac-centric, owing to the "side draught" of the boots. He was apparently ad-



vanced beyond middle age, and his rugged countenance beamed with such good nature, that his otherwise unattractive appearance was counteracted, to the extent of being quite amusing. When Mrs. Klopper first beheld him, he was standing at the door, with his battered old half beaver in his hand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE POUTER.

BY CIGARA.

From Fanciers' Gazette.

The past quarter of a century has seen a considerable change in the views of breeders of Pouters. Twenty-five years ago length of limbs and feathers were considered by the generality of judges to be the most important features. There were a few however, who persisted that elegance of shape and correct carriage were more to be desired than a superabundance of limb and feather. It is a well known fact that one time the craze for long limbs was so pronounced that a cross with a Runt, which is the largest in feather and limbs of any pigeons, was introduced. As may be supposed, the introduction of this foreign alliance had the effect of destroying the finest proportion of the Pouter, but it is nevertheless a fact that a bird so bred won numberless prizes at the most important shows simply on account of its great length of limbs and feather. In those days it was not uncommon to see judges, when awarding prizes to Pouters, using the rule or tape. Now, were a judge to attempt to measure a bird, the act would be looked upon as a sign of weakness. The tape or rule may be used at home in the loft when pairing birds for breeding purposes, but never on any other occasion.

The birds that win in the present day are distinctly different in character to those that were in fashion a few years ago. Size has very little to do with the value of a Pouter, and any suspicion of the Runt cross is fatal to its chances of winning prizes. Elegance of shape and style are looked for without any consideration being given for long feather and limbs.

There are, however, very few good judges of Pouters—few who know where to look for points which make the finish of a perfect bird. An ex-

perienced eye, on the other hand, can detect a good Pouter in whatever position it may be, whether in the act of feeding, sitting in repose on its block, or in full show. When the girth of body is slender, and the shoulders and limbs are properly placed, it cannot get into a bad position.

Position is everything in a Pouter, and to get this the legs must be placed far enough back in the body; however good a crop it may possess, if it does not stand at the right angle the whole beauty is lost. If the legs are too forward a Pouter loses height, which is an important feature. When passing along a row of Pouter pens, the bird that stands the highest is generally a good one, though possibly it may not have the longest limbs.

In breeding it is always well to use birds with long limbs, but it does not follow that the result will be satisfactory; the advantage of long limbs is lost if the bird does not show them. Many Pouters will show six and a half inches better than others with seven or seven and a quarter. This depends greatly upon the length from the ankle to the hock, commonly called the lower joint, which should be as long as possible; then if the thigh joints are close together and the legs straight, little more can be wanted, as far as limbs are concerned. It is not desirable, however, that the thigh joint should be too prominent, but seeing that many of the most slender-bodied and closest-limbed Pouters are so formed, although it is a defect, it must not be too readily condemned.

A slender waist is an important feature in a Pouter; when taken in an ordinary-sized hand the body should be easily grasped. From both the front and hind view it should be narrow, the back be slightly concave rather than convex, round shoulders or hog back, which causes a bird to rump when playing, being great eyesores. The wings should be tightly drawn up to the sides of the body the lower part resting just above the thigh joints; the tighter they are the better will be the division between crop and body be defined. The flights should be broad, but gracefully lapping over each side of the tail, without being crossed, and reaching nearly to the end; drooping wings are a great defect. The breast-bone should not be prominent, nor should

there be any thickness about the vent. The tail rather full, perfectly straight, and carried off the ground. The formation, from set-in of neck to end of tail, should be spiral, except as regards the fulness of tail.

It is considered by some admirers of Pouters that the crop is the most important feature in the bird. I would ask those who hold these views to place a Pouter with a hog back, wide limbs, and drooping wings, with the most perfect crop, by the side of one that is tall and spiry, with gracefully placed wings, tail and limbs. It will then be seen that symmetrical formation of body and position of the legs must always come before crop, notwithstanding that the globe, when perfectly formed, adds greatly to the beauty of the bird. The first thing to look for in connection with the crop is the division that marks where it is connected with the body; it should appear, although under the complete control of the bird, to be attached to the body by such slight membranes that it could be removed with the greatest ease. When fully distended it should bulge out from the neck in the shape of a perfect globe, attached to the body in graceful lines, slightly arched over the top of the neck, and half hiding the head, which should be small with a bold eye. In the act of playing, the component part of the Pouter should all work together in unison. With the distention of the crop the shoulders and wings become tightened, the limbs elongated, the neck arched, and the eye full of fire. It will thus be seen that the narrower the waist the more defined is the crop, and that on the correct position of the legs depends the style and carriage of the Pouter.

No pigeon takes so much preparation for show as the Pouter, for upon its tameness and desire to exhibit its good properties depends its chances of success. The fancier who intends to show should have a room fitted up with a number of small pens, which should be at least two feet square and three feet high; each pen should be divided by a sliding partition, so that the latter can be drawn out, and the birds occasionally allowed to see each other; its place supplied by a lattice partition, to prevent them getting near each other to fight. If possible, the pens should all be on one side of the room, so that the inmates cannot see each other, solitude being very desirable when training is going on.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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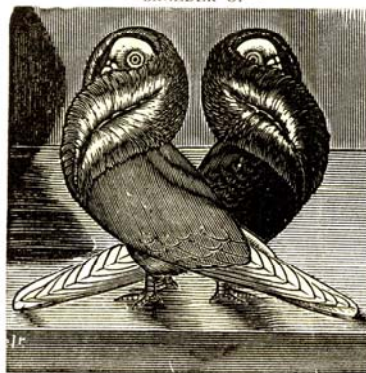
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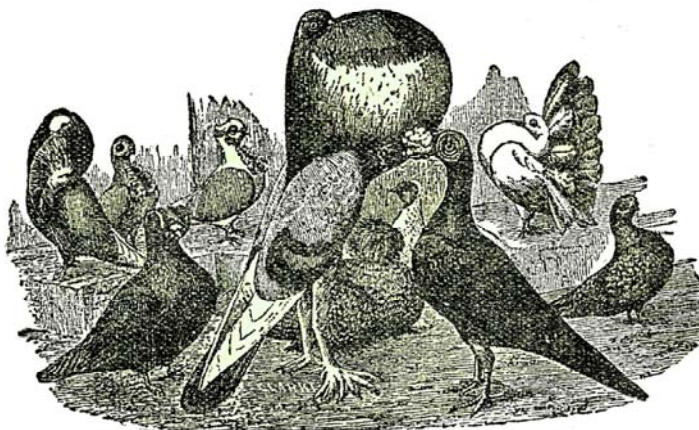
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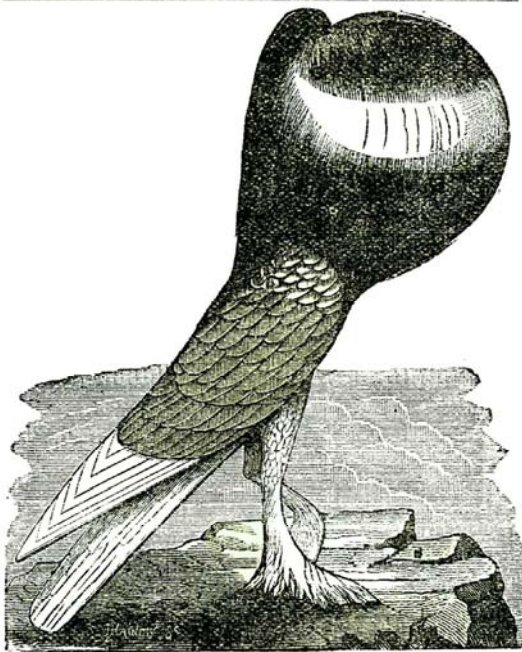
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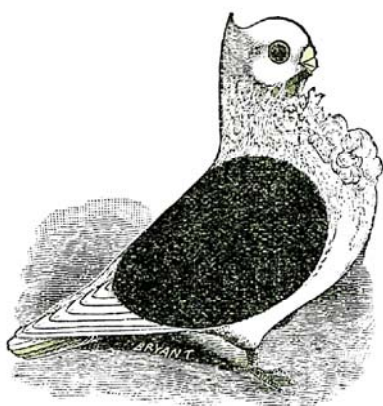
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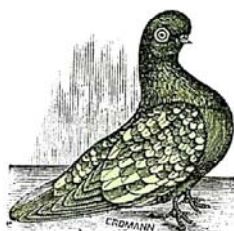
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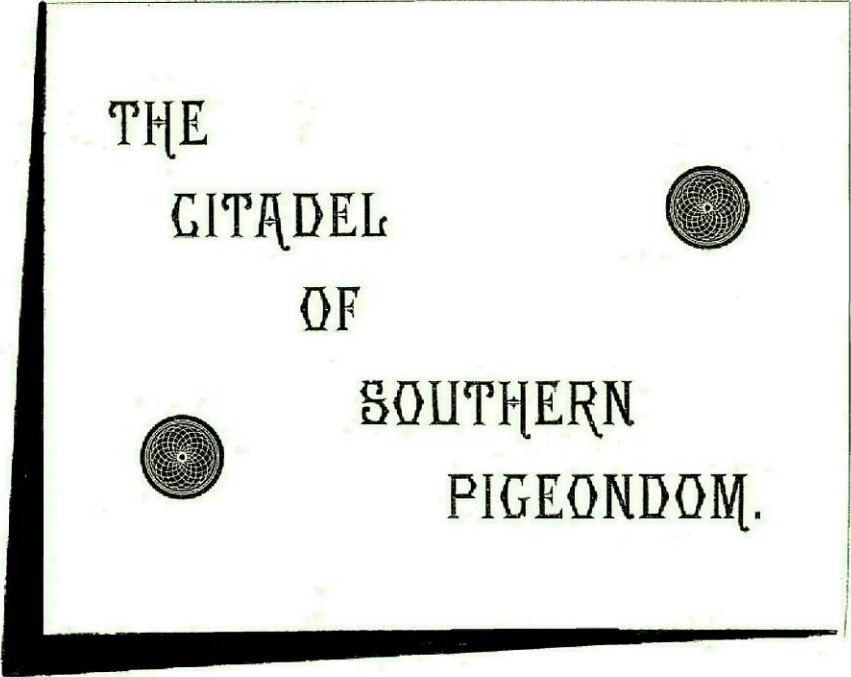


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