

power to promote honest treatment, fair play and holds out the best inducements to those exhibitors who show birds of their own breeding are the ones that will get the most patronage. This monopoly of certain breeds is often done by having a judge buy every promising bird that he sees for weeks prior to the show and by borrowing the "best ones" owned by other breeders. If any one wins by these methods no conscientious person will begrudge them their honors.

It wouldn't do to shut out boughten birds altogether, as we have to sell some show birds to fill up our pocket books, while the breeder who buys a nice bird with the intention of breeding from it is often justified in putting it on exhibition. Borrowed birds are the invention of the "evil one," and I would not want to deal with any breeder who feels elated over the prizes won on them. If my influence is worth anything I beg of you one and all to let borrowing be a thing of the past, and veterans when they do show to exhibit birds of their own breeding.

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Selling Market Poultry.

WHILE profit from poultry raising will depend largely upon the manner in which the marketable products are disposed of. There is as much knack about selling to advantage as there is in raising the fowls in the first place. We have seen old breeders almost giving away their surplus fowls, simply because they had never learned the art of selling fowls to be eaten as well as they had of selling for the breeding pen or the show-room. Much depends upon the season as to the manner in which fowls are marketed. In autumn, warm open winters, and late in the spring, it is often safer to ship alive, especially to a distant market. Where one ships to a hotel, or private families, no loss is incurred. On small shipments, or large ones either, for that matter, to commission men no loss is sustained without the weather gets unusually soft all at once. We believe more money by a deal can be made out of fowls by selling dressed. This is most certainly true of turkeys, as they very often sell at six or seven cents per lb. alive, while they bring twelve to fourteen dressed and the loss in dressing is rarely more than one-fifth of the whole weight when well fattened.

It always pays to have any sort of poultry in prime condition before selling. The price is much higher, and the weight is also greater. Then, too, when the market is full, a poor lot is sent in it stands a very good chance of lying back until everything better is sold, and even if a buyer is found, it is at greatly reduced prices.

A seller who always makes good shipments, will soon establish a reputation that will readily sell all his products at good paying prices. To make such a reputation one must ship to the same firm or place; ship in considerable quantities and often, and of course, can rarely be established by fanciers who only ship their surplus stock, or such as will not come up to the fancier's Standard of Excellence. But even such a one can, by selling to some hotel or restaurant, become known as shippers of best quality products, if they wish, and be able to make money on their off birds.

We favor dressing poultry ready to cook for dressed poultry. The old New York style of pulling off a few body feathers only, leaving on hackle tail, and wing feathers, as well as about all the "insides of the critters," is fearful, to say the least, and we think the board of health of Gotham is not doing its duty in allowing such truck to be sold. Properly dressed and packed in nice open, airy crates, using clean rye straw for packing, nothing presents a more edible appearance than a fine lot of dressed poultry.—G. & P. Entry in Fanciers Gazette.

The Young Cockerel.

POETS have for ages sung of the charms of female loveliness and beauty. Without dissenting from aught that they have been pleased to say, it has often occurred to us that a young man of clean life, manly courage and noble purpose is every whit as admirable, and in this we are sustained by the candid judgment of every young lady, with this difference, that we avow our convictions openly, and she does not. The interesting period, however, when it is said the "brook and river meet," when youth begins to ripen into age and experience, has its peculiar trials, whether in the parlor or poultry yard. The young cockerel and the young man alike have their trials and tribulations, and at times are tempted to believe that this is a sad world indeed. When motherhood has lavished it wealth and affection, and relapses into apparent neglect or takes up other cares, and the young cockerel begins to view the beautiful curl of his tail feathers with much the same feelings that the young man entertains for his moustache, he is likely to experience some of the severe phases of life's discipline. Young men and young cockerels alike have to find, or, rather, make places for themselves in the world—to win their spurs—and in doing so are likely to get a vanishing view of certain air castles, and experience divers and sundry hard knocks. The young cockerel learns by sad experience that pre-eminence in one brood does