June 7th, 1887.

It is a well-known fact that a very large percentage of pigeon-house histories are not the result of careful breeding. The pigeons are usually the product of old-fashioned New England stock, and are far superior to the purpose of acquiring results; when this purpose has been accomplished, they naturally drift back to the home of their childhood.

A large flock of pigeons, for instance, is of no value unless it is kept up to the highest standard of perfection. A few weeks ago a visitor to one of our finest pigeon-lovers in the city of New York, observed that the birds were rather poor in color and form, and suggested that they were suffering from lack of natural food. The owner of the pigeons, however, explained that the birds were being kept in the most careful and exacting manner, and that the only difference between his birds and those of the well-known pigeonries in Europe was the absence of the latter's advantage in the matter of natural food.

After filling up and lighting the pipes, Mr. Black started to a discussion of the merits and demerits of pigeon-house raising. He pointed out that the main object of pigeon-house raising is the production of beautiful and well-bred birds, and that this can only be accomplished by strict attention to the various points that influence the growth and development of the birds. He also emphasized the importance of frequent attention to the health of the birds, and of a careful and systematic cultivation of the pigeonries.

One of the rules adopted by Mr. Black is the employment of a skilled veterinary surgeon to attend to the birds at all times. The surgeon is constantly on hand to attend to any case of disease that may arise, and to give the proper medication to prevent the spread of any disease. He also sees to it that the birds are properly fed and cared for, and that the pigeonries are kept in the best possible condition.

At the meeting which Mr. Black attended, a number of eminent pigeons were on exhibition, and the visitors were greatly impressed with the beauty and grace of these magnificent birds. The credit for the success of the pigeonries must be given to the careful attention and skill with which they are managed. The birds are kept in the most perfect health, and are constantly attended to by the best trained veterinary surgeons. The result is that the pigeons are produced in the greatest perfection, and are fit for all purposes.

One of the most remarkable features of the pigeon-house raising in this country is the great popularity it has gained among the people. The birds are not only admired for their beauty, but also for their skill in flying, and the sport of pigeon-shooting is a great favorite among the people. The pigeons are considered to be one of the most handsome and beautiful birds in the world, and the sport of pigeon-shooting is a great favorite among the people.
upon the cattle.

Then came the question whether there was any value in a corncob for food, and whether when ground with corn it in any way added to the value of the mixture. One theory advanced was that when ground together the corn would furnish the nutrient and the particles of cob taken into the stomach would serve as an irritant which might prove valuable when fed to dull and sluggish horses.

Next came a long and interesting discussion concerning the sweet corn question. It was claimed that one of the growing evils of the day is the trickery of men engaged in canning corn, since it is easy of demonstration that one half of the material in a can of sweet corn is the Simon pure cob and the other half water, and whatever may be thought of corn cobs as food for horses it was declared a fraud to force it into the human stomach. The machine for shaving off the corn is so adjusted as to reach nearly to the middle of the ear, and it was unanimously voted that this was the basest sort of an imposition.

Then the best method of propagating new varieties of sweet corn was considered and one suggestion I think is worthy of especial notice. The great difficulty in cultivating sweet corn is to make it sweet, when all the other qualities have been secured the sweetness seems to have passed away, and it was thought that this quality might be retained and increased perhaps, if a generous quantity of molasses was poured into each hill before dropping the corn. This plan seemed to meet with general approval and as there was no pledge of secrecy required of your correspondent I venture to spread this idea abroad for the benefit of all sweet corn growers.

Uncle Ben.

SIGHTINGS.

A capital skylight—The moon.
A cultivated ear—An ear of corn.
What is the oldest woman's club? The broomstick.